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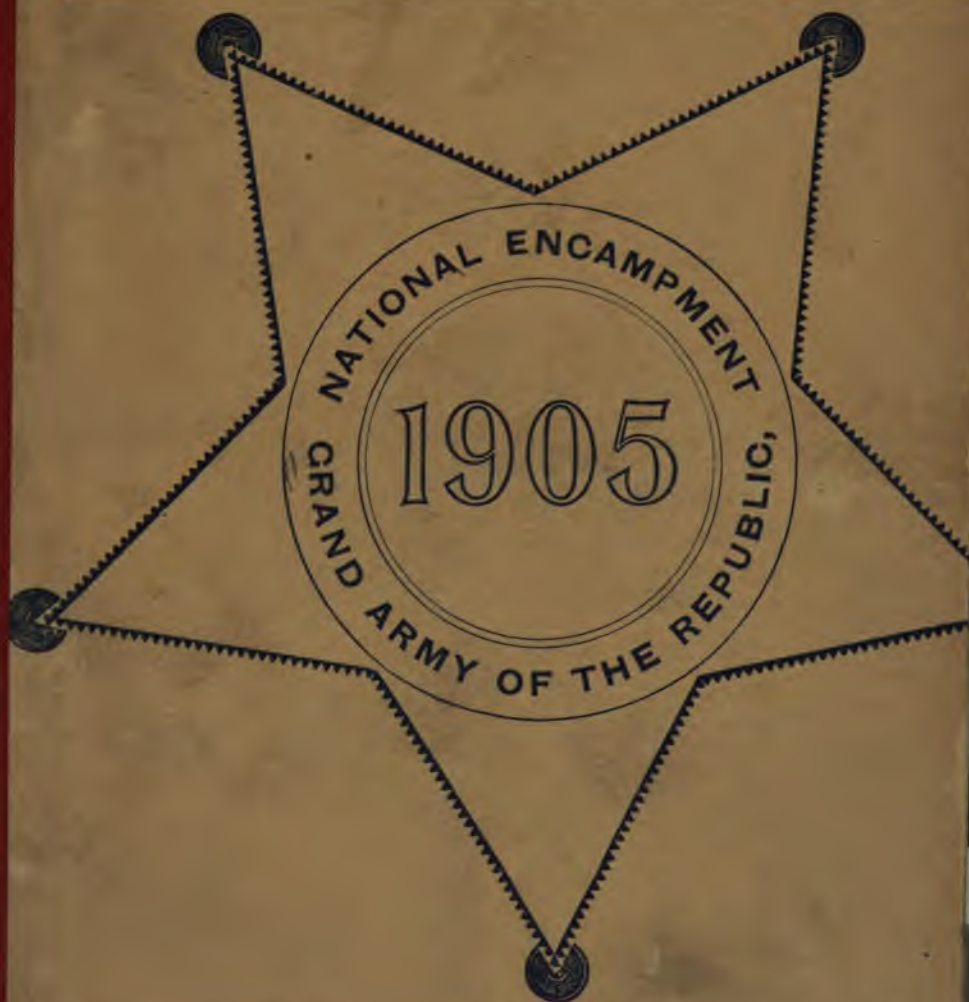
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**Journal of the Thirty-Ninth
National Encampment
at Denver, Colorado
September 7 and 8, 1905**



**With Address of Gen. John R. King
Commander-in-Chief ♦ Reports of
National Officers, General Orders, Etc.**



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Sincerely yours me F. C. H.
Jno. R. King

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JOURNAL
OF THE
Thirty-Ninth
National Encampment
OF THE
Grand Army of the Republic
DENVER, COLORADO
September 7th and 8th
1905

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JOURNAL
OF THE
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT
OF THE
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at the Broadway Theatre, Denver, Colorado, September 7, 1905, at ten o'clock A.M., Commander-in-Chief King presiding.

The hall was in charge of the following comrades of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming.

Officer of the Day WILLIAM T. BABBITT, POST 14.
Officer of the Guard W. J. CRAM, POST 81.
Inside Guard WILLIAM P. VAIL, POST 12.
Outside Guard J. M. LAWRENCE, POST 14.

Commander-in-Chief: The Chaplain-in-Chief will invoke the divine blessing.

Chaplain-in-Chief: Our Father in Heaven, we are indebted to Thee for life, life that has been spared amid so many scenes of dan-

ger and sorrow in the past. We render Thee thanks for Thy loving care of us, for that kindness that watches over us by day and by night. We thank Thee for all the blessings of the past, and we pray for Thy blessing upon us to-day. Bless this Encampment and every member here present, we pray Thee. May our deliberations be marked by kindness and care, and wilt Thou grant that Thy great name may be honored by the deliberations of this Encampment.

Bless the dear ones who mourn. We pray especially for the loving friend and companion of our late Commander-in-Chief. God bless and sustain her. And we pray for all those who have lost dear ones in the past year and in all the years of our Encampments. We pray for all those living who took part in that great struggle. God bless and keep them. We pray for the President of these United States and his family and household, and all those in authority from one end of the land to the other, for the Army and Navy, for the citizens, for the children of our great nation, who love the old flag and are trained to respect it. God bless and guide every one of them.

Hear us now in our prayer, in the name of our Lord who taught us to pray, Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of officers of the Encampment. All responded as present.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

DENVER, COLORADO, September 7, 1905.

To the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic:—

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the roll of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, as prepared by the Adjutant-General. The necessary corrections have been made by the Committee, and we recommend that said roll, as corrected, be adopted as the roll of this Encampment.

The whole number of members entitled to vote is divided as follows:—

National officers	53
Past National officers	51
Department officers, Representatives, and Past Department Commanders	1,272
<hr/>	
Total membership	1,376

J. E. GILMAN, *Chairman*,
JOHN H. ROBERTS,
EDWARD P. PREBLE,
CHARLES A. SUYDAM,
Committee.

On motion of Comrade Kennedy, of Colorado, the report was adopted.

Following is the roll of the Encampment.

ROLL
OF THE
Thirty-Ninth National Encampment
1905

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Comrades whose names are preceded by a star thus (*) were present.

- * *Commander-in-Chief* JOHN R. KING,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
- * *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief* ... GEO. W. PATTEN,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.
- * *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief* ... E. B. STILLINGS,
BOSTON, MASS.
- * *Surgeon-General* WARREN R. KING,
GREENFIELD, INDIANA.
- * *Chaplain-in-Chief* J. H. BRADFORD,
WASHINGTON, D.C.
- * *Adjutant-General* JOHN E. GILMAN,
BOSTON, MASS.
- * *Quartermaster-General* CHARLES BURROWS,
RUTHERFORD, N.J.
- * *Inspector-General* LEE S. ESTELLE,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.
- * *Judge Advocate-General* OSCAR L. MOORE,
ABILENE, KANSAS.
- * *Chief-of-Staff* JOSEPH J. MCCARDY,
MINNESOTA.
- * *Assistant Adjutant-General* GEORGE E. HENRY,
BOSTON, MASS.
- * *Assistant Quartermaster-General* J. HENRY HOLCOMB,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

*Alabama	George F. Jackson	Birmingham
Arizona	Winfield Scott	Phoenix
Arkansas	Michael Kirst	Little Rock
California and Nevada	W. W. Russell	Marysville, Cal.
*Colorado and Wyoming	George W. Cook	Denver
Connecticut	Edmund D. Riley	Hartford
*Delaware	Ellwood Craig	Wilmington
*Florida	Hiram F. Flanders	Pomona
Georgia	Charles F. Fairbanks	Atlanta
Idaho	John Ireton	Boise
*Illinois	Thomas W. Scott	Fairfield
*Indiana	William H. Armstrong	Indianapolis
Indian Territory	David Redfield	Ardmore
*Iowa	S. C. James	Centerville
*Kansas	C. M. Stockham	Topeka
*Kentucky	D. W. Capito	Louisville
Louisiana and Mississippi	A. S. Badger	New Orleans, La.
Maine	Ira C. Jordan	Bethel
Maryland	Robert C. Sunstrom	Baltimore
*Massachusetts	John W. Hersey	Springfield
*Michigan	J. M. Greenfield	Flushing
*Minnesota	L. W. Collins	Minneapolis
Missouri	F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis
Montana	F. P. Sterling	Helena
*Nebraska	Andrew Traynor	Omaha
New Hampshire	Orlando F. Davis	Manchester
*New Jersey	Clayland Tilden	Jersey City
*New Mexico	E. S. Stover	Albuquerque
New York	David W. Lee	East Orange, N.J.
North Dakota	John D. Black	Valley City
*Ohio	J. Cory Winans	Toledo
Oklahoma	C. B. Hunt	Perry
*Oregon	C. L. Stranahan	Hood River
Pennsylvania	Thomas G. Sample	Allegheny
*Potomac	B. F. Chase	Washington, D.C.
*Rhode Island	John T. Kenyon	Providence
*South Dakota	S. M. Howard	Gettysburg
Tennessee	John Trindle	Chattanooga
Texas	James D. Rice	Dallas
*Utah	William Crome	Salt Lake City
Vermont	W. H. Taylor	Bellows Falls
Virginia and No. Carolina	John W. Stebbins	Norfolk, Va.
Washington and Alaska	Robert McMann	Seattle, Wash.
*West Virginia	A. M. Pritchard	Mannington
Wisconsin	Henry Fink	Milwaukee

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF ADMINISTRATION.

Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.

*George W. Cook, Denver, Col.

*William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind.

*L. W. Collins, Minneapolis, Minn

*John W. Hersey, Springfield, Mass.

*S. C. James, Centreville, Ia.

*J. Cory Winans, Toledo, Ohio. .

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Past Commanders-in-Chief.

†B. F. Stephenson (provisional) (died Aug. 30, 1871)	1866
†S. A. Hurlburt, Illinois (died March 27, 1882)	1866-67
†John A. Logan, Illinois (died Dec. 26, 1886)	1868-70
†Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island (died Sept. 18, 1881)	1871-72
†Charles Devens, Massachusetts (died Jan. 7, 1892)	1873-74
†John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania (died Oct. 17, 1899)	1875-76
†John C. Robinson, New York (died Feb. 18, 1897)	1877-78
†William Earnshaw, Ohio (died July 17, 1885)	1879
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1880
†George S. Merrill, Massachusetts (died Feb. 17, 1900)	1881
†Paul Van Dervoort, Nebraska (died July 29, 1902)].	1882
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.	1883
*John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio	1884
S. S. Burdett, Washington, D.C.	1885
†Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin (died May 23, 1896)	1886
†John P. Rea, Minnesota (died May 28, 1900)	1887
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.	1888
Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.	1889
†Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont (died March 22, 1898)	1890
†John Palmer, Albany, N.Y. (died April 15, 1905)	1891
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.	1892
†John G. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass. (died Oct. 19, 1900)	1893
*Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, Ill.	1894
*Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.	1895
T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb.	1896
*John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Pa.	1897
†James A. Sexton, Illinois (died Feb. 5, 1899)	1898
W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio (elected Sept. 6, 1899).	1899
†Albert D. Shaw, New York (died Feb. 10, 1901)	1899
Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo.	1900
*Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.	1901
*Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, Pa.	1902
*John C. Black, Chicago, Ill.	1903
†Wilmon W. Blackmar, Boston, Mass. (died July 16, 1905)	1904

†Deceased.

Past Senior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief.

†Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania (died Nov. 7, 1887)	1868
†Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin (died May 23, 1896)	1868-70
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1871-72
†Edward Jardine, New York	1874
Joseph S. Reynolds, Santa Barbara, Cal.	1875-76
*Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R.I.	1877
†Paul Van Dervoort, Nebraska (died July 29, 1902)	1878
†John Palmer, Albany, N.Y. (died April 15, 1905)	1879
†Edgar D. Swain, Illinois (died April 28, 1904)	1880
Charles L. Young, Toledo, Ohio	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.	1882
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.	1883
†John P. Rea, Minnesota (died May 28, 1900)	1884
Selden Connor, Portland, Me.	1885
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal.	1886
†Nelson Cole, Missouri (died July 31, 1899)	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, Ohio	1888
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.	1889
†Richard F. Tobin, Massachusetts (died Nov. 22, 1890)	1890
*George H. Innis, So. Boston, Mass. (elected April 7, 1891)	1891
Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.	1891
R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal.	1892
*Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.	1893
*A. P. Burchfield, Pittsburg, Pa.	1894
†E. H. Hobson, Kentucky (died Sept. 13, 1901)	1895
John H. Mullen, Wabasha, Minn.	1896
Alfred Lyth, Buffalo, N.Y.	1897
W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio	1898
*Daniel Ross, Wilmington, Del. (elected Sept. 5, 1899)	1899
Irvin Robbins, Indianapolis, Ind.	1899
E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me.	1900
*John McElroy, Washington, D.C.	1901
William M. Olin, Boston, Mass.	1902
C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco, Cal.	1903

Past Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief.

†Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut (died March 18, 1905)	1868-69
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1870
*J. Warren Kiefer, Springfield, Ohio	1871-72
†Edward Ferguson, Wisconsin (died Sept. 18, 1901)	1873
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.	1874
†C. J. Buckbee, Connecticut (died Nov. 5, 1896)	1875-76
†William Earnshaw, Ohio (died July 17, 1885)	1877
†Herbert E. Hill, Massachusetts (died April 8, 1892)	1878
Harrison Dingman, Washington, D.C.	1879

†Deceased.



Sincerely yours W. F. H.
Jno. R. King



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OF THE
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DENVER, COLORADO

September 7th and 8th

1905



BOSTON
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368 CONGRESS ST.
1905

REPRESENTATIVE.**ALTERNATE.**

*A. J. Doran (at large), Prescott. N. S. Fulmer (at large), Tucson.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*A. L. Grow, Tombstone, 1888.	*George Hoxworth, Long Beach, Cal.,
A. B. Sampson, Tucson, 1889.	1897.
†George F. Coats, 1890.	†James Finley, 1898.
†Edward Schwartz, 1891-92.	George Broughton, New Orleans, La.,
Douglas Snyder, Tucson, 1893.	1899.
Charles D. Belden, Pittsburg, Pa.,	R. H. G. Minty, Jerome, 1900.
1894.	Prosper P. Parker, Phoenix, 1901.
W. F. R. Schindler, Phoenix, 1895.	C. F. Schumacher, Tucson, 1902.
*A. J. Sampson, Department of	†George W. Sanders, 1903.
State, Washington, D.C., 1896.	†I. M. Christy, 1904.

ARKANSAS. (31.)

[ORGANIZED JULY 11, 1883. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 579]

*Department Commander	W. S. Bartholomew	Mansfield
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	A. D. Thomas	Little Rock
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	D. C. Wurtz	Fort Smith
*Assistant Adjutant-General	R. C. Packard	Mansfield

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*W. A. Morton (at large),	G. M. French (at large),
Little Rock.	Hot Springs.
*C. E. Newman, Judsonia.	Cos. Altenberg, Little Rock.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Stephen Wheeler, 1883-84.	O. M. Spellman, Lake Side Farm,
Charles C. Waters, Little Rock, 1886.	1896.
†Thomas Boles, 1887.	A. H. Soekland, Stuttgart, 1897.
*A. S. Fowler, Little Rock, 1889-90.	Wilson G. Gray, Conway, 1898.
*W. H. H. Clayton, South McAllister,	*George W. Clark, Little Rock, 1899.
Ind. Ter., 1891.	Aaron L. Thompson, Springdale, 1900.
*Powell Clayton, City of Mexico,	W. G. Akers, Little Rock, 1901.
Mexico, 1892.	*John H. Avery, Hot Springs,
†Logan H. Roots, 1893.	1902-1903.
†Thomas H. Barnes, 1893-94.	Edward T. Wolfe, Washington, D.C.,
W. C. Roberts, Rogers, 1895.	1904.

†Deceased

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. (10.)

[ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 21, 1868. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 5,630.]

*Department Commander W. W. Russell Marysville
 Senior Vice-Department Commander . A. E. Leavitt San Francisco
 Junior Vice-Department Commander . A. T. Needham Oakland
 *Assistant Adjutant-General John H. Roberts San Francisco

REPRESENTATIVES.

A. D. Cutler (at large), San Francisco.
 T. K. Stateler, San Francisco.
 *W. G. Waters, Santa Barbara.
 *H. Bennett, Sacramento.
 George C. Somers, Los Angeles.
 *Levi Garrett, Fresno.
 Horace Wilson, San Francisco.
 *R. M. Green, Oroville.
 *H. R. Campbell.

ALTERNATES.

*John N. Hawk (at large), Newcastle.
 J. J. Frank, San Francisco.
 C. J. Handley, San Francisco.
 *J. M. Bailey, San Francisco.
 John T. Nourse, Santa Ana.
 James Haynes, Marysville.
 William E. Lutz, San Francisco.
 *G. W. Strohl, Napa.
 *Harry Palmer.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

James Coey, San Francisco, 1868-69.
 W. H. Aiken, Santa Barbara,
 1873-74.
 †E. Carlson, 1875.
 S. W. Backus, San Francisco, 1877.
 †S. P. Ford, 1878-79.
 C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco,
 1880-81.
 *W. A. Robinson, San Francisco,
 1882
 †James W. Staples, 1883.
 †James W. Davis, 1884.
 R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, 1885.
 W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco, 1886.
 E. S. Salomon, San Francisco, 1887.
 T. H. Goodman, San Francisco, 1888.
 †George E. Gard, 1889.
 †Deceased.

*A. J. Buckles, Sacramento, 1890.
 †W. H. L. Barnes, 1891.
 J. B. Fuller, San Francisco, 1892.
 E. C. Seymour, San Bernardino, 1893.
 J. M. Walling, Nevada City, 1894.
 Charles E. Wilson, San Francisco,
 1895.
 N. P. Chipman, San Francisco, 1897.
 Solomon Cahen, San Francisco, 1898.
 †A. F. Dill, 1899.
 George M. Mott, Sacramento, 1900.
 *George Stone, San Francisco, 1901.
 W. G. Hawley, San José, 1902.
 William R. Shafter, San Francisco,
 1903.
 *Charles T. Rice, Riverside, 1904.

COLORADO AND WYOMING. (21.)

[ORGANIZED AS THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MOUNTAINS, DECEMBER 11, 1879.
NAME CHANGED TO COLORADO, JULY 31, 1882. NAME CHANGED TO COLORADO AND WYOMING, AUGUST 28, 1889.]

[NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 2,217.]

*Department Commander	George W. Curfman	Denver
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Stephen H. Seckner . . .	Fort Collins
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	John H. Guilfoil	Trinidad
*Assistant Adjutant-General	H. H. Daniels	Denver

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Nathan A. Baker (at large),
Denver.
*A. A. Mahar, Cheyenne, Wyo.
*A. D. Butler, Greeley.
*James Inman, Goldfield.

ALTERNATES.

J. R. Fallis (at large),
Grand Junction.
William Green, Rocky Ford.
I. C. McKallip, Pueblo.
Charles Westerman, Breckenridge.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Andrew Taylor, 1875-77.	†Myron W. Reed, 1893.
†F. J. Bancroft, 1878-79.	†Nathaniel Rollins, 1894.
J. W. Donnellan, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1880-81.	*N. J. O'Brien, Denver, Col., 1895.
†Byron L. Carr, 1884.	*H. O. Dodge, Boulder, Col., 1896.
*A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Col., 1885.	*U. S. Hollister, Denver, Col., 1897.
Henry Bowman, Denver, Col., 1886.	W. T. S. May, Denver, Col., 1898.
*George Ady, Denver, Col., 1887.	†Andrew Royal, 1899.
†John W. Browning, 1888.	*H. M. Orahoad, Denver, Col., 1900.
*Thomas M. Fisher, Seattle, Wash., 1889.	*Linus E. Sherman, Colorado Springs, Col., 1901.
Delos L. Holden, Pueblo, Col., 1890.	*J. W. Huff, Victor, Col., 1902.
*George W. Cook, Denver, Col., 1891.	*H. S. Vaughn, Denver, Col., 1903.
*John C. Kennedy, Denver, Col., 1892.	*Thomas J. Downen, Pueblo, Col., 1904.

CONNECTICUT. (6.)

[ORGANIZED APRIL 11, 1867. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 3,936.]

*Department Commander	Albert A. May	Meriden
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Franklin Ball	Bristol
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Lewis W. Scofield	Stamford
Assistant Adjutant-General	John H. Thacher	Hartford

†Deceased.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Virgil F. McNeil (at large), New Haven.
Frederick Monier, New Britain.
R. J. Cutbill, Norwalk.
Anthony Adams, Stafford Springs.
William R. Palmer, Bridgeport.
George Greenman, Norwich.

ALTERNATES.

N. L. Bishop (at large), Norwich.
James A. Church, New Haven.
S. L. Scofield, Stamford.
Ira R. Wildman, Danbury.
N. B. Schenck, Meriden.
William H. Shaffer, Hartford.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Edward Harland, Norwich, 1867.
†Theodore G. Ellis, 1868–69.
†William H. Mallory, 1870–71.
†L. A. Dickinson, 1872–73.
†Charles J. Buckbee, 1874–75.
William E. Disbrow, Bridgeport,
1876–77.
†Charles E. Fowler, 1878–79.
George S. Smith, Norwich, 1880.
Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, 1881.
Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, 1882.
Isaac B. Hyatt, Meriden, 1883.
†William Berry, 1884.
Frank D. Sloat, New Haven, 1885.
†John T. Cary, 1886.
†Henry E. Taintor, 1887.
Samuel B. Horne, Winsted, 1888.

William H. Pierpont, New Haven, 1889.
†John C. Broatch, 1890.
†Henry N. Fanton, 1891.
Benajah E. Smith, Willimantic, 1892.
*Wilbur F. Rogers, Meriden, 1893.
Selah G. Blakeman, Birmingham, 1894.
John M. Brewer, Norwich, 1895.
Oscar W. Cornish, Waterbury, 1896.
Gustavus D. Bates, Putnam, 1897.
†William E. Simonds, 1898.
Henry R. Jones, New Hartford, 1899.
John K. Bucklyn, Mystic, 1900.
*Thomas Boudren, Bridgeport, 1901.
N. Burton Rodgers, Danbury, 1902.
Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, 1903.
*William C. Hillard, New Britain, 1904

DELAWARE. (23.)

[ORGANIZED JANUARY 14, 1881. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 632.]

*Department Commander	William Tharp.	Harrington
Senior Vice-Department Commander. Ira Lunt		Newcastle
*Junior Vice-Department Commander. J. Emory Donnell		Smyrna
*Assistant Adjutant-General	J. S. Litzenberg	Wilmington

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Worrell (at large),
Newark.
*A. A. Anderson, Wilmington.
†Deceased.

ALTERNATES.

Richard Heritage (at large),
Wilmington.
James H. Porter, Wilmington.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†William S. McNair, 1881.	Edwin F. Wood, Dover, 1895.
John Wainwright, Wilmington, 1882.	William B. Norton, Wilmington,
*Daniel Ross, Wilmington, 1883.	1896.
J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington, 1885.	†J. S. Bradley, 1897.
†John M. Dunn, 1886.	Robert Liddell, Wilmington, 1898.
John E. Mowbrey, Dover, 1887.	William H. Moystin, Wilmington,
R. G. Buckingham, New Ark,	1899.
1888.	William A. Reilley, Wilmington, 1900.
†Peter B. Ayars, 1889.	*J. W. Worrell, New Ark, 1901.
Samuel Lewis, Wilmington, 1890.	John C. Garner, Smyrna, 1902.
A. J. Woodman, Wilmington, 1891.	William G. Baugh, Sr., Wilmington,
George W. Stradley, Laurel, 1892.	1903.
Benjamin D. Bogia, Wilmington, 1893.	*William Kelly, Jr., Wilmington,
†J. E. Vantine, 1894.	1904.

FLORIDA. (36.)

[ORGANIZED JUNE 19, 1884. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 339.]

*Department Commander	Thomas J. Owen	Ocala
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	William Emerson	Tampa
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Samuel W. Fox	Jacksonville
Assistant Adjutant-General	Joseph Bumby.	Marshville

REPRESENTATIVE.

George H. Spencer (at large),
New Augustine.

ALTERNATE.

Daniel Hoover (at large),
Tampa.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

T. S. Wilmarth, Jacksonville, 1884-85	†P. E. McMurray, 1895.
†G. H. Norton, 1886.	L. Y. Jenness, St. Petersburg, 1896.
E. W. Henck, Orlando, 1887.	Charles M. Ellis, Jacksonville, 1897.
*William James, Jacksonville, 1888.	Edwin Kirby, Pomona, 1899.
J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West, 1889.	John S. Fairhead, Jacksonville, 1900.
John H. Welsh, Miami, 1891.	Frank G. Parcell, Tampa, 1901.
J. De V. Hazzard, Eustis, 1892.	S. Herbert Lancey, Maitland, 1902.
George F. Foote, Sanford, 1893.	J. F. Chase, St. Petersburg, 1903.
David L. Way, Orlando, 1894.	Henry Marcotte, St. Augustine, 1904.

†Deceased.

GEORGIA. (41.)

[ORGANIZED JANUARY 25, 1889. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 466.]

*Department Commander	C. F. Fairbanks	Atlanta
Senior Vice-Department Commander	C. H. Brooks	Fitzgerald
Junior Vice-Department Commander	F. A. Jones	Tallapoosa
Assistant Adjutant-General	S. A. Darnell	Atlanta

REPRESENTATIVE.**ALTERNATE.**

*J. W. Manbeck (at large), Fitzgerald.	J. M. Mosher (at large), Fitzgerald.
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†John R. Lewis, 1889.	James O. Ladd, Summerville, S.C., 1898.
†David Porter, 1890.	Alex. Mattison, Atlanta, 1899.
A. E. Sholes, Bethlehem, Pa., 1891.	S. A. Darnell, Atlanta, 1900.
Thomas F. Gleason, Savannah, 1892-93.	*Lewis Thayer, Fitzgerald, 1901.
C. T. Watson, Atlanta, 1894.	W. M. Scott, Atlanta, 1902.
†L. B. Nelson, 1895.	F. D. Lee, Fitzgerald, 1903.
John L. Clem, Manila, P.I., 1896.	J. A. Commerford, Marietta, 1904.
†James P. Averill, 1897.	

IDAHO. (39.)

[ORGANIZED JANUARY 11, 1888. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 448.]

*Department Commander	George A. Manning	Lewiston
Senior Vice-Department Commander	George A. Little	Caldwell
Junior Vice-Department Commander	M. D. Fredenberg	Cœur d'Alene
Assistant Adjutant-General	T. M. Kellogg	Lewiston

REPRESENTATIVE.**ALTERNATE.**

*James Woodward (at large), Grangerville.	James B. Wently (at large), Boise.
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†W. H. Nye, 1888.	Lindol Smith, Moscow, 1897.
†A. S. Senter, 1889.	N. F. Kimball, Weiser, 1898.
W. T. Riley, Hailey, 1890.	S. L. Thompson, Lewiston, 1899.
Judson Spofford, Boise, 1891.	Charles A. Clark, Boise, 1900.
A. O. Ingalls, Murray, 1892.	William C. Maxey, Caldwell, 1901.
R. H. Barton, Moscow, 1893.	George M. Parsons, Boise, 1902.
T. J. Groome, Blackfoot, 1894.	E. S. Whittier, Pocatello, 1903.
D. H. Budlong, Cœur d'Alene, 1895.	Clement F. Drake, Weiser, 1904.
J. L. Fuller, Shoshone, 1896.	

†Deceased.

ILLINOIS. (I.)

[ORGANIZED APRIL 1, 1866. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 19,559.]

*Department Commander	John C. Smith	Chicago
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Edwin H. Buck	Rock Island
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Z. P. Hotchkiss	Chicago
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Charles A. Partridge	Chicago

REPRESENTATIVES.

*George R. Lyon (at large), Waukegan.
 *Thomas H. Brown, Chicago.
 *William H. Bean, Chicago.
 *Charles Smith, Chicago.
 Bradley Dean, Chicago.
 *Edward Watson, Chicago.
 *John S. Varley, Chicago.
 *H. B. Martin, Chicago.
 *E. P. Murdock, Chicago.
 *A. C. McMurtry, Chicago.
 *B. L. Flagg, Waukegan.
 *M. H. Luke, Joliet.
 A. S. Ross, Streator.
 *F. C. Held, Freeport.
 *J. P. Wilson, Moline.
 *William Harbaugh, Geneseo.
 *E. H. Dibble, Peoria.
 *D. P. Murphy, Pontiac.
 *Peter Wright, Chebanse.
 *J. W. Greaves, Moweaqua.
 *Thomas G. Crouse, Murrayville.
 *D. C. Brinkerhoff, Springfield.
 Joseph Fuess, Belleville.
 *W. M. Abraham, Watson.
 *Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield.
 Charles R. Stuart, Cairo.
 *James G. Everest, Chicago.

ALTERNATES.

*J. R. West (at large), Elgin.
 Q. H. Chapin, Chicago.
 J. C. Sinclair, Chicago.
 T. C. Martin, Harvey.
 John Becker, Chicago.
 D. W. Howe, Chicago.
 M. H. Buzzell, Chicago.
 J. J. Douglas, Chicago.
 E. B. Linder, Chicago.
 John H. Colvin, Chicago.
 William H. Bryan, Chicago.
 Melvin Tarble, Aurora.
 William Andrews, Rockford.
 Joseph Myers, Forreston.
 George W. Reid, Macomb.
 F. M. Grant, Canton.
 Putnam Beckwith, Winona.
 S. I. Leach, McLean.
 J. P. Bailey, Danville.
 Daniel Lehman, Urbana.
 J. J. York, Roodhouse.
 R. W. Ripley, Waggoner.
 *Louis Krughoff, Nashville.
 S. H. Watson, Mt. Vernon.
 H. J. Strawn, Albion.
 *H. H. Hindman, Rockwood.
 *S. D. Pierce, Chicago.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†B. F. Stephenson, 1866.
 †John M. Palmer, 1866-68.
 †C. E. Lippincott, 1871.
 Guy T. Gould, Chicago, 1873.
 †H. H. Hilliard, 1874-76.
 J. S. Reynolds, Santa Barbara, Cal.,
 1877.

*T. B. Coulter, Cañon City, Col.,
 1878.
 †Edgar D. Swain, 1879-80.
 J. W. Burst, Sycamore, 1881.
 *Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, 1882.
 S. A. Harper, Peoria, 1883.
 L. T. Dickason, Chicago, 1884.

†Deceased.

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|---|---|
| †W. W. Berry, 1885. | †William H. Powell, 1895. |
| †P. S. Post, 1886. | W. G. Cochran, Sullivan, 1896. |
| †A. C. Sweetser, 1887. | *A. L. Schimpff, Peoria, 1897. |
| †James A. Sexton, 1888. | *John C. Black, Washington, D.C., 1898. |
| James S. Martin, Salem, 1889. | John B. Inman, Springfield, 1899. |
| William L. Distin, Sitka, Alaska, 1890. | *Joel M. Longenecker, Chicago, 1900. |
| *Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, 1891. | *N. B. Thistlewood, Cairo, 1901. |
| Edwin Harlan, Marshall, 1892. | H. M. Trimble, Princeton, 1902. |
| E. A. Blodgett, Chicago, 1893. | Benson Wood, Effingham, 1903. |
| H. H. McDowell, Pontiac, 1894. | *Robert Mann Woods, Chicago, 1904. |

INDIANA. (20.)

[ORGANIZED AUGUST 20, 1866. REORGANIZED OCTOBER 3, 1879.]
 [NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 15,069.]

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| *Department Commander | Marine D. Tackett . . . Greensburg |
| *Senior Vice-Department Commander . | John F. Hammell Madison |
| *Junior Vice-Department Commander. | Amos R. Walter Fort Wayne |
| *Assistant Adjutant-General | Ivan N. Walker Indianapolis |

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *Richard M. Smock (at large),
Lafayette.
- *James D. Carmody, Evansville.
- *James R. Henry, Gosport.
- *James L. Miller, Jeffersonville.
- *E. P. Ervin, Franklin.
John H. Shamback, Madison.
- *Morton C. Rankin, Terre Haute.
- *E. D. Litzey, Marshall.
- *William H. H. Rock, Greenfield.
- *Cameron J. Lympus, Shelbyville.
William M. Cochran, Indianapolis.
- *Samuel B. Garrett, Muncie.
- *George L. Gegner, Ridgeville.
- *Benjamin F. Crabbs, Crawfordsville.
- *George Newkirk, Greentown.
- *Joseph D. Galleher, Williamsport.
- *James McBeth, Monticello.
- *John A. Clevenger, North Manchester.
- *Samuel M. Hench, Fort Wayne.
- *Jonathan Pickerill, Argos.
- *John Peterson, Warsaw.

†Deceased.

ALTERNATES.

- W. B. Ray (at large),
Madison.
- E. J. Harris, Petersburg.
- John D. Alexander, Bedford.
- Philip Lester, Little York.
- James W. Reed, Deputy.
- *James B. Clegg, Madison.
- Benjamin V. Rector, Brazil.
- W. W. Kennedy, Martinsville.
- D. P. Demaree, Dublin.
- Edward H. Wolfe, Rushville.
- Mose G. McLain, Indianapolis.
- John Beesom, Anderson.
- John C. Fulton, Bluffton.
- Daniel Witter, Burlington.
- George Teter, Tipton.
- *Henry A. Root, Michigan City.
- George W. Washburn, Lafayette.
- William H. Wilson, Wabash.
- Albert Preston, La Grange.
- J. L. Miller, Elkhart.
- Adolph Hunneshagen, Kewanna.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Robert S. Foster, 1866-68.	Gil R. Stormont, Princeton, 1890.
†Nathan Kimball, 1867.	Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, 1891
Oliver M. Wilson, Independence, Mo., 1869.	†Joseph B. Cheadle, 1892.
†Louis Humphrey, 1870-71.	†James T. Johnston, 1893.
†Jonathan B. Hager, 1879.	Albert O. Marsh, Indianapolis, 1894.
William W. Dudley, Washington, D.C., 1881.	Harvey B. Shively, Wabash, 1895.
†James R. Carnahan, 1882-83.	*Henry M. Caylor, Noblesville, 1896.
Edwin Nicar, South Bend, 1884.	James S. Dodge, Elkhart, 1897.
David N. Foster, Fort Wayne, 1885.	*Daniel Ryan, New Lebanon, 1898.
†Thomas W. Bennett, 1886.	†William L. Dunlap, 1899.
†Ira J. Chase, 1887.	David E. Beem, Spencer, 1900.
Argus D. Vanosdal, Madison, 1888.	Milton Garrigus, Kokomo, 1901.
Charles M. Travis, Crawfordsville, 1889.	†Benjamin Starr, 1902.
	George W. Grubbs, Martinsville, 1903.
	*Daniel R. Lucas, Indianapolis, 1904.

INDIAN TERRITORY. (45.)

[ORGANIZED JULY 3, 1891. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 360.]

*Department Commander	Samuel H. Smith	Muskogee
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	A. G. Crutchmer	Okmulgee
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	B. F. Hackett	South McAleste
*Assistant Adjutant-General	E. G. Bell	Muskogee

REPRESENTATIVE.

*H. T. Bolin (at large), Nowata.

ALTERNATE.

W. H. Harper (at large), Muskogee.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*E. Calkins, Tulsa, 1891.	R. M. J. Shriver, Miami, 1897.
R. W. Hill, Onondaga, N.Y., 1892.	David Redfield, Ardmore, 1898.
J. H. Spann, South McAlester, 1893.	Gideon S. White, Vinita, 1899.
Savelon Boyles, Tahlequah, 1894.	†John S. Hammer, 1900-1901.
†J. L. Thomas, 1895.	J. A. Rose, Chickasha, 1903.
William H. Harrison, Checotah, 1896.	Robert Ross, Tahlequah, 1904.
†Deceased.	

IOWA. (19.)

[ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 26, 1866. REORGANIZED JANUARY 23, 1879.]

[NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 11,728.]

*Department Commander S. H. Harper Ottumwa
 *Senior Vice-Department Commander . J. F. McNeill Oskaloosa
 *Junior Vice-Department Commander . J. B. Classen Green Mountain
 *Assistant Adjutant-General George A. Newman Des Moines

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Grenville M. Dodge (at large),
 New York, N.Y.
 A. W. Jaques, Fairfield.
 T. L. Emery, Brighton.
 *H. P. Scott, Davenport.
 *John H. Lindsay, Marengo.
 *H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls.
 *J. C. Ferris, Hampton.
 *George Kint, Oelwein.
 *A. J. Cole, Charles City.
 *J. F. G. Cold, Gladbrook.
 *F. M. Epperson, Eddyville.
 *M. T. Scanlon, Des Moines.
 *W. S. Dungan, Chariton.
 *A. W. Taylor, Oakland.
 *E. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg.
 *J. S. Lothrop, Sioux City.
 *L. M. Black, Ireton.

ALTERNATES.

John F. Lacy (at large),
 Oskaloosa.
 Emil Rundorff, Burlington.
 B. F. Gallaton, Fort Madison.
 John B. Betz, Ladora.
 Riley Struble, Maquoketa.
 *S. N. Hinman, Belmond.
 C. L. Jones, Bristow.
 G. D. Underwood, New Hampton.
 A. T. Little, Strawberry Point.
 *Frank G. Clark, Cedar Rapids.
 L. M. Neas, Sigourney.
 L. Kinkead, Des Moines.
 J. B. Wells, Osceola.
 A. Johnson, Avoca.
 J. R. Laird, Algona.
 A. D. Collier, Sioux City.
 J. C. McCoy, Spencer.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†J. C. Parrott, 1874-75.
 *A. A. Perkins, Lewiston, Idaho,
 1876-78.
 H. E. Griswold, Atlantic, 1879.
 †W. C. Conrad, 1880.
 Peter V. Carey, Des Moines, 1881.
 †George B. Hugin, 1882.
 †John B. Cook, 1883.
 *E. G. Miller, Waterloo, 1884.
 W. R. Manning, Newton, 1885.
 W. A. McHenry, Denison, 1886.
 †J. M. Tuttle, 1887.
 †E. A. Consigny, 1888.
 Charles H. Smith, Aurora, Ill., 1889.
 †Mason P. Mills, 1890.

†Charles L. Davidson, 1891.
 J. J. Steadman, Los Angeles, Cal.,
 1892.
 Phil. Schaller, Sac City, 1893.
 *George A. Newman, Des Moines, 1894.
 †J. K. P. Thompson, 1895.
 Josiah Given, Des Moines, 1896.
 A. H. Evans, Keokuk, 1897.
 *R. W. Terrill, Manchester, 1898.
 C. F. Bailey, Barney, N. Dak., 1899.
 *M. B. Davis, Sioux City, 1900.
 *George Metzger, Davenport, 1901.
 *John Lindt, Council Bluffs, 1902.
 *L. B. Raymond, Hampton, 1903.
 R. T. St. John, Riceville, 1904.

†Deceased.

KENTUCKY. (27.)

ORGANIZED JANUARY 16, 1883. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 1,886.]

*Department Commander	Bernard Matthews	Louisville
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	G. W. Saunders	Mayfield
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	John Hicks	Louisville
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Joseph H. Browning	Louisville

REPRESENTATIVES.

T. L. Richardson (at large),
 Summer Shade.
 Andrew Cowan, Louisville.
 *Elias Spaulding, Frankfort.

ALTERNATES.

A. T. Wood (at large),
 Louisville.
 *G. W. Ward, Covington.
 John T. Gunn, Lexington.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†J. C. Michie, 1883.	T. D. Livezey, Cincinnati, O., 1893.
†W. H. Harton, 1884.	*Daniel O'Riley, Leitchfield, 1894.
George W. Northrup, St. Louis, Mo., 1885.	Americus Wheedon, Louisville, 1896.
Thomas Z. Morrow, Somerset, 1886.	A. J. Tharp, Winston, 1897.
William Bowman, Tolesboro, 1887.	*J. W. Hammond, Louisville, 1898.
*O. A. Reynolds, Covington, 1888.	Joseph H. Browning, Louisville, 1899.
†Vincent Boring, 1889.	L. M. Drye, Lebanon, 1900.
*Michael Minton, Louisville, 1890.	*John Blaas, Louisville, 1901.
Samuel G. Hillis, Vanceburg, 1891.	*T. F. Beyland, Bellevue, 1902.
†Edward H. Hobson, 1892.	*W. G. Foree, Louisville, 1903.
	*William T. Bausmith, Bellevue, 1904.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. (35.)

ORGANIZED AS THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, MAY 15, 1884. CHANGED TO
 LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI, JUNE 13, 1888.]
 [NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 912.]

*Department Commander	Charles W. Keeting . . .	New Orleans
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	J. S. Davidson	New Orleans
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	William E. Mason . . .	Greenville, Miss.
Assistant Adjutant-General	M. A. C. Hussey	New Orleans

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Lewis Hermann (at large)
 New Orleans.
 *Charles Moran, New Orleans.
 †Deceased.

ALTERNATES.

William J. Rodolph (at large),
 New Orleans.
 James A. Knight, Baton Rouge.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†William Roy, 1884.	Charles W. Keeting, New Orleans,
J. W. Scully, Atlanta, Ga., 1885.	La., 1894-99.
A. S. Badger, New Orleans, La.,	*F. C. Antoine, New Orleans, La., 1900.
1886-92.	*Paul Bruce, New Orleans, La., 1901.
*Charles H. Shute, Cambridge, Mass.,	Charles W. Keeting, New Orleans,
1893.	La., 1902-1904.

MAINE. (9.)

[ORGANIZED JANUARY 10, 1868. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 5,963.]

*Department Commander	Henry O. Perry	Fort Fairfield
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Edwin C. Parker	Bar Harbor
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Ira C. Jordan	Bethel
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Nelson H. Martin	Fort Fairfield

REPRESENTATIVES.

*John F. Foster (at large),
Bangor.
*Charles T. Hooper, Bath.
*G. H. Putnam, Houlton.
*W. H. Wentworth, Portland.
*George W. Reynolds, Waterville.
*Roderick Powers, Fort Fairfield.
*Charles Smith, Skowhegan.
Algernon S. Bangs, Augusta.
*I. B. Williams, Monson.

ALTERNATES.

*Edwin Riley (at large),
Livermore Falls.
C. A. Young, South Paris.
N. C. Goodwin, Sanford.
A. L. Hill, Brownfield.
George G. Downing, Dover.
Aug. W. McCausland, Gardiner.
C. S. Crowell, Lewiston.
J. L. Burns, Washington.
J. W. Libby, North Turner.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†George L. Beal, 1868-69.	Franklin M. Drew, Lewiston, 1889.
Charles P. Mattocks, Portland,	John D. Anderson, Gray, 1890.
1870-71.	Samuel L. Miller, Waldoboro, 1891.
†Daniel White, 1872-73.	Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan, 1892.
Selden Connor, Augusta, 1874-75.	*Wainwright Cushing, Foxcroft, 1893.
Nelson Howard, Lewiston, 1876.	J. Wesley Gilman, 1894.
†John D. Myrick, 1877.	William H. Green, Portland, 1895.
Augustus C. Hamlin, Bangor, 1878.	Lorenzo D. Carver, Rockland, 1896.
†Winsor B. Smith, 1879.	Leroy T. Carleton, Winthrop, 1897.
†Isaac S. Bangs, 1880.	Charles A. Southard, St. Albans, Vt.,
William G. Haskell, Washington, D.C.	1898.
1881,	Frederick Robie, Gorham, 1899.
Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, 1882.	*Seth T. Snipe, Bath, 1900.
†Elijah M. Shaw, 1883.	William Z. Clayton, Bangor, 1901.
Benjamin Williams, Rockland, 1884.	*James L. Merrick, Waterville, 1902.
†James A. Hall, 1885.	Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick,
Samuel W. Lane, Augusta, 1886.	1903.
Richard K. Gately, Portland, 1887.	E. C. Milliken, Portland, 1904.
†Horace H. Burbank, 1888.	

†Deceased.

MARYLAND. (16.)

[ORGANIZED JANUARY 8, 1868. REORGANIZED JUNE 9, 1876.]

[NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 2,214.]

*Department Commander	Richard N. Bowerman . . .	Baltimore
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Fred C. Tarr	Baltimore
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Louis Bennett	Baltimore
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Clinton S. Birch	Baltimore

REPRESENTATIVES.

*John A. Eppley (at large),
North East.
*Thomas Magnus, Baltimore.
*Charles W. Hull, Baltimore.
*R. N. Conway, Daniel, Carroll Co.

ALTERNATES.

Richard E. Bouldin (at large).
Belair, Harford County.
James S. Baer, Tannery, Carroll County.
Edward H. Welsh, Cumberland.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Andrew W. Denison, 1867-69.	George F. Wheeler, Baltimore, 1889.
E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, 1870.	George R. Graham, Baltimore, 1890.
E. T. Daneker, Baltimore, 1871.	†Joseph C. Hill, 1891.
Adam E. King, Baltimore, 1872.	Wallace A. Bartlett, Brentwood, 1892.
†E. B. Tyler, 1876-78.	†Frank Nolen, 1893.
William E. Griffith, Cumberland,	Myron J. Rose, Baltimore, 1904.
1879.	†Oliver A. Horner, 1895.
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, 1880-81.	†A. S. Cooper, 1896.
Graham Dukehart, Baltimore, 1882.	*George W. Johnson, Baltimore, 1897.
†John H. Suter, 1883.	David L. Stanton, Baltimore, 1898.
Frank M. Smith, Baltimore, 1884.	Lewis N. Zimmerman, Baltimore, 1899.
†John W. Horn, 1885.	*John R. King, Washington, D.C., 1900.
George W. F. Vernon, Baltimore,	*John G. Taylor, Baltimore, 1901.
1886.	†John W. Worth, 1902.
†Henry P. Underhill, 1887.	William Stahl, Baltimore, 1903.
Theo. F. Lang, Baltimore, 1888.	James Campbell, Baltimore, 1904

MASSACHUSETTS. (7.)

[ORGANIZED MAY 7, 1867. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 16,524.]

*Department Commander	James H. Wolff	Boston
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	J. Payson Bradley	Boston
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	D. H. L. Gleason.	Natick
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Edward P. Preble	Boston

†Deceased.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Daniel E. Denny (at large), Worcester.
 Henry C. Cook, Fall River.
 George I. Briggs, Bourne.
 *John W. Bean, Brockton.
 *Charles L. Stevens, Rockland.
 *Henry A. Monk, South Braintree.
 Christopher O'Brien, Boston.
 *A. F. Rich, Charlestown.
 *George A. J. Colgan, Chelsea.
 Joseph E. Shaw, Lynn.
 Edward D. Frothingham, Haverhill.
 *Benjamin F. Cook, Gloucester.
 *W. H. Brown, Marblehead.
 James Beatty, Waltham.
 *Edwin C. Gould, Melrose.
 E. W. Bourne, Boston.
 *C. C. Patten, Newton Centre.
 *L. L. Stone, Clinton.
 *G. A. Allen, Leominster.
 *C. W. Hildreth, Townsend.
 *C. R. Kaplinger, Springfield.
 *H. E. Mowry, Leyden.
 *Converse Mayo, Orange.

ALTERNATES.

Joseph B. Parsons (at large), Boston
 *C. C. Simmons, New Bedford.
 Rufus A. Soule, New Bedford.
 *Benjamin A. Hathaway, Plymouth.
 Alpheus Thomas, Norwell.
 D. W. Lewis, Hyde Park.
 *A. B. Collier, Brighton.
 G. A. Hosley, Charlestown.
 E. R. Jenness, Roxbury.
 *W. F. Wiley, Peabody.
 C. D. Fisk, Saugus.
 Moses Young, Newburyport.
 Lewis G. Holt, Lawrence.
 Charles H. Fuller, South Framingham.
 Charles Thompson, Stoneham.
 M. D. Jones, Somerville.
 *S. C. Frost, Arlington.
 *G. M. Greene, Milford.
 George W. Corey, Southbridge.
 L. H. Dennis, Spencer.
 L. W. Steimer, Westfield.
 John S. Smith, Pittsfield.
 O. W. Prouty, Amherst.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Austin S. Cushman, East Orange,
 N.J., 1866-67.
 A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, 1868.
 Francis A. Osborne, Boston, 1869.
 †James L. Bates, 1870.
 †William Cogswell, 1871.
 †A. B. Underwood, 1873.
 John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, 1874.
 †George S. Merrill, 1875.
 Horace B. Sargent, Mare Island,
 Cal., 1876-78.
 †J. G. B. Adams, 1879.
 †John A. Hawes, 1880.
 George W. Creasey, Lynn, 1881.
 †George H. Patch, 1882.
 †George S. Evans, 1883.
 John D. Billings, Cambridgeport,
 1884.
 *John W. Hersey, Springfield, 1885.

†Richard F. Tobin, 1886.
 Charles D. Nash, Chelsea, 1887.
 Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, 1888.
 *George L. Goodale, Medford, 1889.
 *George H. Innis, Mattapan, 1890.
 Arthur A. Smith, Colerain, 1891.
 James K. Churchill, Worcester, 1892.
 *Eli W. Hall, Lynn, 1893.
 *Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Boston, 1894.
 †Joseph W. Thayer, 1895.
 †William P. Derby, 1896.
 John M. Deane, Fall River, 1897.
 †William H. Bartlett, 1898.
 *John E. Gilman, Roxbury, 1899.
 Peter D. Smith, Andover, 1900.
 Silas A. Barton, Waltham, 1901.
 †Wilmon W. Blackmar, 1902.
 Dwight O. Judd, Holyoke, 1903.
 Lucius Field, Clinton, 1904.

†Deceased.

MICHIGAN. (18.)

[ORGANIZED MAY 6, 1868. REORGANIZED JANUARY 22, 1879.]

[NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 12,282.]

*Department Commander Ellery C. Cannon. Evart
 Senior Vice-Department Commander. M. D. Morgan Traverse City
 *Junior Vice-Department Commander. S. M. Kent Grand Rapids
 *Assistant Adjutant-General Fayette Wyckoff Lansing

REPRESENTATIVES.

*D. G. Crotty (at large), Detroit.
 *Alvin S. Clark, Detroit.
 *D. C. Spears, Dundee.
 William Dawsett, Battle Creek.
 *George W. Price, Sodus.
 P. H. McBride, Holland.
 *L. H. Ives, Mason.
 George W. Howe, Port Huron.
 *A. L. Bryant, Mayville.
 *Henry C. Ransom, Ludington.
 *John G. Berry, Vanderbilt.
 *Walter W. Dean, Traverse City.
 *George G. Johnson, Ishpeming.
 *C. E. Foote, Kalamazoo.
 James T. Hale, Saginaw.
 C. T. Carrington, West Bay City.
 *H. A. Chapin, Lansing.

ALTERNATES.

Carl Engle (at large), Detroit.
 A. T. Garretson, Detroit.
 Albert Dunham, Jackson.
 *David C. Oaks, Kalamazoo.
 Henry Spaulding, Hartford.
 *S. H. Mallery, Lake Odessa.
 Calvin Wilcox, Howell.
 *Edgar G. Spaulding, Port Huron.
 Joseph W. Budd, Saginaw.
 G. A. Whitbeck, Montague.
 William Bassett, Lansing.
 John Greig, Alma.
 A. H. Rolph, Escanaba.
 *E. Howard, Millington.
 *William Davey, Detroit.
 J. R. Stephenson, Grand Rapids.
 C. C. Phillips, Bangor.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Russell A. Alger, Detroit, 1868.
 †William Humphrey, 1870.
 *C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, 1878-79.
 †A. T. McReynolds, 1880.
 Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids,
 1881-82.
 Oscar A. Janes, Detroit, 1883.
 Rush J. Shank, Lansing, 1884.
 †Charles D. Long, 1885.
 John Northwood, New Lothrop, 1886.
 L. G. Rutherford, Hart, 1887.
 *Washington Gardner, Albion, 1888.
 Michael Brown, Big Rapids, 1889.
 Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, 1890.
 †Charles L. Eaton, 1891.

Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, 1892.
 James H. Kidd, Detroit, 1893.
 Louis Kanitz, Muskegon, 1894.
 S. B. Daboll, St. John, 1895.
 *William Shakespeare, Kalamazoo,
 1896.
 Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw, 1897.
 †Alex. L. Patrick, 1898.
 *Russell R. Pealer, Three Rivers, 1899.
 Ethel M. Allen, Portland, 1900.
 James Van Kleeck, Bay City, 1901.
 *Edward C. Anthony, Negaunee, 1902.
 D. B. K. VanRaalte, Holland, 1903.
 George H. Hopkins, Detroit, 1904.

†Deceased.

MINNESOTA. (24.)

[ORGANIZED AUGUST 14, 1867. REORGANIZED AUGUST 17, 1881.]

[NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 5,612.]

*Department Commander	C. F. Macdonald	St. Cloud
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	James O. Pierce	Minneapolis
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	E. F. Barrett	Le Sueur
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Orton S. Clark	Minneapolis

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Robert A. Donaldson, Grand Meadow.	G. M. Warren (at large), Spring Valley.
*Gilbert H. Henton, Luverne.	U. N. Palmer, St. James.
*W. F. Deline, Cannon Falls.	W. D. Phillips, Farmington.
*Byron J. Mosier, Stillwater.	William Gundlach, White Bear.
*S. H. Towler, Minneapolis.	C. T. Trowbridge, Minneapolis.
*Robert Addison, Marshall.	J. M. Wardell, Tracy.
*P. G. Woodward, Anoka.	Charles Anderson, Duluth.
*Peter Czizik, Moorhead.	George W. Grant, Detroit.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Henry G. Hicks, Minneapolis, 1868.	L. M. Lange, Cass Lake, 1892.
*Henry A. Castle, Washington, D.C., 1872-74.	John Day Smith, Minneapolis, 1893.
†George H. Johnston, 1876.	*Samuel R. Van Sant, St. Paul, 1894.
Adam Marty, Stillwater, 1881-82.	*Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, 1895.
†John P. Rea, 1883.	*J. J. McCardy, Washington, D.C., 1896.
†E. C. Babb, 1884.	E. B. Wood, Long Prairie, 1897.
R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1885.	†E. W. Mortimer, 1898.
William Thomas, Mankato, 1886.	D. B. Searle, St. Cloud, 1899.
*Lewis L. Wheelock, Owatonna, 1887.	Gideon S. Ives, St. Paul, 1900.
James H. Ege, Minneapolis, 1888.	William H. Harries, Caledonia, 1901.
†Alphonso Barto, 1889.	Perry Starkweather, Minneapolis, 1902.
James Compton, Minnehaha Falls, 1890.	*Isaac L. Mahan, St. Paul, 1903.
†Charles D. Parker, 1891.	*Harrison White, Luverne, 1904.

MISSOURI. (25.)

[ORGANIZED MAY 16, 1867. REORGANIZED APRIL 22, 1882.]

[NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 8,470.]

*Department Commander	Henry Fairback	St. Louis
*Senior Vice-Department Commander	John M. Williams	California
*Junior Vice-Department Commander	A. J. Lanning	Brookfield
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Thomas B. Rodgers	St. Louis

†Deceased.

REPRESENTATIVES.

George D. Reynolds (at large),
St. Louis.
*J. V. Martin, Brookfield.
*D. P. Stubblefield, Kingston.
*Thomas W. Evans, St. Joseph.
*James B. Wilde, St. Louis.
*William Lowe, Warrensburg.
*J. R. Milner, Springfield.
*H. A. Astholz, Cape Girardeau.
*Ernest Kretschmar, St. Louis.
*W. F. Silverwood, St. Louis.
*G. P. Cunningham, Kirksville.
*P. J. McLaughlin, Kansas City.

ALTERNATES.

*H. R. Parsons (at large),
Edina.
H. G. Orton, Princeton.
J. A. Hayes, Kansas City.
Joseph Morgan, Kahoka.
John H. Frick, Warrenton.
N. T. Moore, Webb City.
William H. Marshall, Willow Springs.
R. M. Griggs, Novelty.
G. F. Hand, Stanberry.
John Stupp, St. Louis.
Victor Aubry, Green City.
D. F. Pippinger, Clarence.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*William Warner, Kansas City, 1882-83.	†Louis Grund, 1894.
W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, 1884.	Louis Benecke, Brunswick, 1895.
†Nelson Cole, 1885-86.	*Thomas B. Rodgers, St. Louis, 1896.
†E. E. Kimball, 1887.	*John P. Platt, Cameron, 1897.
†Hiram Smith, Jr., 1888.	A. G. Peterson, St. Louis, 1898.
John E. Phelps, Orting, Wash., 1889.	*John W. Scott, Moberly, 1899.
Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, 1890.	*W. F. Henry, Kansas City, 1900.
*George W. Martin, Brookfield, 1891.	*George Hall, Trenton, 1901.
C. W. Whitehead, Kansas City, 1892.	*Ira T. Bronson, Sedalia, 1902.
*Charles G. Burton, Nevada, 1893.	*F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis, 1903.
	*Jere. T. Dew, Kansas City, 1904.

MONTANA. (37.)

[ORGANIZED MARCH 10, 1885. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 434.]

*Department Commander	A. J. Fisk	Helena
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	J. Rich	Dillon
Junior Vice-Department Commander .		
Assistant Adjutant-General	Frank P. Sterling	Helena

REPRESENTATIVE.

*Charles B. Newbury (at large),
Missoula.

ALTERNATE.

James M. Page (at large),
Twin Bridges.

†Deceased.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Thomas P. Fuller, 1885.	Robert E. Fisk, Berkeley, Cal., 1895
Charles S. Warren, Butte, 1886.	Lester S. Willson, Bozeman, 1896.
Ela C. Waters, Yellowstone Nat. Park, 1887.	Thaddeus C. Davidson, Anaconda, 1897.
Junius G. Sanders, Butte, 1888.	W. H. H. Dickinson, Missoula, 1898.
†James E. Calloway, 1889.	C. B. Miller, Helena, 1899.
Ed. F. Ferris, Houston, Idaho, 1890.	P. H. Manchester, Butte, 1900.
Harry C. Kessler, Butte, 1891.	Frank P. Sterling, Helena, 1901.
John L. Sloan, Missoula, 1892.	Alanson N. Bull, Bozeman, 1902.
Joseph O. Gregg, Cleveland, Ohio, 1893.	J. S. Wisner, Anaconda, 1903.
	Henry N. Blake, Helena, 1904.
†Peter R. Dolman, 1894.	

NEBRASKA. (17.)

[ORGANIZED JUNE 11, 1877. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 4,502.]

*Department Commander	John Lett	Benedict
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	J. R. Maxon	Minden
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	L. J. Horton	Stanton
*Assistant Adjutant-General	L. M. Scothorn	Lincoln

REPRESENTATIVES.

*J. S. Hoagland (at large), North Platte.
 *W. S. Askwith, Grand Island.
 *J. Burwell, Juniata.
 *R. R. Randall, Lincoln.
 *Henry C. McMaken, Plattsmouth.
 *J. B. Wambaugh, Kearney.
 *Ferd. Brother, Beatrice.

ALTERNATES.

J. H. Hobbs (at large), Omaha.
 J. R. Ratcliffe, Central City.
 Mart Howe, Lincoln.
 J. J. Smith, Plainview.
 George H. Leavitt, Gering.
 H. W. George, Broken Bow.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Paul Vandervoort, 1877.	†C. J. Dillworth, 1892.
†R. H. Wilbur, 1878.	†Alonza Church, 1893.
†J. W. Savage, 1879-80.	Church Howe, Auburn, 1894.
*S. J. Alexander, Lincoln, 1881-82.	*C. E. Adams, Superior, 1895.
H. E. Palmer, Omaha, 1884.	*J. H. Culver, Lincoln, 1896.
*A. V. Cole, Hastings, 1885.	*John A. Ehrhardt, Stanton, 1897.
John M. Thayer, Lincoln, 1886.	Thomas J. Majors, Peru, 1898.
†Henry C. Russell, 1887.	*John E. Evans, North Platte, 1899.
†W. C. Henry, 1888.	*John Reese, Broken Bow, 1900.
†J. B. Davis, 1889.	*Robert S. Wilcox, Omaha, 1901.
S. H. Morrison, Nebraska City, 1889.	C. F. Steele, Fairbury, 1902.
T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, 1890.	*Lee S. Estelle, Omaha, 1903.
Joseph Teeter, Lincoln, 1891.	*Harmon Bross, Lincoln, 1904.

†Deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (12.)

[ORGANIZED JUNE 30, 1868. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 2,919.]

*Department Commander	Daniel B. Newhall	Concord
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	O. B. Warren	Rochester
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	William S. Pillsbury	Londonderry
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Frank Battles	Concord

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Dana W. King (at large), Nashua.
 *Benjamin R. Wheeler, Salem.
 *John K. Law, New London.
 *S. E. Jones, Alton.
 *Jesse E. Dewey, Lebanon.

ALTERNATES.

Andy Holt (at large), So. Lyndeboro.
 Frank E. Rollins, Exeter.
 Albert F. Barr, Manchester.
 Lewis F. Jones, Farmington.
 Eben E. Noyes, Colebrook.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Matthew T. Benton, 1867.	James F. Grimes, Hillsboro, 1889.
†William R. Patten, 1868.	†Thomas Cogswell, 1890.
Daniel J. Vaughan, Cambridge, Mass., 1869.	Everett B. Huse, Enfield, 1891.
James E. Larkin, Everett, Mass., 1870.	Daniel Hall, Dover, 1892.
†Augustus H. Bixby, 1871.	†Frank G. Noyes, 1893.
William H. Trickey, Hinsdale, 1872.	David R. Pierce, Fargo, N. Dak., 1894.
†Timothy W. Challis, 1873-74.	Charles E. Buzzell, Lakeport, 1895.
Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua, 1875.	Lewis W. Aldrich, Westmoreland, 1896.
Charles J. Richards, Somersworth, 1876-78.	*James Minot, Concord, 1897.
†George Bowers, 1879-80.	†A. S. Twitchell, 1898.
Martin A. Haines, Lakeport, 1881-82.	Horace L. Worcester, Rochester, 1899.
John C. Linehan, Penacook, 1883-84.	David E. Proctor, Wilton, 1900.
Marcus M. Collis, Portsmouth, 1885.	Alanson C. Haines, Newmarket, 1901.
†George Farr, 1886.	William S. Carter, Lebanon, 1902.
Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton, 1887.	Edward E. Parker, Nashua, 1903.
†A. B. Thompson, 1888.	Henry O. Kent, Lancaster, 1904.

NEW JERSEY. (8.)

[ORGANIZED DECEMBER 10, 1867. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 4,772.]

*Department Commander	Charles Curie	Paterson
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Josiah R. Kirkbride	Camden
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	J. Newton Terrill	New Brunswick
Assistant Adjutant-General	George B. Stinson	Paterson

†Deceased.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *Joseph Colyer (at large), Newark.
- *M. V. Kernelly, Jersey City.
- *Abram Voorhees, Trenton.
- *Gilbert Robinson, Jersey City.
- *John W. Stewart, Jersey City.
- *J. F. R. Woodruff, Newark.
- *R. D. Brower, Maplewood.

ALTERNATES.

William Dey (at large), Plainfield.
George M. Cadmus, Bloomfield.
E. H. Bolgiano, Atlantic City.
F. Wohlfort, Town of Union.
Michael Hermis, Rahway.
James Gordon, Trenton.
W. S. Marsh, Elizabeth.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†E. Jardine, 1868.
†William Ward, 1869-70.
†Richard H. Lee, 1871-72.
*Charles Burrows, Rutherford,
1874-75.
E. W. Davis, Newark, 1876.
†John Muller, 1877-78.
Samuel Hufty, Camden, 1879.
†George W. Gile, 1880.
Charles H. Houghton, Jersey City,
1881.
George B. Fielder, Jersey City, 1883.
*Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank, 1884-85.
*Frank O. Cole, Jersey City, 1886.
†J. R. Wheeler, 1887.
E. Burd Grubb, Beverly, 1888.
†W. B. E. Miller, 1889.

A. M. Matthews, Orange, 1890
J. R. Mullikin, Newark, 1891.
†R. A. Donnelly, 1892.
H. L. Hartshorn, Camden, 1893.
John Shields, Flemington, 1894.
†Henry S. White, 1895.
Ernest C. Stahl, Trenton, 1896.
†Emanuel Sands, 1897.
Samuel G. Hayter, Bloomfield, 1897.
*William C. Smith, Plainfield, 1898.
George Barrett, Camden, 1899.
E. V. Richards, Trenton, 1900.
John Lawrence, New Brunswick,
1901.
Enos F. Hann, Atlantic City, 1902.
†Stephen M. Long, 1903.
*James M. Atwood, Trenton, 1904.

NEW MEXICO. (32.)

[ORGANIZED JULY 14, 1883. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 159.]

*Department Commander	Jacob Weltmer	Santa Fé
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	W. W. McDonald	Albuquerque
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	J. V. Consaul	Las Vegas
*Assistant Adjutant-General	J. P. Victory	Santa Fé

REPRESENTATIVE.

*Thomas Harwood (at large),
Albuquerque.
†Deceased.

ALTERNATE.

Elmer A. Chaffee (at large).
Las Cruces.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| †Henry M. Atkinson, 1883. | *W. H. Whiteman, Santa Fé, 1893 |
| †Edward W. Wynkoop, 1884. | George W. Knaebel, Santa Fé, |
| J. J. Fitzgerald, City of Mexico, 1885. | 1894 and 1899. |
| *E. S. Stover, Albuquerque, 1886. | †Thomas W. Collier, 1895. |
| *John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, 1887. | †John C. Bromagen, 1896. |
| †Francis Downs, 1888 and 1897-98. | Leverett Clarke, Albuquerque, 1898. |
| †John H. Wills, 1889. | *John R. McFie, Santa Fé, 1900-1901. |
| *Lee H. Rudisille, White Oaks, 1889. | J. W. Edwards, San Diego, Cal., |
| A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, 1890. | 1902-1903. |
| †Albert J. Fountain, 1891. | Theo. W. Heman, Tucumcari, 1904. |
| S. W. Dorsey, Denver, Col., 1892. | |

NEW YORK. (5.)

[ORGANIZED APRIL 3, 1867. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 28,557.]

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| *Department Commander | James M. Snyder. Troy |
| Senior Vice-Department Commander . | George E. Dewey New York |
| Junior Vice-Department Commander . | Edward H. Fassett Kingston |
| *Assistant Adjutant-General | Spencer W. Snyder Albany |

REPRESENTATIVES.

- Chauncey M. Depew (at large),
New York.
- *A. J. Smith, Buffalo.
- *Lewis E. Griffith, Troy.
C. S. Graves, Natural Bridge.
James A. Blanchard, New York.
- *Samuel C. Yeaton, Brooklyn.
- *George L. Clemons, Clemons.
- *Augustus Pruyn, Albany.
- *C. H. Norton, Syracuse.
J. A. Goulden, New York.
- *H. J. Swift, Buffalo.
Crumbie Bolton, Troy.
E. B. Black, Whitney's Point.
J. O. Spencer, Salamanca.
- *P. J. L. Searing, New York.
- *W. Q. Huggins, Sanborn.
- *M. C. Fulton, Rochester.
- *A. B. Wilbur, Middletown.

†Deceased.

ALTERNATES.

- *W. S. Bull (at large),
Buffalo.
- *Henry W. Knight, New York.
- *D. S. Bennings, Plattsburg.
Noah Tebbetts, Brooklyn.
- *W. J. Barry, Brooklyn.
- *John McGann, Buffalo.
C. H. Bouton, Marathon.
H. F. Fox, Geneva.
John Dwyer, Sandy Hill.
C. C. English, Corning.
- *F. A. Lamb, Cornwall on Hudson.
- *R. R. Stilwell, Port Byron.
- *William Ferguson, Troy.
J. M. Gibbs, Bergen.
- *H. B. Oler, New York.
Larry Crawford, Lowville.
- *J. C. Heney, Perth Amboy, N.J.
H. A. Wiley, Springwater.

- *W. Charles Smith, Elmira.
- *James D. Bell, Brooklyn.
- *J. R. Silliman, New York.
- *James H. McKenna, Brooklyn.
- *D. W. Crumb, South Otselie.
- *Thomas H. Kiernan, Brooklyn.
- *P. S. Biglin, Great Kills P.O.
- *N. W. Day, New York.
- *J. K. Hood, Delhi.
- J. Escourt Sawyer, New York.
- *J. H. Everett, Kingston.
- *Charles Thorpe, New York.
- *John Parsons, Kingsbridge.
- *Henry S. Redman, Rochester.
- J. J. McCloskey, Richmond Hill.
- *William Blasie, Albany.
- *John M. Beikert, New York.
- *F. E. Goldthwaite, New York.
- *Thomas Moore, New York.
- C. C. Caldwell, Canton.
- Henry Fera, New York.
- *Charles A. Shaw, New York.
- B. F. Maguire, New York.
- *P. D. Leys, Roslyn.
- S. I. Moore, Grand Gorge.
- Chauncey B. Hodge, Prospect.
- J. B. Van Wie, Cossackie.
- S. N. Keener, Newark.
- Chis. Diehl, New York.
- B. A. Sperry, Mayville.
- George M. Moore, Mechanicsville.
- Thomas Robinson, New York.
- M. E. Nangle, Albany.
- E. H. Risley, Utica.
- B. J. McGowan, Long Island City.
- L. Y. Miller, Olean.
- W. G. Carr, Schenectady.
- James Black, New York.
- J. O. Farrell, Wappingers Falls.
- A. J. Wager, Buffalo.
- George H. Taft, Waterville.
- P. H. Scott, New York.
- George Humphrey, Lockport.
- Charles J. Buchanan, Albany.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- †James B. McKean, 1866-67.
- Daniel E. Sickles, New York, 1868-69.
- †Edward B. Lansing, 1869.
- †John C. Robinson, 1870.
- †Henry A. Barnum, 1871-72.
- †Stephen P. Corliss, 1873-74.
- †John Palmer, 1875.
- *James Tanner, Washington, D.C.,
1876-77.
- †William F. Rogers, 1878.
- †James McQuade, 1879.
- †L. Coe Young, 1880.
- †Abram Merritt, 1881.
- James S. Fraser, Bronx, New York,
1882.
- John A. Reynolds, Rochester, 1883.
- †Ira M. Hedges, 1884.
- †Joseph I. Sayles, 1886.
- †George H. Treadwell, 1887.
- N. Martin Curtis, New York, 1888.
- *Harrison Clark, Albany, 1889.
- †Floyd Clarkson, 1890.
- *Charles H. Freeman, Corning, 1891.
- †Theodore L. Pool, 1892.
- †Joseph P. Cleary, 1893.
- *John C. Shotts, Yonkers, 1894.
- *Edward J. Atkinson, New York, 1895.
- James S. Graham, Rochester, 1896.
- †Albert D. Shaw, 1897.
- †Anson S. Wood, 1898.
- Joseph W. Kay, Brooklyn, 1899.
- Nathan P. Pond, Rochester, 1900.
- Charles A. Orr, Buffalo, 1901.
- *Allan C. Bakewell, New York, 1902.
- John S. Koster, Port Leyden, 1903.
- Henry N. Burhans, Syracuse, 1904.

†Deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA. (43.)

[ORGANIZED APRIL 23, 1890. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 466.]

Department Commander	Joseph Hare	Bismarck
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	George W. Kurtz	Jamestown
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Alexander Hay	Wahpeton
* Assistant Adjutant-General	W. S. Moorhouse	Bismarck

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

Albert Roberts (at large), Devils Lake.	Myron Heffron (at large), Tower City
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Harrison Allen, 1888.	E. C. Geary, Fargo, 1897.
*George B. Winship, Grand Forks,	Edwin Southard, Grafton, 1898.
1890.	†William Ackerman, 1899.
William A. Bentley, Bismarck, 1891.	†Freeman Orcutt, 1900.
S. G. Roberts, Fargo, 1892.	D. G. Duell, Devils Lake, 1901.
John D. Black, Valley City, 1893.	*John C. Gipson, Temple, Okla., 1902.
J. M. O'Neal, Grand Forks, 1894.	H. J. Rowe, Casselton, 1903.
A. P. Rounseville, Larimore, 1895.	Daniel F. Siegfried, Sanborn, 1904.
*William H. Brown, Grand Forks, 1896.	

OHIO. (4.)

ORGANIZED JANUARY 30, 1867. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 24,248.

*Department Commander	Amos Huffman	Wilmington
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	George F. Robinson, Washington C. H.	
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	John E. Wilcox	Maumee
*Assistant Adjutant-General	J. S. Kimbrough	Wilmington

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*E. F. Davis (at large), Lima.	O. H. Hollister (at large), Lima.
*W. W. Youngson, Cincinnati.	George W. Bowlby, Harrison.
*Henry Lachtrop, Cincinnati.	John Cohen, Cincinnati.
*David Thomas, Hamilton.	J. C. Brown, Franklin.
*Gilbert Holmes, Hillsboro.	C. E. Wilson, Greenfield.
Abram Harless, Greenville.	*George R. McDaniel, Fort Recovery
U. S. D. Bates, Dayton.	*William H. Bussard, Dayton.
E. L. Dodson, Springfield.	*John W. Smith, Xenia.

†Deceased.

- *W. W. McDonald, Logan.
- *W. S. Matthews, Vinton.
- *Charles H. Newton, Marietta.
- *Joseph S. Shaw, Zanesville.
- *J. W. R. Cline, S. and S. Home, Erie Co.
- *H. M. Shingle, Kenton.
- *Eli Davis, Sidney.
- *J. G. Knepper, Gilboa.
- *Peter J. Hosler, Sherwood.
- *E. T. Dunn, Findlay.
- *J. H. Burgoon, Fremont.
- *B. M. Griffis, Mt. Gilead.
- *Henry E. Brown, Toledo.
- *James H. Herring, Mansfield.
- *Frank C. King, Newark.
- *C. W. Armstrong, Armstrong Mills.
- *W. F. Ridgely, Steubenville.
- *William E. Sprague, Youngstown.
- *James J. Clark, Canton.
- *A. M. Sheets, Ashland.
- *H. A. Axline, Columbus.
- *Richard F. Palmer, Akron.
- William T. Clark, Cleveland.
- *R. H. Cooper, Berea.
- *Sila P. Warriner, Chardon.
- D. P. Pratt, Portsmouth.
- W. H. H. Minturn, New Lexington.
- Howard Aston, Zanesville.
- L. H. Derby, Norwalk.
- Uriah Cahill, Richwood.
- J. W. Davis, Mechanicsburg.
- Baxter Trevor, Lima.
- Nathan H. Newcomer, Bryan.
- Sol Zarbaugh, Holgate.
- J. P. Redfern, Bloomdale.
- William Neigle, Tiffin.
- David R. Austin, Toledo.
- James R. McElroy, Mt. Vernon.
- James K. Bowers, New Philadelphia.
- D. T. Jeffers, Cambridge.
- Fred G. Croxall, East Liverpool.
- Hugh A. Love, Warren.
- John H. Sharer, Alliance.
- John M. Oliver, Elyria.
- W. D. Heyl, Columbus.
- Alexander Gibbs, Medina.
- *W. S. Rogers, Cleveland.
- W. Norton, Cleveland.
- C. P. Bragg, Jefferson.
- W. S. Matthews, Vinton.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- †B. F. Potts, 1866.
- †Thomas L. Young, 1867.
- *J. W. Keifer, Springfield, 1868-70.
- †William C. Bunts, 1871-72.
- †G. M. Barber, 1873-74.
- †Alvin C. Voris, 1875.
- †William Earnshaw, 1876-77.
- Nathan L. Guthrie, Conneaut, 1878.
- †James H. Seymour, 1878.
- †James H. Steedman, 1879.
- †David W. Thomas, 1880.
- *John S. Kountz, Toledo, 1881.
- Charles T. Clark, Columbus, 1882-83.
- H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati, 1884.
- *R. B. Brown, Zanesville, 1885.
- †Arthur L. Conger, 1886.
- †D. C. Putnam, 1887.
- J. W. O'Neal, Lebanon, 1888.
- S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, 1889.
- P. H. Dowling, Toledo, 1890.
- *A. M. Warner, Cincinnati, 1891.
- Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, 1892.
- L. H. Williams, Ripley, 1893.
- E. E. Nutt, Sidney, 1894.
- †Charles Townsend, 1895.
- E. L. Lybarger, Spring Mountain, 1896.
- †Henry Kissinger, 1897.
- *David F. Pugh, Columbus, 1898.
- Thomas R. Shinn, Ashland, 1899.
- *Elias R. Monfort, Cincinnati, 1900.
- Emmet F. Taggart, Akron, 1901.
- Walton Weber, Columbus, 1902.
- Arthur C. Yengling, Salem, 1903.
- *B. M. Moulton, Lima, 1904.

†Deceased.

OKLAHOMA. (44.)

[ORGANIZED AUGUST 7, 1890. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 1,538.]

*Department Commander	G. M. Parks	Enid
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Peter Becker	Jefferson
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	William H. Hornaday . . .	Lawton
*Assistant Adjutant-General	James G. Unger	Enid

REPRESENTATIVES.

*W. W. Hiatt (at large), Alva.
 *W. H. Tompkins, Oklahoma City.
 *George W. Billings, Guthrie.

ALTERNATES.

W. J. French (at large), Alva.
 J. C. White, Oklahoma City.
 G. A. Garrison, Mulhall.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, 1890.	*G. D. Munger, Oklahoma City, 1898.
†G. M. Coulton, 1891.	†J. J. S. Hassler, 1899.
D. F. Wyatt, Topeka, Kan., 1892.	I. W. Rush, Stroud, 1899.
*T. H. Soward, Guthrie, 1893.	*M. L. Mock, Guthrie, 1900.
*J. P. Cummings, Kingfisher, 1894.	*James E. Burns, Kingfisher, 1901.
*H. G. Trosper, Oklahoma City, 1895.	*Wesley Taylor, Perry, 1902.
W. H. Cater, Guthrie, 1896.	*Cyrus P. Green, Alva, 1903.
*C. R. Young, Meridian, 1897.	*S. P. Strahan, Perry, 1904.

OREGON. (26.)

[ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 28, 1882. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 1,937.]

*Department Commander	T. E. Hills	Ashland
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	George A. Harding . . .	Oregon City
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	R. W. McNutt	Forest Grove
Assistant Adjutant-General	John L. Wells	Portland

REPRESENTATIVES.

*T. G. Darr (at large), Portland.
 *John Ingham, Eugene.
 *N. L. Smith, Portland.
 *F. M. Stewart, Medford.

ALTERNATES.

J. H. Smith (at large), Salem.
 O. E. Thompson, Woodburn.
 C. A. Danrihan, Arlington.
 J. W. Webber, Dayton.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

N. S. Pierce, Portland, 1882.	M. L. Olmstead, Baker City, 1887.
G. E. Caukin, Portland, 1883.	A. E. Borthwick, Boise, Idaho, 1888.
†F. J. Babcock, 1884.	†E. B. McElroy, 1889.
F. H. Lamb, San Francisco, Cal., 1885-86.	

†Deceased.

†James A. Varney, 1890.

O. Summers, Portland, 1891.

H. H. Northrup, Portland, 1892.

J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, 1893.

S. B. Ormsby, Salem, 1894.

†E. W. Allen, 1895.

D. C. Sherman, Washington, D.C.,

1896.

Frank Reisner, Eugene, 1897.

C. P. Halloway, Portland, 1898.

H. V. Gates, Hillsboro, 1899.

A. J. Goodbrod, Union, 1900.

J. A. Sladden, Portland, 1901.

M. L. Pratt, Portland, 1902.

D. H. Turner, Newberg, 1903.

*B. F. Pike, Maro, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA. (3.)

[ORGANIZED JANUARY 16, 1867. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 24,777.]

*Department Commander	J. Andrew Wilt	Towanda
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Andrew Lee	Hazleton
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	William H. Green	Philadelphia
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Charles A. Suydam . . .	Philadelphia

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Lemon Buch (at large), Reading.

*Oliver A. Parsons, Wilkesbarre.

Adam Calhoun, Philadelphia.

*Charles W. Gerwig, Allegheny.

*Theodore Schweriner, Germantown,
Philadelphia.

*George W. Grady, Norristown.

*Thomas W. Hamilton, Pittsburgh.

Smith D. Cozens, Philadelphia.

E. D. Brush, Wilkesburg.

*J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia.

*Nathan Wilson, Downingtown.

*Thomas H. Cole, Erie.

*Jacob Smith, Altoona.

William G. Mason, Philadelphia.

A. C. Koser, Mechanicsburg.

*James M. Gibbs, Harrisburg.

*Richard H. Holgate, La Plume.

*John Woy, Johnstown.

*Ebenezer Adams, Philadelphia.

*William T. Powell, Pittsburgh.

Ignatz Gresser, Allentown.

*Lucius Rogers, Kane.

*James Spencer, Philadelphia.

*George W. Hess, Philadelphia.

*Samuel N. Callander, Scranton.

*James A. Sweger, Lancaster.

ALTERNATES.

*Edward Abel (at large), Pittsburgh.

*William C. Besselièvre, Philadelphia.

D. W. Bussinger, Germantown.

James B. O'Neil, Philadelphia.

H. H. Bengough,
Pittsburgh.

John Eckel, Chambersburg.

Luther R. Keefer, Cressona.

*W. H. Ritter, Butler.

Joseph Gould, Mt. Carmel.

*E. S. Handrick, Tunkhannock.

L. S. Eisenhower, Carlisle.

William H. Barton, Hatboro.

John H. Chaffee, Towanda.

*John H. R. Storey, Philadelphia.

Herman Sauppe, York.

George W. Wilson, Mifflintown.

Emanuel Noll, Bellewood.

Robert Lees, Roxboro.

William M. Heddens, Danville.

J. D. Hicks, Altoona.

Anthony Burton, Langhorne.

*John Kirk, New Cumberland.

W. E. Schaeffer, Mount Joy.

Robert F. Wray, Apollo.

*Charles D. Harris, Norwood.

Edward Barry, Punxsatawney.

† Deceased.

*Samuel S. Appel, Easton.
 L. N. Ruble, Lewistown.
 William Williams, Shamokin.
 *A. W. Schalck, Pottsville.
 *J. R. Grant, Franklin.
 *Andrew James, Philadelphia.
 *E. G. Campbell, Greensburg.
 *T. P. Stephens, Indiana.

William H. Jones, Pottstown.
 F. B. Koch, Philadelphia.
 John M. Montgomery, Allegheny.
 John H. Scott, Pittsburgh.
 *J. L. Adams, Bradford.
 John S. Hunter, Etna.
 William Fees, Philadelphia.
 James Updegraff, Irwin.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, 1866-67.	†Samuel Harper, 1887.
†A. L. Pearson, 1868.	†Frank J. Magee, 1888.
O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, 1869.	*Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, 1889.
†Howard J. Reeder, 1871.	†Joseph F. Denniston, 1890.
Frank Reeder, Easton, 1872.	†George G. Boyer, 1891.
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, 1873.	*John P. Taylor, Reedsville, 1892.
†A. Wilson Norris, 1874.	Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, 1893.
W. W. Tyson, Erie, 1875.	William Ensley, Philadelphia, 1894.
James W. Latta, Philadelphia, 1876.	*H. H. Cumings, Tidioute, 1895.
†Samuel I. Givin, 1877.	†Alfred Darte, 1896.
*Charles T. Hull, Athens, 1878.	William D. Stauffer, Lancaster, 1897.
George L. Brown, Minersville, 1879.	*William J. Patterson, Pittsburgh, 1898.
†Chill W. Hazzard, 1880.	James F. Morrison, Philadelphia, 1899.
†John Taylor, 1881.	Charles Miller, Franklin, 1900.
John M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia, 1882.	Levi G. McCauley, West Chester, 1901.
†E. S. Osborne, 1883.	R. P. Scott, Butler, 1902.
Frank H. Dyer, Detroit, Mich., 1884.	*Edwin Walton, Philadelphia, 1903.
Austin Curtin, Roland, 1885.	*John McNevin, Altoona, 1904.
*J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, 1886.	

POTOMAC. (14.)

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 13, 1869. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 2,335.]

*Department Commander	A. P. Tasker	Washington
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	B. F. Entriken	Washington
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Thomas H. Martin . . .	Washington
*Assistant Adjutant-general	Lorenzo Vanderhoef . .	Washington

REPRESENTATIVES.

*H. M. Bennett (at large),
 Washington.
 *Dan A. Grosvernor, Washington.
 B. T. Janney, Washington.
 *John T. Layton, Washington.

†Deceased.

ALTERNATES.

B. L. Wright (at large),
 Washington.
 W. W. Chambers, Washington.
 Geo. H. Abrams, Washington.
 *E. P. Seavey, Washington.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Samuel A. Duncan, 1869.	William S. Odell, Washington, 1889.
†Timothy Luby, 1870-72.	M. Emmet Urell, Washington, 1890.
Frank H. Sprague, Washington, 1873-74.	J. M. Pipes, Washington, 1891.
*B. F. Hawkes, Washington, 1876.	A. F. Dinsmore, Washington, 1892.
*A. H. G. Richardson, Washington, 1877.	S. E. Faunce, Washington, 1893.
George E. Corson, Washington, 1878	Nathan Bickford, Washington, 1894.
Harrison Dingman, Washington, 1879.	†Marion T. Anderson, 1895.
*Charles C. Royce, Chico, Cal., 1880.	*John McElroy, Washington, 1896.
†William Gibson, 1881.	Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington, 1897.
Samuel S. Burdett, Washington, 1882-83	Arthur Hendricks, Kensington, Md., 1898.
D. S. Alexander, Buffalo, N.Y., 1884.	Calvin Farnsworth, Washington, 1899.
Newton M. Brooks, Washington, 1885.	George H. Slaybaugh, Washington, 1900.
Jerome B. Burke, Washington, 1886-87.	Israel W. Stone, Washington, 1901.
Charles P. Lincoln, El Reno, Okla., 1888.	Benjamin F. Bingham, Washington, 1902.
	I. G. Kimball, Washington, 1903.
	Abraham Hart, Washington, 1904.

RHODE ISLAND. (II.)

[ORGANIZED MARCH 24, 1868. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 1,557.]

*Department Commander	Ezra K. Parker	Providence
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Moses Budlong	Providence
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Robert B. Little	Providence
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Philip S. Chase	Providence

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*George H. Cheek (at large), Pawtucket.	George L. Smith (at large), Nayatt.
*James M. Day, Pawtucket.	James S. Slater, Slatersville.
*William F. Allison, Providence.	Robert Nevin, Providence.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Ambrose E. Burnside, 1868.	†Edwin Metcalf, 1874.
†Horatio Rogers, 1869.	†Edwin C. Pomroy, 1875.
Charles R. Brayton, Providence, 1870-71.	Charles H. Williams, Providence, 1876.
*Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, 1872-73.	Henry J. Spooner, Providence, 1877.
	Fred A. Arnold, Providence, 1878.

†Deceased.

- †Henry R. Barker, 1879.
 Charles C. Gray, Providence, 1880.
 †William H. P. Steere, 1881.
 †Henry F. Jenks, 1882.
 *Philip S. Chase, Providence, 1883.
 Andrew K. McMahon, Newport, 1884.
 Eugene A. Cory, New York, 1885.
 †Theodore A. Barton, 1886.
 Benjamin L. Hall, Bristol, 1887.
 Gideon Spencer, Providence, 1888.
 †Alonzo Williams, 1889.
 Benjamin F. Davis, Washington,
 D.C., 1890.
 †Benjamin H. Child, 1891.
 David S. Ray, E. Providence, 1892.
 †George T. Cranston, 1893.
 Charles H. Baker, Bristol, 1894.
 Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, 1895.
 *William E. Stone, Providence, 1896.
 Livingston Scott, Woonsocket, 1897.
 Samuel W. K. Allen, East Green-
 wich, 1898.
 *Charles O. Ballou, Providence, 1899.
 Walter A. Read, Providence, 1900.
 *Charles P. Moies, Central Falls, 1901.
 George H. Chemery, Providence, 1902.
 *James S. Hudson, Providence, 1903.
 J. J. Woolley, Pawtucket, 1904.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (29).

[ORGANIZED MARCH 20, 1883. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 1,687.]

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| *Department Commander | J. B. Wolgemuth. | Mitchell |
| Senior Vice-Department Commander . | J. B. Geddes | Huron |
| *Junior Vice-Department Commander . | Joseph Phillips | Spearfish |
| *Assistant Adjutant-General | S. J. Moore | Mitchell |

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *W. H. Shaff (at large), Canton.
 *J. L. Turner, Springfield.
 *N. I. Lowthian, Milbank.

ALTERNATES.

- J. T. Hatton (at large), Groton.
 W. A. North, Watertown.
 W. P. Randan, Northville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| †Thomas S. Free, 1883-85.
W. V. Lucas, Santa Cruz, Cal., 1885-87.
S. V. Hammond, Cincinnati, Ohio,
1888.
George A. Silsby, Mitchell, 1889.
E. T. Langley, Santa Anna, Cal.,
1890.
C. S. Palmer, Burlington, Vt., 1891.
†J. B. Hoit, 1892.
†N. C. Nash, 1893.
*George W. Carpenter, Watertown,
1894. | †S. R. Drake, 1895.
†John Ackley, 1896.
*John F. Baker, Hermosa, 1896.
*C. B. Clark, Deadwood, 1897.
*E. P. Farr, Pierre, 1898.
*W. L. Palmer, Carthage, 1899.
*Philip Lawrence, Huron, 1900.
*George W. Snow, Springfield, 1901.
*T. E. Blanchard, Mitchell, 1902.
*Thomas Reed, Arlington, 1903.
*H. P. Packard, Redfield, 1904. |
|--|--|

†Deceased.

TENNESSEE. (34.)

[ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 26, 1884. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 1,393.]

*Department Commander	Walton W. French	Chattanooga
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	James I. Peck	Cleveland
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Sylvanus Hersey	Knoxville
*Assistant Adjutant-General	George R. Harlow	Chattanooga

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*John T. Wilder (at large), Knoxville.	W. E. Rucker (at large), Cleveland.
*H. W. Grant, Chattanooga.	J. J. Bynon, Knoxville.
*S. W. Pickens, Sevierville.	D. W. Payne, Sevierville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Edward S. Jones, 1884-85.	*William J. Smith, Memphis, 1895.
E. E. Winters, Montgomery, Ala.,	Halbert B. Case, Chattanooga,
1886.	1896-97
William J. Ramage, Knoxville, 1887.	W. H. Nelson, Backwoods, 1898.
*William Rule, Knoxville, 1888.	H. Crumbliss, Kingston, 1899.
A. H. Pettibone, Bristol, 1889.	S. T. Harris, Dandridge, 1900.
Charles F. Muller, Paris, France, 1890.	M. M. Harris, Knoxville, 1901.
*A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, 1891.	*George W. Patten, Chattanooga,
†H. C. Whitaker, 1892.	1902-1903.
Frank Seaman, Knoxville, 1893.	B. A. Hamilton, Knoxville, 1904.
W. E. F. Milburn, Greenville, 1894.	

TEXAS. (38.)

[ORGANIZED MARCH 25, 1885. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 570.]

*Department Commander	Elmore A. Russell	Paris
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	P. B. Sprague	Dallas
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	C. R. Hubbard	Lampasas
*Assistant Adjutant-General	J. O. Estabrook	Paris

REPRESENTATIVES.**ALTERNATES.**

*W. A. Stoner (at large), Waco.	T. M. Wright (at large), Denison.
*H. A. Johnson, Sherman.	W. H. Christian, Stephenville.

†Deceased.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†W. D. Wylie, 1885.	G. W. McCormick, Dallas, 1896.
O. T. Lyon, Sherman, 1886.	*Ed. N. Ketchum, Galveston, 1897
†W. H. Sinclair, 1887.	*W. F. Conner, Dallas, 1898.
†J. C. DeGress, 1888.	†John Roch, 1899.
A. G. Malloy, El Paso, 1889.	Charles B. Peck, Houston, 1900.
M. W. Mann, Dallas, 1891.	*P. B. Hunt, Graham, 1901.
†O. G. Peterson, 1892.	*C. C. Haskell, Denison, 1902.
John W. Parks, Dallas, 1893.	John H. Bolton, San Antonio, 1903.
R. M. Moore, San Antonio, 1894.	John L. Boyd, Dallas, 1904.
*W. W. Bostwick, Longmont, Col.,	
1895.	

UTAH. (33.)

[ORGANIZED OCTOBER 8, 1883. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 243.]

*Department Commander	E. T. Hulaniski	Ogden
*Senior Vice-Department Commander	R. G. Sleater	Salt Lake City
Junior Vice-Department Commander	J. M. Westwood	Springville
*Assistant Adjutant-General	H. M. Bond	Ogden

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

*William P. Rowe (at large),	J. P. Rankin (at large),	
Salt Lake City.		Ogden.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†George C. Douglass, 1883.	Charles O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake,
†Ransford Smith, 1884.	1895.
Henry C. Wardleigh, Ogden, 1885.	M. M. Kellogg, Provo, 1896.
†Elijah Sells, 1886.	†Thomas C. Bailey, 1897.
†Eli H. Murray, 1887.	Norman H. Ives, Ogden, 1898.
†Nathan Kimball, 1888.	Maurice M. Kaighn, Salt Lake, 1899.
Henry T. Snyder, Ogden, 1889.	*Marshall A. Breeden, Ogden, 1900.
Henry Page, Salt Lake, 1890.	Rudolph Alf, Salt Lake, 1901.
†James R. Elliott, 1892.	*William M. Bostaph, Ogden, 1902.
*Thomas C. Iliff, Salt Lake, 1894.	Frank H. Clark, Salt Lake, 1903.
	*Henry P. Burns, Salt Lake, 1904.

†Deceased.

VERMONT. (13.)

[ORGANIZED OCTOBER 23, 1868. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 2,951.]

*Department Commander	Seymour H. Wood	St. Albans
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	George E. Haynes	Wilmington
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Enoch C. Hager	Gaysville
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Hiram E. Perkins	St. Albans

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Charles E. Beach (at large), Burlington.
*A. C. Brown, Montpelier.
*W. H. H. Slack, Springfield.
*Ziba H. McAllister, Waitsfield.
*L. W. Bush, Newfane.

ALTERNATES.

W. J. Sperry (at large), Cavendish.
Fred E. Smith, Montpelier.
Thomas Hannon, Bennington.
Justus Dartt, Springfield.
Charles E. Williams, Middlebury.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†George P. Foster, 1868-69. William W. Henry, Quebec, Canada, 1870-71	Z. M. Mansur, Newport, 1890. D. L. Morgan, Rutland, 1891. Hugh Henry, Concord, N.H., 1892. George W. Doty, Morrisville, 1893. C. F. Branch, Amherst, Mass., 1894. B. Cannon, Jr., Bellows Falls, 1895. N. M. Puffer, Bennington, 1896. E. W. Jewett, Burlington, 1897.
†W. G. Veazey, 1872-73.	*E. B. Harris, Lyndonville, 1898.
†Stephen Thomas, 1874-75.	F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, 1899.
Theo. S. Peck, Burlington, 1876-77.	U. A. Woodbury, Burlington, 1900.
J. H. Goulding, Wilmington, 1878-79.	Joel H. Lucia, Montpelier, 1901.
†George W. Hooker, 1880-81.	R. E. Hathorn, Ludlow, 1902.
†A. B. Valentine, 1882-83.	Frank Kenfield, Morrisville, 1903.
†C. C. Kinsman, 1884.	James E. Eldridge, Randolph, 1904.
†William L. Greenleaf, 1885.	
George T. Childs, St. Albans, 1886.	
†P. D. Blodgett, 1887.	
H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro, 1888.	
A. S. Tracy, North Troy, 1889.	

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. (15.)

[ORGANIZED JULY 27, 1871. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 709.]

Department Commander	Charles H. Osgood, National Soldiers' Home, Va.
Senior Vice-Department Commander .	Isaac Crowell Newbern, N.C.
Junior Vice-Department Commander .	Lewis Dawley Norfolk, Va.
Assistant Adjutant-General	A. A. Hager, National Soldiers' Home, Va.

†Deceased.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*James P. Carter (at large),
Norfolk, Va.
Francis M. Work, National Soldiers'
Home, Va.

ALTERNATES.

W. A. Parsons (at large),
Richmond, Va.
Francis McCabe, National Soldiers'
Home, Va.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†William N. Eaton, 1874.
†William H. Appenzeller, 1875-76.
William Ryder, Portsmouth, Va.,
1877.
†R. G. Staples, 1878.
Richard Bond, Fort McPherson, Ga.
1879.
A. B. Hurlburt, Nat. Soldiers' Home,
Va., 1880.
†W. Hervey King, 1881.
†P. T. Woodfin, 1882-83.
B. C. Cook, Richmond, Va., 1884.
†H. DeB. Clay, 1885-86.
John W. Woodman, Portsmouth, Va.,
1887-88.
†R. P. Wheeler, 1889.
N. J. Smith, Richmond, Va., 1890.

H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, Va., 1891.
†Edgar Allan, 1892.
†T. T. Whitcomb, 1893.
†Joseph G. Fulton, 1894.
*James E. Porter, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
1895
H. W. Weiss, Emporia, Va., 1896.
John W. Stebbins, Norfolk, Va., 1897.
James M. Davis, Linesville, Pa., 1898
John W. Rutter, Portsmouth, Va.,
1899
A. B. Heistand, Norfolk, Va., 1900.
Peter Morton, Richmond, Va., 1901.
C. D. Grew, Portsmouth, Va., 1902.
†M. H. Haas, 1903.
John C. Fowler, East Richmond, Va.,
1904.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA. (30.)

[ORGANIZED JUNE 20, 1883. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 2,727.]

*Department Commander J T. Goss Vancouver, Wash.
Senior Vice-Department Commander D. K. Oliver Spokane, Wash.
Junior Vice-Department Commander J. B. Palmer Wenatchee, Wash.
*Assistant Adjutant-General J. A. Snodgrass Vancouver, Wash.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Joseph Dickerson (at large), Seattle.
*G. W. France, Hoquiam.
*William Bodger, North Yakima.
*D. F. Decatur, Mt. Vernon.
*Samuel Blodgett, Vancouver.

ALTERNATES.

Fred Flahant (at large), Seattle.
W. C. Springer, Vancouver.
F. B. Morse, Walla Walla.
S. W. Morgan, Orting.
A. Swank, Vancouver.

†Deceased.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†George D. Hill, 1883.	†J. N. Scott, 1894.
†H. A. Morrow, 1884.	Norman Buck, Spokane, 1895.
A. M. Brooks, Seattle, 1885.	C. T. Patterson, South Tacoma, 1896.
†C. M. Holton, 1886.	John F. McLean, Walla Walla, 1897.
†A. P. Curry, 1887.	George W. Tibbitts, Seattle, 1898.
†J. W. Sprague, 1888.	J. W. Langley, Seattle, 1899.
S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 1889.	B. R. Freeman, Spokane, 1900.
M. M. Holmes, Seattle, 1890.	H. A. Bigelow, Seattle, 1901.
D. G. Lovell, Tacoma, 1891.	†B. C. Bedell, 1902.
J. S. Brown, South Bend, Washington, 1892.	Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Olympia, 1903.
†Joseph F. Sinclair, 1893.	Frank M. Davis, Seattle, 1904.

WEST VIRGINIA. (28.)

[ORGANIZED APRIL 9, 1868. REORGANIZED FEBRUARY 20, 1883.]

[NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 31, 1904, 1,172.]

Department Commander	J. W. Shroyer Fairmont
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	G. B. Woodcock New Martinsville
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	T. H. Marks Wellsburg
Assistant Adjutant-General	J. Engle Fairmont

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Thomas Sikes (at large), Huntington.
 *Carl Shatto, Belleville.
 *G. W. Pitner, Wheeling.

ALTERNATES.

William Kirk (at large), Parkersburg.
 L. A. Martin, Charleston.
 L. V. Salsbury, Wheeling.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†W. W. H. Flick, 1883.	R. H. Freer, Harrisville, 1896.
†C. B. Smith, 1884.	Theodore A. Maulsby, Fairmont, 1897.
†John Carlin, 1885.	*Richard Robertson, Wheeling, 1898.
G. W. Taggart, Parkersburg, 1886.	Charles R. LaValley, Huntington, 1899.
†Lee Haymond, 1887.	Arnold Brandley, Elkins, 1900.
R. E. Fleming, Fairmont, 1888.	†M. B. Bartlett, 1901.
S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg, 1889.	C. C. Mathews, Moundsville, 1902.
†George J. Walker, 1890.	Alexander C. Moore, Clarksburg, 1903.
†I. H. Duval, 1891.	O. H. Michaelson, Charleston, 1904.
Charles E. Anderson, Weston, 1892.	
Anthony Smith, Wick, 1893.	
F. H. Crago, Wheeling, 1894.	
†R. H. Lee, 1895.	
†Deceased.	

WISCONSIN. (2.)

[ORGANIZED JUNE 7, 1866. NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DEC. 31, 1904, 8,440.]

*Department Commander	F. A. Copeland	La Crosse
*Senior Vice-Department Commander .	A. L. Tucker	Berlin
*Junior Vice-Department Commander .	H. R. Allen	Merrill
*Assistant Adjutant-General	W. L. Osborne	La Crosse

REPRESENTATIVES.

*J. H. Tate (at large), Viroqua.
 *W. H. Grinnell, Beloit.
 *M. J. Vinton, Madison.
 *John C. Martin, Mineral Point.
 *J. B. Johnson, Milwaukee.
 *C. P. Merriam, Milwaukee.
 W. M. Root, Sheboygan.
 *L. A. Brace, Eau Claire.
 *B. S. Williams, Wantoma.
 *William Handeside, De Pere.
 C. W. Sizer, Merrill.
 *D. J. Dill, Prescott.

ALTERNATES.

W. H. Richardson (at large), Milwaukee.
 H. C. Putnam, Brodhead.
 W. M. Small, Madison.
 T. De Lacy, Prairie de Chien.
 A. C. Evans, Milwaukee.
 C. E. Estabrook, Milwaukee.
 *L. D. Hinkley, Waupun.
 A. E. Howard, Sparta.
 E. M. Coffs, Stevens Point.
 N. M. Edwards, Appleton.
 *C. J. Brazee, Merrill.
 W. H. Horveson, Chippewa Falls.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

James K. Proudfit, Leavenworth, Kan., 1866.	†M. Griffin, 1837.
†H. A. Starr, 1867.	*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, 1888.
†J. M. Rusk, 1868.	Leander Ferguson, Brandon, 1889.
T. S. Allen, Oshkosh, 1869-70.	*Benjamin F. Bryant, LaCrosse, 1890.
†Edward Ferguson, 1871-72.	W. H. Upham, Marshfield, 1891.
†A. J. McCoy, 1873.	C. B. Welton, Madison, 1892.
G. A. Hannaford, Chicago, 1874-75.	E. A. Shores, Ashland, 1893.
†John Hancock, 1876.	*J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee, 1894.
*Henry G. Rogers, Milwaukee, 1877.	W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, 1895.
S. F. Hammond, Columbus, Ohio, 1878.	†D. Lloyd Jones, 1896.
G. J. Thomas, Howard, Neb., 1879-81.	†E. B. Gray, 1897.
H. M. Enos, Waukesha, 1882.	C. H. Russell, Berlin, 1898.
*Phil. Cheek, Baraboo, 1883-84.	†Henry Harnder, 1899.
†James Davidson, 1885.	S. H. Tallmadge, Milwaukee, 1899.
†Lucius Fairchild, 1886.	*D. G. James, Richland Centre, 1900.
H. P. Fischer, Milwaukee, 1886.	*A. H. DeGroff, Nelson, 1901.
	J. H. Agen, Superior, 1902.
	*J. P. Rundle, Milwaukee, 1903.
	*Pliny Norcross, Janesville, 1904.

†Deceased.

DEPARTMENTS IN ORDER OF SENIORITY

ACCORDING TO DATES OF PERMANENT ORGANIZATION AS HERETOFORE
ANNOUNCED.

NO.	DEPARTMENT.	ORGANIZED.
1.	Illinois	April 1, 1866
2.	Wisconsin	June 7, 1866
3.	Pennsylvania	January 16, 1867
4.	Ohio	January 30, 1867
5.	New York	April 3, 1867
6.	Connecticut	April 11, 1867
7.	Massachusetts	May 7, 1867
8.	New Jersey	December 10, 1867
9.	Maine	January 10, 1868
10.	California	February 21, 1868
11.	Rhode Island	March 24, 1868
12.	New Hampshire	June 30, 1868
13.	Vermont	October 23, 1868
14.	Potomac	February 13, 1869
15.	Virginia and North Carolina	July 27, 1871
	As Department of Virginia; name changed to Virginia and North Carolina, May 20, 1892.	
16.	Maryland, organized January 8, 1868; reorganized	June 9, 1876
17.	Nebraska	June 11, 1877
18.	Michigan, organized May 6, 1868; reorganized	January 22, 1879
19.	Iowa, organized September 26, 1866; reorganized	January 23, 1879
20.	Indiana, organized August 20, 1866; reorganized	October 3, 1879
21.	Colorado and Wyoming	December 11, 1879
	As Department of the Mountains; name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming, August 28, 1889.	
22.	Kansas, organized December 7, 1866; reorganized	March 16, 1880
23.	Delaware	January 14, 1881
24.	Minnesota, organized Aug. 14, 1867; reorganized,	August 17, 1881

NO.	DEPARTMENT.	ORGANIZED.
25.	Missouri, organized May 16, 1867; reorganized	April 22, 1882
26.	Oregon	September 28, 1882
27.	Kentucky	January 16, 1883
28.	West Virginia, organized April 9, 1868; reorganized	February 20, 1883
29.	South Dakota	February 27, 1883
	As Department of Dakota; name changed to South Dakota, April 11, 1890.	
30.	Washington and Alaska	June 20, 1883
31.	Arkansas	July 11, 1883
32.	New Mexico	July 14, 1883
33.	Utah	October 8, 1883
34.	Tennessee	February 26, 1884
35.	Louisiana and Mississippi	May 15, 1884
	As Department of the Gulf, name changed to Louisiana and Mississippi, June 13, 1888.	
36.	Florida	June 19, 1884
37.	Montana	March 10, 1885
38.	Texas	March 25, 1885
39.	Idaho	January 11, 1888
40.	Arizona	January 17, 1888
41.	Georgia	January 25, 1889
42.	Alabama	March 12, 1889
43.	North Dakota	April 23, 1890
44.	Oklahoma	August 7, 1890
	As Department of Oklahoma and Indian Territory; name changed to Oklahoma, July 3, 1891.	
45.	Indian Territory	July 3, 1891

COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Chas. G. Burton, Chairman, Nevada, Mo.
 A. A. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio.
 John C. Linehan, Penacook, N.H.
 Bernard Kelly, Topeka, Kan.
 L. B. Raymond, Hampton, Ia.
 James Owens, New York City.
 Charles Clark Adams, Boston, Mass.

ON LEGISLATION FOR VETERANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Ivory G. Kimball, Chairman, Washington, D.C.
 Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, Ohio.
 Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo.
 J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Pa.
 George H. Patrick, Alabama (address Washington, D.C.)
 F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vt.
 John R. King, Baltimore, Md.

ON FREDERICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL PARK.

John McElroy, Chairman, Washington, D.C.
 Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, R.I.
 James F. Morrison, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 D. A. Grosvenor, Washington, D.C.
 Albert E. Sholes, Flushing, N.Y.
 George H. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich.

ON FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH THE SONS OF VETERANS, U.S.A.

William H. Armstrong, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.
 R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas J. Anderson, Topeka, Kan.
 James O'Donnell, Chicago, Ill.
 Madison B. Davis, Sioux City, Ia.
 James H. Agen, West Superior, Wis.
 W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco, Cal.

ON ERECTION OF A STATUE IN HONOR OF BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON
FOUNDER OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Charles A. Partridge, Chairman, Chicago, Ill.
 James Tanner, Washington, D.C.
 Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John McElroy, Washington, D.C.
 Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington, D.C.

FLAG COMMITTEE OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Henry S. Peck, Chairman, New Haven, Conn.
P. H. Coney, Topeka, Kan.
Henry Haymond, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Charles A. Clark, Boisé, Ida.
John D. Black, Valley City, N.D.
N. J. O'Brien, Cheyenne, Wyo.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

John E. Gilman, Adjutant-General, Chairman.
Frank Battles, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of New
Hampshire.
Charles A. Suydam, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of
Pennsylvania.
Edward P. Preble, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of
Massachusetts.
John H. Roberts, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of
California and Nevada.

PRELIMINARY COURTESIES.

Comrade George W. Cook, of Denver, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Arrangements, introduced Governor McDonald, of Colorado, who extended a welcome to the Encampment.

Governor McDonald: Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Grand Army of the Republic: It gives me great pleasure to be able at this time to welcome this National Encampment to the State of Colorado. We want to turn over the whole State to you. We know we take no risk in doing that, because you have shown in the past that you know how to take care of the whole United States. Only a few weeks ago I met your Commander-in-Chief Blackmar here, and listened to a very interesting address from him, and a few days ago I received a letter from Mrs. Blackmar which will, perhaps, be of interest to you, and I will read it:—

My Dear Governor McDonald,—I regret that I have not been able to acknowledge before this your very kind telegram received so promptly at Boise. Indeed we did appreciate it so much, and I thank you for thinking of me and sending it when every word of sympathy and help meant so much to me. We enjoyed our two brief visits exceedingly in your beautiful city and State. General Cook and the kind people of Colorado were so thoughtful for our every comfort, those visits will always be a pleasant memory to me. With deep appreciation of your kindness,

Gratefully yours,

HELEN M. BLACKMAR.

I simply want to say in closing that we are very glad to see you here; and I hope your visit will be a very pleasant one, and that you will return again.

Comrade Cook then introduced the Mayor of Denver, Hon. Robert W. Speer, who said:—

Commander-in-Chief and Members of the Grand Army of the Republic: About thirty minutes ago I received a telephone message from General Cook, asking me to say a few words of welcome. I assure you it is a pleasure for me to do so, but I would have liked to have had a little more time.

Denver is a new city. It was but a mere village when you gentlemen made the Grand Army of the Republic possible and yourselves famous in the battles of the war, yet I do not believe that you can find anywhere a city whose people have more gratitude and respect for the old soldier or who are more loyal to the American flag.

We have entertained this summer the Epworth League, the National Electric Light Association, the Osteopaths, the Fire Insurance men, the cattle men, and taken by the hand the Fraternal Order of the

Eagles; but the best has been reserved for the last, and we are both proud and happy to greet and welcome you to this city.

I have not the honor of being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Coming into life a little too late was the only reason. My father heard the nation's call go through the hills of Pennsylvania, and he hurried to the front, but death claimed him before the close of the war. I am permitted to wear this button of the Loyal Legion not on account of any act of mine, but as the oldest son of your comrade, my father. As his representative I want to wear it worthily, and to so direct my life as to bring no discredit to his name.

Denver has put on her best clothes to greet you. She has good taste and dresses well. There is no city, I mean foreign city, in all the world that can surpass her; for her colors are the red, white, and blue, and her draperies the American flag.

No old soldier should leave this State without a trip into our mountains. You should fill your lungs with our pure air, bathe in our bright sunshine, drink of our clear water. You can stop on the summit of the Continental Divide and throw one snow ball so that it will go into the Atlantic and another that will go into the Pacific. You can view the grandest scenery on the face of the earth, peaks high and rugged, canyons dark and deep, valleys bright and green, with streams and lakes glistening everywhere in the sunshine, all spread out before you, making you doubly thankful that you helped to save the government of such a magnificent country.

You are our honored guests. We would like to show special attention to each one of you, but you come in such great numbers that we cannot do all we would like to. As Mayor of the city it is very pleasing to me to extend to you the hand of hospitality, the freedom of the city, but, above all, the love and gratitude of our people.

I trust that your stay here may be pleasant, notwithstanding that you may be somewhat crowded, and that when you return to your homes you will have kind thoughts and good words for Denver.

Commander-in-Chief: I have the pleasure of introducing the greatest Roman of them all, General George W. Cook, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Arrangements.

Comrade Cook: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: We want to get down to business, for we have a great deal to do; but on behalf of the Denver Executive Committee, who have had charge of the arrangements for this Encampment, I beg to extend to you, one and all, our greetings. We are glad to have you with us at this Encampment: we are going to keep you just as long as we can, and do everything to make every delegate to this Encampment comfortable and happy while with us. I thank you one and all.

Commander-in-Chief: Governor McDonald, Mayor Speer, and Com-

rade Cook: At the great retreat of the French Army from Moscow, Marshal Ney was in command of the rearguard that protected the retiring forces. As Napoleon sat late at night poring over his maps and charts, a soldier, war worn and battle scarred, entered his tent. Napoleon, scanning him with his eagle eye, said, "Who are you, sir?" Marshal Ney doffed his old slouch hat and said, "Emperor, I am the rearguard of the Imperial Army of France."

Gentlemen, we are the rearguard of the Grand Army of the Republic, a remnant of that band of patriots saved by Almighty God from shot and shell; and it is my pleasure, in behalf of, and for the Grand Army of the Republic, to thank you for your cordial welcome to this magnificent mountain city of Denver.

A comrade proposed three cheers for the Governor of Colorado, Mayor of Denver, and Comrade Cook, which were given with a will.

Commander-in-Chief: Comrades of the Encampment: I am sure that you feel with me the very delicate position in which I have been placed, and that our gathering here this morning is tinged with sadness that our chosen chieftain has fallen on the firing line, and this responsibility that has come to me so unexpectedly places me at a great disadvantage. I want at the very outset to beg your indulgence. My experience in presiding over deliberative bodies is very limited, and I may, in the course of our proceedings, make rulings which you will not all approve; but I trust that, if mistakes are made, you will charge them to the head and not to the heart. Comrades in addressing the chair will announce their names and Departments. It is not easy to recognize the faces of comrades from this point of view. If any of you undertake to get me mixed up in any parliamentary tangle, I shall cut the cord. I may be somewhat like the Irishman presiding over a ward meeting who had a pet measure to put through. He took the ayes, and declared it carried. A gentleman got up, and said, "Mr. President, you have only taken one side. What about the noes?" The chairman said, "Begorra it, there'll be no noes."

I will now proceed to read my address. You will, of course, appreciate the fact that most of it refers to the work of our lamented Commander-in-Chief Blackmar. The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief will take the chair.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Comrades:

If the spirits of a higher and better world could revisit the scenes of their earthly labors, the first utterances that would fall from the lips of the devoted man who served you as Commander-in-Chief during the major part of this administration would be words of sincerest affection for the dear old comrades whom he loved so devotedly. He would repeat to you what he had so often said when with you, that your unanimous choice of him as your standard-bearer one year ago was an honor the equal of which could be conferred by no body of men outside of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that, so highly did he appreciate the confidence you then placed in him, he resolved from that hour to devote his time, his talents, and his fortune to your interests, and to make the success and upbuilding of the unique organization which you represent the study of his life.

How he kept that resolve you, who so lately gazed upon his splendid presence and listened to his impassioned words, will willingly bear witness.

From the very beginning of his term his purpose was to do all that man could do to encourage the several departments, particularly those that were weakest or most remote, and, so far as lay in his power, infuse new life and energy and zeal into their ranks, and give to them added inspiration to continue bravely and manfully in the great work they were carrying on for God and country and humanity.

In pursuance of this determination he opened a correspondence with nearly all of the Department Commanders with a view to having the dates of Department Encampments so arranged as to permit of his visiting the largest number possible. By this means he secured changes of dates in several Departments, and arranged an itinerary for the months of April, May, June, and July which would admit of an official visit to forty Departments. Unfortunately a few of the dates were so near together and the distances so far apart that it was found impossible to reach all the Departments for which he had planned; but in the months of April, May, and June he succeeded in visiting twenty-six encampments and four campfires in thirty different Departments, and was on his way to visit the Departments in the North-west when at Boise, Ida., on July 16 he was stricken by the hand of death in the zenith of his success and in the full glory of his brilliant manhood. He

order to accomplish the itinerary mentioned above, and to attend some thirty other campfires not mentioned therein, he was obliged to travel over thirty thousand miles, and endure the fatigue of living and sleeping on railroad trains for many weary days. All this he did cheerfully and uncomplainingly, because it was for the good of the Grand Army that he loved; and the large expense attending his travels was his contribution to its treasury. The reports of officers and committees, with the comments and recommendations he would have made thereon, besides other subjects in which he took a deep interest, are herewith submitted for the benefit of this encampment.

PENSIONS.

The Committee on Pensions consists of Charles G. Burton of Missouri, chairman, A. A. Taylor of Ohio, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, Bernard Kelly of Kansas, L. B. Raymond of Iowa, James Owens of New York, and Charles Clark Adams of Massachusetts.

Their work this year has been mainly devoted to urging the passage of a Service Pension Bill so elaborately described and so unanimously indorsed at the Thirty-seventh National Encampment in San Francisco.

In the interest of this bill they met with the Commander-in-Chief in Washington during the year, and did all they could in behalf of the measure. They will tell this encampment that, while they did not succeed this year, they are not without hope of ultimate success, and propose to "fight it out on this line," if it takes several summers and winters, provided they are backed up by the National Encampment, whose indorsement is so necessary and which, it is to be hoped, will be freely given.

PENSION OFFICE STATISTICS.

Through the courtesy of Hon. V. Warner, Pension Commissioner, your Commander-in-Chief is able to lay before you data relating to pensions that are at once interesting and instructive.

The following table is a comparative statement showing the number of pensions granted during the last five years, so as to give an idea of what was done last year in comparison with what was done in former years:—

In	1901	the Bureau issued 106,990 certificates.			
"	1902	"	"	117,268	"
"	1903	"	"	130,109	"
"	1904	"	"	151,211	"
"	1905	"	"	182,207	"

It will readily be seen that the number of certificates issued during the last year was more than thirty thousand in excess of the year before, and still more in excess of former years.

The large number of allowances during the year was due to the operation of Order No. 78. Thus during the year the Bureau granted 12,436 original pensions and 34,549 increase pensions under Order No. 78, and since the order was issued, April 13, 1904, the total number of allowances thereunder was 65,612, most of them, however, having been for increase.

The pension roll now contains the names of 684,608 survivors of the Civil War as against 690,792 at the close of the year 1904.

There have died during the past year 30,324 survivors of the Civil War.

There is every indication that the honorable gentleman who now holds the position of Commissioner of Pensions is disposed to deal fairly with the old soldiers and to accord them all that they are proved to be entitled to under existing laws. The trouble appears to be that the laws in force do not cover all deserving cases. Let it be the duty of future Pension Committees of the Grand Army to carry out the resolutions of the Thirty-seventh National Encampment, which, if done, will, it is honestly believed, prove to be a panacea for most of the ills of the Union veterans.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION FOR VETERANS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

This committee has for its chairman that tried and true comrade, I. G. Kimball, who, with his colleagues, Comrades Isaac F. Mack, Leo Rassieur, J. P. S. Gobin, George H. Patrick, F. G. Butterfield, and John R. King, has kept a careful watch over the interests of the veterans and the widows of veterans employed by the government. House Bill No. 15,254, introduced in Congress April 20, 1904, would, if it had become a law, cause the summary discharge on June 30, 1907, of all veterans seventy years of age and over. Through the exertions of the committee and the influence of the Commander-in-Chief, the bill was never called up, and died with the last Congress. It was an unwise measure that would have worked great injustice to a most faithful and industrious class of public officials; and its suppression is at once a tribute to the fidelity of the committee to its trust and to the sober second thought of the persons by whom it was introduced. Vigilance, however, must not be relaxed, as similar measures are liable at any time to be introduced in Congress, and upon this most important committee must devolve the duty of preventing our office-holding comrades from being deprived of their well-earned means of livelihood.

FLAG COMMITTEE.

The members of this committee the past year are Henry S. Peck of Connecticut, P. H. Coney of Kansas, Henry Haymond of West Virginia, Charles A. Clark of Idaho, John D. Black of North Dakota and N. J. O'Brien of Wyoming.

Considering the fact that love for the flag is the keystone of the arch upon which the Grand Army has been built, their duties are of the very highest importance.

Chairman Peck reports that in seven years flag legislation has been secured in thirty-two States, three of which, Idaho, Kansas, and Wyoming, were brought into line during the past year.

The Flag Committee is proud of its work, and the Grand Army is proud of its Flag Committee.

THE STEPHENSON MEMORIAL.

While the entire sum desired by the committee having this important matter in charge has not yet been secured, we have good reason for congratulation on the excellent results of the past year.

One year ago the treasurer of the fund reported \$6,957.92 on hand. This year he reports \$14,614.34 in his possession, with unpaid pledges made at the Boston Encampment of \$1,222.40 yet to hear from.

In truth, it is a splendid showing, and reflects credit on the zealous comrades who compose the committee.

While the report is so encouraging, the sum in sight, however, is inadequate for the erection of such a memorial as the committee has in contemplation, and they will recommend the raising of an additional amount and the continuance of the committee.

With such an enviable record as they have made, it is safe to assume that this encampment will act favorably on both recommendations.

FREDERICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD PARK.

This important movement, though still unaccomplished, must, it is thought, eventually succeed. The death on Oct. 28, 1904, of the former chairman of the committee, Past Junior Vice-Commander in-Chief Edgar Allan, of Richmond, Va., was a drawback; but the well-known energy of his successor, Past Senior Vice-Commander in-Chief John McElroy, of Washington, D.C., may be counted on to secure the desired legislation. The fact that one hundred thousand men lost their lives within a triangular piece of ground measuring thirty miles on each side makes it remarkably historical. The

Society of the Army of the Potomac, at its annual meeting in Manassas, Va., May 10 last, voted to appeal to Congress for its establishment, and no doubt assistance will come from other quarters also. The committee should be continued, and receive all the prestige that a vote from this encampment can impart.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our order has been especially favored in having at the head of this important division of Grand Army work such a patriotic and public-spirited man as Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Past Department Commander of New York, who for a number of years has been unremitting in his efforts to provide the nation with a citizenship the quality of which shall be a guarantee in the future against domestic traitors or foreign foes. His enthusiastic zeal in procuring American flags for schools in Porto Rico and the Philippines, besides our own country, has been gratefully recognized and appreciated by the Commanders-in-Chief under whom he has so acceptably served.

During the past year he has co-operated with Mrs. Kate E. Jones, National Patriotic Instructor of the Woman's Relief Corps, in formulating a new plan to stimulate patriotism among the young by furnishing, at his own expense, prize badges to be contested for by pupils of the higher grade schools at public exercises held in the school halls at the same time and place of the annual encampments and conventions of the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps, said prizes to be awarded to the best oration on the history of the United States, the exercises at which these orations are delivered generally winding up with the presentation of an American flag to the school. While this plan has been experimental only this past year, so successful has it been that the Woman's Relief Corps will be asked, at its National Convention now being held in this city, to adopt the plan permanently, and to keep always in stock these prize badges.

When we recall the words of Sir George White, governor of Gibraltar, "that England is sadly lacking in education in regard to patriotism as compared with the United States, and that such omission is a fatal blot, fraught with dangerous potentialities," we cannot be too thankful for the Allan C. Bakewells and Kate E. Joneses, who have so ably and zealously represented the Grand Army and its splendid auxiliary in the line of patriotic education. This new plan of prize orations, together with the exhaustive and instructive report of Comrade Bakewell, is recommended to the attention of the Encamp-

ment, with the fullest confidence that both will receive unqualified approval.

MEMORIAL DAY.

That sweetly solemn day, so dear to the heart of every patriotic citizen, and so doubly dear to the valiant men whose loyal service of more than twoscore years ago led to its inception, has now become an institution of the land as firmly rooted and immovable as Independence Day itself. And well it should be, for in the whole world's history no more beautiful sentiment is more generally and appropriately expressed than is this fidelity of the loyal living to the memory of the loyal dead.

The observance of the exercises of Memorial Day has become so wide-spread that at the present time scarcely a city, town, or village can be found in this great Republic that does not in some manner pay tribute to the nation's honored dead. And what a graceful form this tribute takes! The fresh and fragrant flowers, produced from nature by the power of nature's God, and the stainless flag, with its stripes and stars, emblematic of the thirteen colonies that gave it birth one hundred and twenty-eight years ago, and of the forty-five sovereign States that support it at the present time. What a significant combination, too,—those marvellous floral productions of the generous earth given by the Father of the universe to appeal to the finer sensibilities of the soul, and that glorious star-spangled banner given by the fathers of the Revolution to appeal to the love of liberty innate in every human heart! Glorious blending,—flowers and flag! Glorious symbolism,—God and country! How fitting it is, then, that in death the graves of our country's saviors should be crowned by the emblem of the watchword that was theirs in life! Just here we are reminded that many of these martyrs to liberty and unity lie in graves not visible to the human eye. They are those who went "down to the sea in ships," who fought their country's enemies bravely and unflinchingly, with nothing between them and eternity but a sheet of iron or a plank. For many years no attempt was made to decorate their graves on Memorial Day; but now, thanks to our loyal and zealous auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, no grave is neglected, whether on land or in the mighty deep. The beautiful ceremony of strewing the waters of our rivers and lakes with flowers, first instituted on the banks of the Illinois River at Peoria, Ill., in 1898, by that worthy spouse of a worthy comrade, Mrs. John C. Black, wife of our Past Commander-in-Chief, has been adopted on all sides; and, with the help of the excellent formula published in General Orders No. 9, by Mrs. Sarah D. Winans, the National President of the Woman's Relief Corps in 1904, the memorial service to

the soldier-sailor dead bids fair to be followed as long as Memorial Day itself shall be observed. The Grand Army of the Republic owes a debt to Mrs. Black, the noble pioneer of this laudable custom, which it herewith gratefully acknowledges. Last Memorial Day was, if possible, more widely observed than previously; and the numerous flags floating over soldiers' graves in thousands of cemeteries must be an unparalleled lesson in patriotism to the people of the present generation. The fact that the little flags that deck these graves all fly at full mast opens up the question, so often discussed, as to the advisability of revoking the resolution of the National Encampment held in Springfield, Mass., in June, 1878, "That all flags hoisted on Memorial Day be at half-mast." Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the adoption of that resolution, and it is forty years since we "beat our swords into ploughshares." Then hearts were sore, and would not be comforted. Now the owners of those sore hearts are mostly gone to meet their loved ones in paradise; and with those that are still living the tears are dried, and their hearts no longer beat in anguish. They have come to look upon the loss of their kin in battle as noble sacrifices on the altar of human liberty and national integrity, and their hearts swell now with pride where once they throbbed with pain. Great as was the price paid for the salvation of our country then, it is now conceded that the result was worth the price. Why, then, fly our flags at half-mast to signify sorrow, when it is admitted that the whole patriotic world, including the comrades of the Grand Army, regard the day with honest pride, and look upon the annual event as the brightest jewel in the crown of patriotic glory that decks the brow of the Union soldier?

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Fifty-seventh Congress passed a bill providing for a commission consisting of Senators Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and Vest, of Missouri (since retired), Representatives McCleary, of Minnesota, and Richardson, of Tennessee, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, to take up the study of a proper memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and \$25,000 was appropriated for such investigation.

Almost coincident with this action by Congress, the subject was agitated by the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and later it was taken up by the Commandery-in-Chief, which at its meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Oct. 12, 1904, adopted resolutions which were promulgated in the following circular:—

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES,
 COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF,
 PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1904.

CIRCULAR No. 11,
 Series of 1904.
 Whole No. 193.

I. The following is promulgated for the information of the Companions:

JOURNAL OF MEETING OF THE COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, CINCINNATI,
 OHIO, OCT. 12, 1904.

Extract:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of five companions to meet a similar committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, to whom, when organized as one committee, the subject-matter of the various letters and resolutions this day received by this Committee shall be referred, with directions to formulate and urge a plan for action along the lines of the resolutions heretofore adopted by the several Commanderies. The said committee this day appointed to report progress from time to time to the Commandery-in-Chief;

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic be asked to appoint the said corresponding committee, defining its powers;

Resolved, That the committee be authorized, in the prosecution of its work, to incur such necessary expenses as may be approved by the Commander-in-Chief;

Resolved, That the Joint Committee be empowered and directed to present the subject-matter of their work to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Grand Army of the Republic through their respective organizations, and to the President and the Congress of the United States.

JOHN C. BLACK, *Chairman*.

GEORGE D. REYNOLDS,

CORNELIUS CADLE,

Committee.

The resolutions were adopted.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,

Recorder-in-Chief.

II. In accordance with the Resolutions the Companions named constitute the committee:

Companions: Joseph B. Foraker, *Chairman*; William P. Dillingham, Henry H. Bingham, Henry S. Boutwell, William P. Huxford.

By command of

Brevet Major-General D. McM. GREGG, U. S. V.,
Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.,

Recorder-in-Chief

Official.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,

Recorder in-Chief.

After some correspondence, in order to become familiar with the details of the question, a committee was appointed to act jointly with a similar committee of the Loyal Legion, it having been represented that suggestions from this Joint Committee will not be taken amiss by the committee appointed by Congress. The committee appointed to represent the Grand Army of the Republic are:—

John S. Kountz, Past Commander-in-Chief, Toledo, Ohio.

Thomas J. Stewart, Past Commander-in-Chief, Harrisburg, Pa.

William M. Olin, Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Boston, Mass.

John C. Linehan, Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Penacook, N.H.

Rev. Mark B. Taylor, Past Chaplain-in-Chief, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Various plans for the contemplated memorial have been suggested, and, as there is no body of men more interested in honoring our great President than the Grand Army of the Republic, it is entirely proper that it should be identified with such a worthy movement; and we hereby gratefully acknowledge the courteous invitation for co-operation, extended by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

AMPHITHEATRE IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

By a resolution of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment the incoming administration was directed to urge upon Congress the passage of a law providing for the erection of a commodious amphitheatre in the National Cemetery at Arlington for Memorial Day services, and as a suitable memorial to our comrades. The Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service was requested to lend its aid in furtherance of this project, and correspondence was opened with the Secretary of War, whose reply stated that plans for the Amphitheatre had been drawn by the War Department, and estimates made, but that the condition of the National Treasury rendered an appropriation impracticable. As this cemetery contains the remains of soldiers of four wars, and nearly all of our great leaders, it would seem as if this proposition ought to carry with it its own success; and there is little doubt that the War Department would be willing to include in its estimates for the next fiscal year an appropriation sufficient for the erection of the amphitheatre, if properly requested so to do by this encampment.

ARMY AND NAVY GENERAL HOSPITAL AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

A visit to this beneficial institution revealed the fact that provision is made by the government for the care and treatment, at a very small

cost, of veterans of the War of the Rebellion; and, as there have been many most remarkable cures effected, it is deemed proper that their eligibility for admission thereto should be known to our suffering comrades, who are afflicted with rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, paralysis, Bright's disease (early stages only), diseases of the liver, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, catarrh, chronic skin diseases, and malaria.

Application to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, Washington, D.C., will secure necessary blanks and full details.

It is to be hoped that Department Commanders will interest themselves in this matter for the benefit of their comrades, and in General Orders disseminate the information throughout their departments.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS ON TABLETS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

By a resolution of the Thirty-eighth Encampment the Commander-in-Chief was directed to request the Secretary of War to cause to be placed in each national cemetery and national battlefield park an iron tablet, bearing on its face President Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

A letter was written to the Secretary of War on January 17 embodying this request; and on June 28 reply was received from Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, acknowledging its receipt, and saying that "the existing appropriation for the maintenance of the national cemeteries is not available for carrying out your suggestions with regard to the erection of these tablets, and that it will be necessary to ask Congress for a special appropriation for this purpose. The question of the advisability of asking Congress for this appropriation will be taken up for consideration at the proper time, when the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1907 are being prepared."

The idea is so beautiful and the famous address such a masterpiece of the English language that the execution of the plan is earnestly hoped for, and it is therefore recommended that this encampment request the Secretary of War to include a provision in his estimates for such a purpose.

THE CALIFORNIA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Thirty-eighth National Encampment resolved that a committee be appointed to use all honorable means for the establishment of the State Soldiers' Home at Yountville, Cal., as a National Soldiers' Home.

This was most desirable, for the reason that, as a State home, a

veteran must have resided in California one full year, in order to be eligible for admission, while as a national home veterans were eligible, irrespective of their residence.

The subject was referred to Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief C. Mason Kinne, of San Francisco, the president of the board of directors of the home for the first five or six years of its existence, who advised delay until certain measures then under way had been accomplished. Those measures have happily been brought to a successful conclusion. At the last session of the California Legislature the transfer of the State Home, valued at a quarter of a million dollars, to the national government was authorized, and subsequently a new board of directors was appointed, with Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief S. W. Backus, of San Francisco, as president. These important particulars being settled, there yet remains the acceptance of the gift by Congress. Such action can best be effected by the senators and representatives in Congress from California; and, it being conceded that comrades from the same State would have the most influence with them, the following-named comrades were appointed a committee to carry out the intentions of the last encampment:—

S. W. Backus, Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, San Francisco, Cal.

C. Mason Kinne, Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, San Francisco, Cal.

George Stone, Past Department Commander, San Francisco, Cal.

With such a committee, animated with an earnest desire to serve their comrades, it is safe to assume that the government will soon possess an additional Soldiers' Home, in a salubrious climate, wherein veterans from all Departments may be admitted.

HONORARY MEMBERS (SO CALLED).

It is a source of great consolation to all having the good of our order at heart that it is so strong and influential forty years after the occurrence of the events upon which it was founded.

To those who are familiar with the inner history of many Posts, however, it is a recognized fact that a large number of them are enabled to retain their charters only through the social and financial backing of so-called associate members, who are, as a rule, the best men in the locality.

The term "so-called" is used advisedly, it being well known that, under our rules, no man is eligible to membership unless he has an honorable discharge from the military or naval service of the government during the War of the Rebellion.

While it is conceded that this is a just rule and that actual membership should be confined to Union veterans, it is a question whether, in order to retain our Post organizations in the future, it might not be well for this encampment to consider seriously the advisability of giving to Posts the right to elect honorary or associate members without the right to be present at regular meetings, and thus legalize a practice that now prevails largely, but illegally, in every Department, and that undoubtedly will prevail in some form whether or not authorized by Rules and Regulations.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

This noble auxiliary still maintains its position as the right hand of the Grand Army of the Republic. Very few enterprises are undertaken by Posts that those patriotic women are not called upon for assistance, and right royally they give it. If a comrade is hungry, they feed him; if he is thirsty, they give him to drink; if he is naked, they clothe him; if he is sick, they nurse him; and, when he dies, they bury him. Even after he is laid away in the silent city of the dead, he is not forgotten by them. They preserve his memory from oblivion; they sound praises and make known his virtues; they tell the story of his daring and his sacrifice; and they hold him up before their children and their children's children as an example of the ideal American citizen. Their love for the flag he fought for is wonderful. They teach the young to uncover their heads in reverence when passing it. They furnish thousands of school-houses with flags bought with their own money, in order that the pupils may learn to love the sight of their country's banner. All this and more, too, they do and have been doing ever since that 25th of July, 1883, when in this same city of Denver the National Woman's Relief Corps was founded. During the twenty-two years that marks the life of the order, they have expended the magnificent sum of two and a half millions of dollars, practically all of which has gone to benefit the comrades of the Grand Army and their dependent families. During all these years their ranks have been increasing until now they number nearly one hundred and fifty thousand members; and, as they are still growing in numbers, it is safe to assume that ere many years they will outnumber the Grand Army itself. The stronger they are, the better for the Posts to which the local Corps are attached. Already their help alone enables many Posts to retain their charters, and such a condition of things is bound to increase until a large portion of Grand Army Posts will owe their existence, as organizations, to the God-given, Heaven-sent Woman's Relief Corps.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

The members of this loyal organization are our wives, sisters, daughters, and, alas! only in rare cases now, our mothers. As such, they would be precious to us under any circumstances. Banded together as they are in advocacy of the principles of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty, they become doubly dear to us. When it is remembered that at the outbreak of the Rebellion the population of the country was a little over thirty millions, that in the forty years since peace was declared two-thirds of those have died, and that the present population is about eighty-six millions, many of them in absolute ignorance of the history of our country, its wholesome laws and beneficent institutions, who will say that there can be too many associations whose main object is to teach loyalty to the nation and flag and gratitude to the men who made the nation great and the flag triumphant?

ARMY NURSES.

These angels from heaven sent by God to alleviate the sufferings of the Union soldier and nurse him back to health, and to soothe the dying hero and make smooth his path to the grave, are yet with us to be honored and venerated.

The Thirty-eighth National Encampment, in order to give still further evidence of gratitude and devotion, voted to prepare and present to each member of the National Association of Army Nurses a special badge as a mark of love and admiration for their services in the past.

The duty of preparing this badge was assigned by the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration to the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General. With the co-operation of Mrs. Fanny T. Hazen, National President of the Association, a suitable bronze badge was prepared, in the form of an oval pin brooch, with the words "38th Nat. Enc., G. A. R.," in the centre, and around the outer circle the words, "Comrades to Army Nurses."

They have been mailed to all nurses whose addresses were furnished, and their acknowledgments were pathetic in their simplicity and appreciation. A few extracts from their letters will serve to show the spirit in which the badges were received:—

"All old soldiers are my friends. I heartily thank you and the comrades for the beautiful badge. I will take pleasure in wearing it. It will be cherished as a reminder of the days of '61 to '65."

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the beautiful badge from the 'Comrades to Army Nurses' of the Civil War. I feel very proud of it."

"Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for the beautiful badge pin. I shall greatly prize it for all it represents of my service."

"The badge received. I shall be proud to wear it."

"I am proud to be the owner of it, and happy that I can wear an emblem that indicates that I was a comrade of the soldiers whom I had the privilege of serving in the dark days of the Civil War."

"To-day's mail brought me the Army Nurses' badge. Many thanks to the comrades. God bless 'our boys'!"

Enough is here given to show that the purpose of the encampment has been accomplished. The comrades have paid their tribute to the nurses, and the nurses are proud of the tribute.

But one thing more need be done by the Grand Army of the Republic for these noble women, to fill their cup of earthly happiness to the brim. They have been endeavoring for some time to secure from Congress an increase of pension. If this encampment can contribute to the success of that measure, it will be going a long way toward paying the debt of gratitude that comrades owe to the army nurses.

SONS OF VETERANS.

This loyal organization is increasing in numbers and influence, and is unquestionably destined to play an important part in the future history of the land their fathers saved.

That the influence they exert will be for the good of our country and the glory of our flag, none who know those loyal sons of patriotic sires can ever doubt.

The order now numbers 31,000, having increased 5,000 during the past year; and it is predicted that in five years from now it will number 100,000.

It is greatly to be hoped that this prediction will prove true; for, the stronger and more numerous they are, the greater will be their facilities for assisting the Posts to which they are severally attached.

Already in many places their services are invaluable to us. Nearly nine-tenths of their camps took part in the exercises on last Memorial Sunday, and about one hundred and fifty camps had entire charge of the Memorial Day exercises, under the direction of small Posts in thinly populated towns.

It is known that about sixty camps furnish hall rent free to weak Posts, while many divisions have legislative committees whose duty it is to assist in securing adequate appropriations for the State Soldiers' Homes.

They realize more fully than ever before the filial duty they owe to the comrades. They are willing—nay, anxious—to prove their devotion, and all they ask in return is that fraternal affection and

moral support and counsel which a father should be ever ready to give to a son, a recognition which they so well deserve.

They do not seek membership in our organization. On the contrary, they believe that the Grand Army should cease to exist with the muster-out of its last comrade, and thereafter be to them and to the country a sacred memory.

So many efforts have been made and so many hours wasted in former National Encampments on this subject that it will be time well spent for this Encampment to devote a few minutes to hearing from the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans himself his official opinion on this much-mooted question.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The light of our homes, the youth and beauty and grace of our social life, the solace of our old age, and in many cases the living likenesses of their dead mothers, are our daughters. We know the influence for good they individually exert in the family circle, and we are convinced that, by combining that influence in such an organization as the National Alliance Daughters of Veterans, much can be accomplished by them in the way of inculcating in the minds of the children of the present day, who are to be the fathers and mothers of a future generation, a love for the country their fathers fought for and a loyal devotion to the flag of that country as the emblem of national unity and the rights of man. The Grand Army of the Republic wishes them the fullest success.

STAFF OFFICERS.

The Commander-in-Chief was singularly fortunate in having for his associates and counselors men who had both the will and ability to labor wisely for the upbuilding and upholding of our order, and there was never a day during his incumbency of the office that he did not accord to them their full meed of praise for their unselfish devotion to their duties.

The report of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief John R. King, who served in that capacity up to July 16, 1905, is worthy of a careful perusal, especially his account of the only Grand Army church in the whole country.

On account of his daily presence in the national capitol he was often drafted into service by the Commander-in-Chief, and his response was always both willing and effective.

Comrade George W. Patten, who served until July 16, 1905, as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, makes a most interesting report

on the gratifying change in public opinion now taking place in the South, as shown by increased reverence for the flag, its more frequent display on school buildings, and the added attention given to patriotic education in schools.

Among the many interesting subjects treated in the report of Surgeon-General Warren R. King, those that are worthy of the closest attention are his appeal to Post Surgeons to give their professional services free of charge to the comrades of their Posts and to families of the same, his recommendation that insane veterans be made eligible for admission to the National Insane Asylum at Washington, D.C., and his advice to physicians attending the last illness of veterans that they make complete and permanent notes on each case for the benefit of the widows in establishing their claims for pension.

That there is a strong religious sentiment pervading the ranks of the Grand Army is evident from a glance at the excellent report of Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. J. H. Bradford, whose appeal to his comrades "to live manly lives and to labor for others" will be a welcome sound in the ears of the members of the Grand Army who labored for others at the risk of their own lives during four years of war, and whose manliness has been a splendid example to the great public during the last forty years of peace.

The peculiar duties of the Adjutant-General bring him in close touch with the Commander-in-Chief, and because of the confidential relations necessarily existing between the two it generally follows that he is chosen from among the Commander-in-Chief's dearest friends.

The selection of Comrade John E. Gilman was no exception to the rule, and it can be truly said that he was ever loyal and helpful to his chief, having travelled many miles and visited many Departments in his company.

His report, showing the present condition of the order and the changes that have been going on during the year, is well worth studying.

What comrade does not know and love Charles Burrows, who, when he first took the office of Quartermaster-General several years ago, was "our very ready help in time of trouble," and who has been nearly every year since the wise and trusted guardian of our treasury?

His report for the past year shows that our order is in a healthy financial condition. It will be seen, by reference to the report of the expert accountant authorized by the Executive Committee, that we are indebted to Comrade Burrows for a system of keeping accounts that is both reliable and simple.

The changes in Rules and Regulations during the last few years have materially lessened the duties of the Inspector-General, but the

present incumbent of that office, Comrade Lee S. Estelle, has inspected in another direction to some purpose.

His interesting information respecting the care of ex-Confederate soldiers is worth knowing, and his statement that 28,554 Union veterans were cared for in National Homes and 13,741 in State Homes is substantial evidence of the gratitude of the nation to its defenders.

The office of Judge Advocate-General requires the services of a very able lawyer, whose legal advice, offered freely to the Grand Army, would, if given in the ordinary course of his business, be of great money value. Such a man was Judge Amos M. Thayer, of Missouri, who performed the duties with rare ability, as shown by his opinion in the case of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, until his death, April 24, 1905.

Your Commander-in-Chief was most fortunate in securing as his successor Judge Oscar L. Moore, of Kansas, who has been kept busy ever since his appointment, and whose opinions are models of legal acumen.

Chief of Staff James M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburg, Pa., illustrates in a remarkable degree the strength of comradeship and the mutability of time. In the Civil War, *when twenty years of age*, he was a full colonel of cavalry, commanding a brigade; and Lieutenant Blackmar was an officer on his staff. Forty years later the Lieutenant commanded the Grand Army, and the Colonel was an officer on *his* staff. What a striking example of undying affection on the part of the Lieutenant for his Colonel, and on the part of the Colonel for his Lieutenant! what a survival of fraternal love!

As Chief of Staff, he endeared himself to his associates, and cheerfully performed every duty assigned him up to July 18, 1905, when unusual pressure of business compelled him to insist on the acceptance of his resignation.

Comrade John J. McCurdy, of Washington, D.C., a Past Department Commander of Minnesota, his successor, has been busily engaged since his appointment in matters connected with the Thirty-ninth National Encampment and parade.

Assistant Adjutant-General E. B. Stillings, of Boston, has been an earnest worker at national headquarters, and Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records J. Henry Holcomb has proven his great value at the permanent quarters of the order in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

The Commander-in-Chief placed much reliance on the wisdom and advice of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, and so ready were they to respond to his call, and so zealous for the weal of their comrades, that he was never disappointed.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing is a record of the administration of our late Commander-in-Chief Wilmon W. Blackmar, whose service during eleven months of the term for which he was elected embraced all that part of the year when the presence of the Commander-in-Chief was required in the different Departments.

On July 16 I was officially informed by the Adjutant-General that the office of Commander-in-Chief was vacant by reason of the death of the incumbent in Boise, Ida., on that date, and that I succeeded to the office by authority of Chapter 4, Article 6, Section 2, Rules and Regulations. I immediately directed the Adjutant-General to act for me in arranging such details in connection with the funeral as pertained to National Headquarters, and to extend to the bereaved widow the sympathy and assistance of the entire Grand Army. I then issued General Orders No. 9, in which I expressed the sorrow that was in my heart at the sad blow that had come to us. My feelings at the present time are just as they were then, and I can convey them to you in no better way than by quoting the aforesaid order:—

GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 9. WASHINGTON, D.C., July 18, 1905.

To Department Commanders and to the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:

With very sincere regret I announce the death of my predecessor, Wilmon W. Blackmar, at Boise City, Ida., Sunday, July 16, 1905.

My pen pauses in this communication. He was so fitted for his high place, so devoted to its duties, and so pledged to their carrying out that the pity of his passing cannot be told.

Those of us who were present at Boston upon the occasion when, after his unanimous election by acclamation, he addressed us, will not forget the exalted spirit that moved him, nor the lofty words of devotion with which he pledged himself to the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. How proud he was for what he had done for it, how happy in the reception of the high honor!—and under these united feelings he spoke as few have ever spoken even under similar circumstances. I recall his words:—

“I accept the great honor which has to-day been conferred upon me by my comrades here assembled, . . . and, God helping me, I will perform my great duties to the best of my ability.

“Forty-one years ago to-day I was in the midst of a great body of men, as I am to-day, but they were young men, mere boys most of them, all clad in the uniform of our country, that uniform torn, soiled, and threadbare.

“Under the gallant Rosecrans we were toiling over the Cumberland Mountains, the men dragging cannon and ammunition wagons over pathless steeps and precipices where horses could not find a foothold. We scaled the seemingly impassable mountains and captured Chattanooga, the stronghold of the enemy, then marched to the bloody field of Chickamauga.

“Many of those dear old boys, my comrades are here to-day, gray and

wrinkled, but young and strong of heart, gathered as then from distant States, and true to the comradeship.

"... What a contrast, my comrades, between Aug. 18, 1863, and Aug. 18, 1904! Thank God so many of us have been spared these forty years to see and know the growth and glory of that country for which we were then offering health, life, and limb. . . .

"Remember, we are the comrades of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and the hosts they led to keep our nation whole. Of what greater honor or dignity could humans boast? . . . Let our prayer be that we may be spared our reason to the very end, and that we may, when our time shall come, with head erect and courage still unfaltering, look calmly into the face of death, as we have a hundred times before, and with a smile go to greet our comrades who have already crossed the river.

"And may our eyes then, for the last time, rest upon one of our beautiful American sunsets, where the sky is streaked with the red, the white, the blue, from which was born the flag we fought under and brought home without a star missing from its field."

Dear comrades, he was spared for the realization of this dream, of this soldier's hope and prayer. With reason unshaken, he looked calmly into the face of death, and in the far-away West saw the sun moving downward as he had pictured it in his speech to us.

And now he is on the other side, and has joined the great army of the immortals. He is with those who rest from their labors and are at peace.

To his stricken wife and the associates of his manhood, and to the comrades everywhere, we tender the expression of our deepest sorrow at his going, and our pride in the manner of his going; for he fell at the front, engaged in the great work of his office, strengthening, sustaining, and honoring the Grand Army of the Republic, and giving to its comrades cheer and comfort and a brave example of a noble life.

I direct that the colors be draped at every headquarters and every Post for ten days after the receipt and promulgation of this order, and I request comrades everywhere to take such steps as will help to perpetuate the memory of this good man, our departed Commander-in-Chief. Our emotions must be mingled deep at the going and pride in the gallant actor who has gone.

I hereby assume command of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I appoint the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and the Judge Advocate-General, and Comrade E. B. Stillings of Post 113, Boston, Mass., as a special committee to prepare and present suitable resolutions upon this occasion to the Grand Army at its next annual encampment at Denver, at such hour as may be determined by the presiding officer.

Because of his urgent request, as well as his statement of imperative duty impelling him thereto, Comrade Schoonmaker is relieved as Chief of Staff, and Comrade J. J. McCardy, Past Department Commander of the Department of Minnesota, is hereby appointed to the vacancy thus created.

The Adjutant-General will continue in the performance of the duties of his office during the remainder of the year and until his successor shall be chosen in the encampment.

All other officers of the Staff are respectfully requested to remain on duty according to the appointments heretofore made.

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

JNO. R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief.

On July 22 I reached Boston and spent a part of the day at National Headquarters, doing what I could to familiarize myself with the busi-

APPENDIX A: STATE AGREEMENT

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have immigrated to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these people are not naturalized citizens.

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On motion of Comrade Wagner the Address of the Commander-in-Chief was received and referred to the appropriate committee.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

The Adjutant General moved that the reports of the National officers which have been printed be received and referred to the proper committees, and the motion prevailed.

Following are the reports referred to:—

[Proceedings continued page 248.]

ness and take up the reins so lately fallen from the lifeless hands of my late esteemed predecessor. On Sunday, July 23, occurred the funeral, which was conducted in a masterly manner. The greatest honor was paid the deceased. The remains laid in state in the beautiful Hall of Flags in the State Capitol from 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., surrounded by the floral offerings of friends and comrades from near and far, and guarded by comrades of his own Post 113. Fully ten thousand persons of both sexes and all classes and ages passed by the bier to take a last look at their dead friend. The funeral cortège proceeded from the State House to the Second Church (Unitarian) in Copley Square, which the General had attended in life. The procession was long and imposing, and was composed of about four thousand comrades of the Department of Massachusetts, Aides-de-Camp on the National Staff, Sons of Veterans, Spanish War veterans, prominent citizens and companies of infantry and cavalry from the State militia. Among the pall-bearers were the Lieutenant-Governor of the State and three ex-Governors. Our order was represented by myself, the Surgeon-General, the Chaplain-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and Comrades James and Hersey of the Executive Committee C. of A. The church was completely filled, with thousands on the outside unable to gain admission. Flower pieces from a hundred Posts, Corps, Circles, Camps, Tents, and individuals, were banked in front of the pulpit. The services were conducted by the old pastor of the deceased, Rev. E. A. Horton, a comrade of Post 113, and the benediction was pronounced by our own Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. J. H. Bradford. Altogether it was a great honor to our late Chief, and to the Grand Army of the Republic, which was honored through him.

The death of General Blackmar, occurring so late in the official year, left no encampments to be visited; and, as campfires and other functions are generally omitted during the summer, my duties have been confined to routine business, in which I have been willingly assisted by the Adjutant-General, with whom I have kept constantly in touch and in completing arrangements for the Thirty-ninth Encampment.

The recent sinking of the United States steamship "Bennington," at San Diego, Cal., whereby many lives of our gallant sailors were lost, has resulted in the formation of the Bennington Memorial Association for the erection of a modern sailors' club-house at San Diego, Cal.; and, believing that our order has the good of the navy at heart, I have accepted an invitation to represent the Grand Army on the Advisory Board.

I have met with the utmost courtesy from the members of the Staff, and to them and my comrades throughout the land I tender my sincere and fraternal affections.

On motion of Comrade Wagner the Address of the Commander-in-Chief was received and referred to the appropriate committee.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

The Adjutant General moved that the reports of the National officers which have been printed be received and referred to the proper committees, and the motion prevailed.

Following are the reports referred to:—

[Proceedings continued page 248.]

REPORT OF SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 15, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: In making my report as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, I desire at the outset to make grateful acknowledgment of the high honor conferred upon me by the comrades of the Thirty-eighth Annual Encampment. I promised then to give my best efforts to advance the interests of the order in the limited opportunities that might be presented.

The exceptional honor conferred by the encampment of 1904, in selecting two of the highest officers from among the comrades living south of Mason and Dixon's line, was a graceful compliment to the men of 1861-65, who for many long years have held aloft the banner of our order throughout that country and in many communities where public sentiment is anything but cordial. However, that action has had the result of quickening the spirit and awaking renewed interest in comrades who were growing indifferent to their obligations of membership.

The time is passing when we can hope for a material increase in our membership, yet there are many, very many survivors of the Union armies of the Civil War who still hold aloof and fail to avail themselves of their eligibility to join the Grand Army of the Republic.

In view of the great benefit the influence of our order has been to them in the way of influencing legislation along the line of pension enactments, it is surprisingly astonishing why there are so many who are willing to reap the benefits of our organized efforts, and yet remain outside of our ranks, leaving to a relatively few the burden of fighting for the rights of the old soldiers. It was not so in 1861-65. Then they were willing to get into line and take the touch of elbow and move forward in one common cause. Then it was a fight for the preservation of the best government ever devised among men. Then it was a common cause for country. Why should we not *now* get together and make common cause for ourselves?

It has been my pleasure to visit officially the Departments of Delaware, Maryland, the Potomac, Tennessee, and New Jersey, the first three in company with the Commander-in-Chief; and on each

occasion I received the most cordial welcome from our old comrades. The encampment at Cleveland, Tenn., was an inspiration. In that sturdy section of West Tennessee I met men who, like those of my own State of Maryland in the dark days of '61, were confronted by a divided sentiment, father against son, brother against brother, kindred against kindred, but thought it best and wisest to cast their lot with those who elected to stand by Old Glory and defend the Union established by their fathers.

These men of Tennessee, still true and loyal to the cause they *knew* was right, were enthusiastic in keeping alive the spirit of comradeship and maintaining the principles of our great order. The encampment was largely attended, the occasion being a public holiday in that beautiful mountain town. The proceedings were harmonious, and good and true men were elected as officers for the ensuing year, whom it was my pleasure to install. I also met there Comrade George W. Patten, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, always a favorite with his comrades of Tennessee, then as ever enthusiastic for the upbuilding of the Grand Army. By invitation I visited the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, then in session; and the pleasant occasion and cordial reception accorded me will remain a "joy forever."

The noble women of this Department have a pleasing custom of presenting to the high school of the town or city in which they meet a flag. Cleveland was not an exception, and the ceremony was inspiring. At the appointed time a line was formed, consisting of the women of the Relief Corps, the Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens, and, headed by a splendid band of music, marched to the high school, where the presentation was made, the good women imposing upon me the pleasing duty of acting as their spokesman. The flag was received by the president of the school board in words full of patriotism; and, as Old Glory was broken from the staff, the whole assembly sang "The Star-spangled Banner." This custom of the loyal women of Tennessee, in the line of patriotic education in our public schools, is worthy of emulation by the women of other Departments.

On my return from Cleveland I paid a visit to the new National Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.; and I was pleased beyond expression with the magnificent buildings that have been erected for the care and comfort of our comrades, who, broken in health or incapacitated by reason of old age, may there pass in peace and comfort their remaining days, until the "sunset gun shall sound for them, and their colors come down."

My visit to the Department of New Jersey at Trenton, on the occasion of their Thirty-eighth Annual Encampment, was no less pleas-

ing. This beautiful city was in holiday attire, and the decorations reminded one of the sights which greet us at National Encampments. The attendance of old soldiers was very large. Posts from all over the State came in a body. The parade on the afternoon of June 22 was an event long to be remembered, and the campfire in the Opera House at night was an inspiring occasion.

I had the pleasure of meeting at Trenton Past Commanders-in-Chief Robert B. Beath and Thomas J. Stewart, who, it seems, are never happy unless they are in the midst of their comrades of the Grand Army. Comrade James M. Schoonmaker, Chief of Staff of the Grand Army, was also there, and he was also at the encampment in Baltimore in April.

I cannot close my report without reference to the unselfish and generous act of Comrade Charles W. Hull, of Post 3, Department of Maryland. Comrade Hull is an enthusiastic Grand Army man; and, having prospered in worldly affairs, he felt that it was his duty to leave behind him a memorial of some kind that would mark his esteem of comrades of the Grand Army. After much thought he decided that a church erected to the glory of the God who "covered our heads in the day of battle," and in memory of the Grand Army of the Republic, would be the most appropriate, so in the little village of Lansdowne, five miles south of Baltimore, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he erected a beautiful edifice; and in the deed of gift, in which his good wife joined him, it is stipulated that, "as long as this church stands, the second Lord's Day in May shall be observed as a memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic and in honor of the men who fought to save the Union," and over this church at every service Old Glory waves.

During the present year the Department of Maryland will place a memorial window in the east front, over the chancel, the design being a large representation of the Grand Army badge. Post No. 2, of which Comrade Hull is a member, will also follow with a memorial window, as this privilege is extended to any Department or Post in the order. I trust many will avail themselves of it. Correspondence may be addressed to General R. N. Bowerman, Commander Department of Maryland, Baltimore.

This, I fancy, is the only Grand Army church in the world; and for his generous forethought and disinterested comradeship I recommend that Comrade Hull receive the thanks of the Thirty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that a picture of this Grand Army church appear in the published journal of proceedings at the encampment.

In closing my report I wish to make acknowledgment of the very kind and partial consideration shown me by our dear Commander-



GRAND ARMY CHURCH

Lansdowne, Maryland

Erected by Comrade Charles W. Hull,
Post 3, Department of Maryland, G.A.R.

in-Chief, who will go down in our history as one of the most strenuous and enthusiastic men among the great men who have been chosen to lead the hosts of the Grand Army of the Republic; and at your hands, Comrade Gilman, I have always received the most cordial consideration, for which you have my thanks.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

JOHN R. KING,

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to July 16; 1905.

REPORT OF JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 1, 1905.

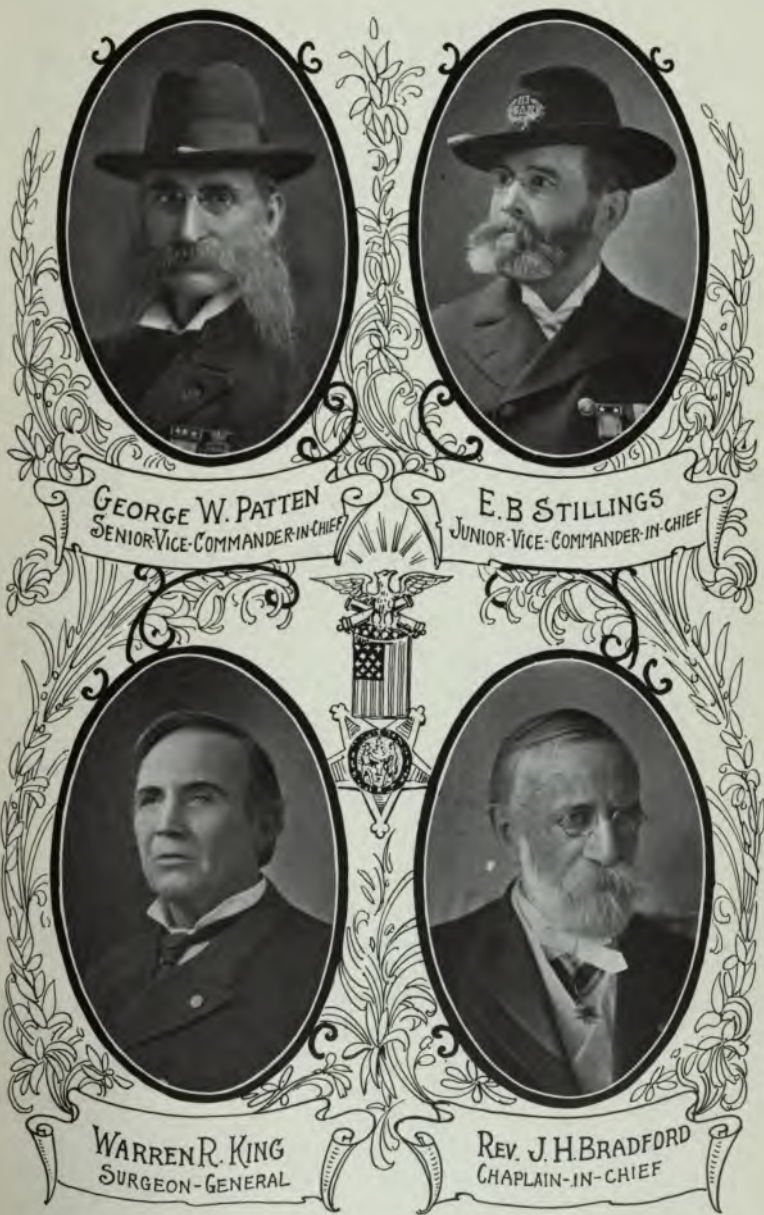
JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: In accordance with a custom established by my predecessors, I have the honor to report my observations during the past year of such matters as I deem may be of interest to the comrades of our order. The official duties I have performed have been very light, but extremely pleasant, made so by the uniform kindness of the comrades wherever I have met them.

Upon invitation I attended the Annual Encampment of the Department of Georgia, in company with our lamented Commander-in-Chief and his Adjutant-General. The enthusiastically cordial greeting extended was an illustration of that warm-hearted cordiality for which the South is famous. What the comrades in the Southern Departments lack in numbers they make up in earnest patriotic work, all of which is having its effect on the rising generation in that part of our country. Apparently, all days set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic to be especially observed, such as Memorial Day, both the Sunday preceding and May 30, are more generally observed by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and auxiliaries in the Southern Departments than in the larger Departments further North.

In these Southern States Memorial Day is devoted to doing sacred honor to the memory of the dead soldiers who are buried there by the thousands, not one of whose graves goes unstrewn with flags and flowers. This has been made possible by the liberal contributions to the Southern Memorial Fund by the Woman's Relief Corps and the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the large and wealthy Departments. The beautiful custom of strewing flowers on the streams, ocean, and gulf is very generally observed. Flag Day was almost universally observed by the schools. I had the honor of attending, upon special invitation, five or six flag raisings on schools and universities.

Upon request of our departed Chief, I attended the South Dakota Encampment, where I found a warm welcome and whole-souled comradeship. By the invitation of Columbia Post of Chicago, I attended a reception tendered the Commander-in-Chief of the United



Confederate Veteran Association. At this meeting, which was a large and enthusiastic one, warm and cordial greetings were exchanged, such as only brave soldiers can extend after having been enemies and then friends for forty years.

Thinking the comrades would be interested to know something of the management of the great National Military Parks the government has established on several of the most important battlefields of the Rebellion, I addressed a communication to the person in charge of each of these parks, asking for information as to the employment of veterans on each. These parks were established by the government upon the earnest solicitation of the Union soldier and his friends, and were to be controlled by commissioners and superintendents under the direction of the Secretary of War, with the distinct understanding that all employees on these parks should be veterans (Union or Confederate) who fought on the field on which they were employed, as far as veterans could do the work required.

From Vicksburg and Shiloh I received very courteous and comprehensive replies, showing that veterans were employed in every capacity where they are able to perform the duties. Gettysburg, Antietam, and Chattanooga Chickamauga National Park authorities made no reply to my requests. The latter being situated so I could obtain the desired information from other sources, I find the following conditions existing:—

Up to about five years ago, veterans (Union and Confederate) were employed wherever it was possible; and the positions were placed under the civil service rules. The appropriations for the maintenance of the park were liberal. The property was well protected by veteran guardians, who were courteous to visitors. The drives were kept in good repair, and few depredations were committed.

About 1900 a change of policy took place. The positions occupied by the veterans were taken from under the civil service rules, after which the veterans were discharged, one after another, until all were gone that any excuse could be found for suspending. Then a policy of annoyance and humiliation toward the veteran was adopted, until, in self-respect, all but one resigned; and now only that veteran remains, and he is a day laborer. No guardians are employed. One United States deputy marshal occasionally rides over the fields, and the thousands, yes, millions of dollars' worth of memorials and other property placed there by the government and the different States is left at the mercy of the thieves and vandals who visit the fields for plunder; and the visitors, who look in vain for a veteran who fought on the fields, that they may get reliable information of the battles from the only person who feels a personal interest in these historic fields, is referred to some young, unreliable colored guide, whose

only interest is the size of the fee he may collect. So that, while the tourist in former years went away with assurance he had not been imposed upon, he now goes away disgusted.

During the past year one-half of the appropriation was absorbed by salaries of officers, while most of the balance has been spent in erecting a so-called arch entrance to a part of the system where no fighting was done; while the fields are grown up to weeds and brush, and needed work and repairs are neglected.

The act of Congress establishing this park system specified that one member of the commission must be an ex-Confederate soldier who took part in the battles on those fields and one must be an ex-Union volunteer soldier. Notwithstanding the fact that there are large numbers of capable efficient Union veterans living who fought on these fields, and whose blood has enriched their soil for more than forty years, when a vacancy occurred in the commission a few weeks since, a man was appointed to fill that vacancy who was not engaged in any of the battles fought on the grounds of this park.

Having so lately been advanced to the more honorable position of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, I have deemed it only necessary to inflict this one report. My knowledge of the English language is inadequate for me to express to you the gratitude I feel for your unceasing kindness during the months of our association. My only regret is that I have not been able to in some measure relieve you of your very arduous duties. You have had the will for the deed continually. Wherever I have come in contact with the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, either in an official way or as comrades only, I have met only with the warmest welcome and the heartiest kind of comradeship. I owe the Grand Army of the Republic much. They owe me nothing. My relations with Comrade King as Senior Vice and as Commander-in-Chief have been of the most cordial kind, and our association as officers of the Grand Army of the Republic will ever be a pleasant memory.

Our lamented Chief whom we all loved so well, whose comradeship was an inspiration to all who knew him, it grieves me that, with all his love for his comrades, his sacrifices even unto his life for them, must be only a memory. The only consolation I have in it is that he died as he was, a true soldier, at his post of duty. Peace to his ashes!

With thanks for and full appreciation of all the honors that have come to me through the Grand Army of the Republic, I am

Very truly yours in F., C., and L.,

G. W. PATTEN,

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to July 16, 1905.

REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL.

GREENFIELD, IND., July 20, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: I herewith transmit my report as Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On Oct. 31, 1904, I dictated a circular letter, which was submitted to the Commander-in-Chief and yourself for approval. It was printed and sent out with General Orders No. 4 to the various Departments and their Posts.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL, G. A. R.,
GREENFIELD, IND., Oct. 31, 1904.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Medical Directors and Post Surgeons, Greeting:

Owing to the increasing age and debility of our comrades the Medical Department of the Grand Army of the Republic can be very helpful to them, and more especially to those who are poor. Surgeons of Posts should deem it their duty and pleasure to visit such comrades or their widows and orphans in time of sickness, and prescribe for them if so called upon, especially if it will save them from the humility of being placed upon the paupers' list.

I kindly ask you to report the number of such persons you have thus served during the year to the Medical Director of your Department thirty days before the meeting of your State Encampment, that he may embody the same in his report. Medical Directors can be of great service to their comrades by attending Department and National Encampments, fully equipped with medicines and surgical appliances to meet such cases of sickness or accidents as may arise during the journey to and while attending the same. This suggestion does not apply to those who have already been so doing.

I suggest that the Medical Department put away all thought of commercialism in their services in an official capacity with their comrades, and have but one thought, and that their comfort and happiness; and I will bespeak for you, from a personal experience, the gratitude and appreciation of your comrades will repay you above the value of silver and gold.

It is the experience of all men that to get away for a time from the cares of home and business adds much to health and longevity.

Next year the open hands and hearts of the generous people of Denver will be stretched out, bidding us welcome within her gates. Every one that possibly can should go, and realize the "superb silence of the plains" and feast the eyes upon the "majesty of the Rockies" and drink deeply o'er and o'er the wine-like air of Colorado. When you have returned home again, your eyes will be brighter, your steps will be lighter, the burdens of life will be less grievous, and you will be the better able to appreciate the great tenets of the Grand Army of the Republic,—Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.

I wish, however, to add a word of warning,—avoid the ascent of Pike's Peak and other high altitudes. Such strenuous feats are intended only for those who are strong in muscle and heart.

Yours faithfully in F., C., and L.,

WARREN R. KING,

Surgeon-General.

Approved by order of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,
Commander-in-Chief.

J. E. GILMAN,
Adjutant-General.

Upon inquiry as to the number of comrades, their wives or widows, who might be in the poor asylum of my own State, I found one comrade and one widow who were indigent insane. I dictated a letter to the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D.C., asking if such comrade could be removed to the National Insane Asylum at Washington, D.C. In his reply he sent me a copy of General Orders No. 59, wherein I found that admissions to the General Hospital for Insane at Washington City were limited to the following persons only: first, insane persons belonging to the army; second, civilians employed in the quartermaster and subsistence departments of the army who may be or may hereafter become insane while in such employment; third, men who while in the service of the United States in the army have been admitted to the hospital, and have been thereafter discharged from it on the supposition that they have recovered their reason, and have within three years after such discharge become again insane from causes existing at the time of such discharge, and have no adequate means of support; fourth, indigent insane persons who have been in the service and been discharged therefrom on account of disability arising from such insanity; fifth, indigent insane persons who have become insane within three years after their discharge from such service from causes which arose during and were produced by said service.

From this report I found this comrade was not, according to

the existing law, eligible to said hospital. I thereupon addressed a letter to the Medical Directors of the various Departments, asking them to report any such persons within their own State; and I herewith quote from the most excellent and highly commendable report of the Medical Director of the Wisconsin Department, wherein he very pertinently asks the question, "What disposition should be made of our comrades suffering from chronic insanity, whose number increases year by year, where general paresis and senile dementia, which are not unusual disabilities after an active soldier's life of exposure, privation, and hardships?" And he further shows that one per cent. of the members of the National and State Homes in his State suffer therefrom. Hence from his report it is evident that such persons, who are not eligible for admission into the National Asylum, must drift back to the poor asylums of that State, the same as the one I found in my own State. And the same conditions must exist in other States, except where they have provided for such unfortunates other places than their hospitals for the treatment of such cases.

While it is hard and inexpressibly sad to see any comrade or ex-defender of his country trudging along the pathway that leads "over the hill to the poorhouse," yet it is far more so when such a one is deprived of reason, and knows not whither he goes. This government cannot for one moment entertain the thought that any one who has at one time offered and practically given all he had for the life of the nation should be subjected to the humiliation and the odium that would be placed upon him by becoming an inmate of a poorhouse.

I suggest that the Committee on Resolutions submit to this encampment for its action such suggestions as in their wisdom seem best, to be sent to the proper authorities, to have those unfortunates properly and humanely cared for.

I have received communications from almost all of the Departments and reports from the Medical Directors of Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, the Potomac, Texas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Virginia, and North Carolina. While, as you see, a number of Departments have failed to make any report, I have received very full and valuable reports from others. And these reports show that many Post surgeons have done much charity work among the comrades and their families. Of course, from the reports I have at hand I cannot tell the number of deaths, only approximately; and they would be largely from the report of the Pension Department and that of the National and State Homes. But from the data at hand I found the death rate of our comrades in the State and National Homes is about five and one-half per cent., while in civil life the rate is about

three and one-half per cent. This death rate, however, would not indicate that members of our various Soliders' Homes do not receive the very best possible care and medical attention, but that the comrades that seek shelter therein had fought heroically the battle of life, but were compelled to surrender and seek refuge in the various homes until the struggle for existence had ended. This percentage of death shows another thing, and that is that the oft-repeated appellation, "the old drunken soldier," is a false one. While we do not deny that a small number of our comrades are unfortunately dissipated, yet the percentage of death rate at this, their late period of life, after all their privations and the diseases and wounds they received in their early manhood while in the service, shows that as a class they are the most sober, abstemious body of men living.

It has been my own experience and that of other comrades with whom I have conversed that many widows of our comrades make frequent complaints that they have unjustly been deprived of their pension or the proper rating thereof owing to the careless and incomplete death report of physicians who have attended comrades during their last sickness. I called the attention of our own State Secretary of the Board of Health to this matter; and he at once indicated that he was very deeply concerned in this matter, not only because he was interested in the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, but in a general way, and informed me that he had made a special effort during the last session of our Legislature to have a law passed that would in the future remove the cause for such complaint, but, much to his regret, he failed in the undertaking. I would therefore suggest to the Medical Directors of the various Departments that they bring this matter before their State Boards of Health, and, if possible, if the law will not now permit, have one passed, and an order issued by their boards that the physicians attending any ex-soldier during his last sickness shall keep a daily record of all the symptoms attending the case, to be followed by a complete report of the cause of death and contributing causes thereof. I know from my own experience with what avidity the Pension Department seeks a report of that kind; and it will therefore aid them in arriving at the truth in such cases, and thereby justice will be done, so far as the government and the applicant are concerned.

I dictated a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements at Denver, Col., requesting them to procure the services of old army cooks or plainmen, and have them prepare black coffee, and give to each comrade a cup of the same just before he starts into the parade during the National Encampment when it convenes in

their city, the stimulating effects of which would add much to their strength, and would in a measure relieve them of the thirst from which they often suffer during the march.

In a social way it was my great pleasure to assist the officers of the Department of Indiana and the Woman's Relief Corps to entertain the Commander-in-Chief, his good wife, and her sister, Miss Brewer, during their visit in our capital city, while they were attending the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which was held therein last August, as well as that of the Commander-in-Chief himself, while visiting our Department Encampment at Madison in the month of June. I also, by request of the Commander-in-Chief, met him at Dayton, Ohio, while he was on a visit in that city during a fraternal meeting and camp-fire of the comrades of that part of the State in the month of September last, and did what I could to aid and assist him.

In conclusion, I have not the words to express my appreciation of the kindness to me of all my comrades, including the National and Department officers, and most especially of our noble Commander-in-Chief, whose lips move no more, but who by every word and deed made it so plain that he deemed there was no greater title in the Grand Army of the Republic than that of the endearing name of "comrade," and that, if he yet lived and was looking with us out upon the great sea of life, his sentiments would be those of the great Tennyson in his beautiful little gem of poetry, "Crossing the Bar," wherein he says:—

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For though from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

I am sure that all the comrades feel deeply for the comrade upon whom the mantle of our departed Commander-in-Chief has fallen, and that we pledge to him our earnest endeavors to aid him in carrying out and completing the designs that have been placed upon the designing board by his illustrious predecessor.

And so I say to you, one and all, God be with you and yours till you pass through the gates into the great "camping-ground" above.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

WARREN R. KING,

Surgeon-General.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 8, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: It becomes my duty to report as Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army for the year just closing. It was a very great pleasure to me in Boston at the encampment in August, 1904, to see all the officers elected unanimously. In cases where there were more than one candidate, the others withdrew their names; and each one was elected by acclamation. That showed a high standard of manhood prevailing among the comrades,—the same noble spirit that led them forty-four years ago to offer their lives, if need be, for the welfare of the millions who did, and will hereafter, inhabit this land.

It cannot be too often repeated, for the benefit especially of the youth of our land, that these millions of men *really gave their lives for their country*. That they were not all taken in battle or by disease during those four years of fierce conflict was their good fortune and the kind determination of an overruling Providence. Many generations of men are born and die without having opportunity to so sacrifice themselves for such a noble cause. But it came in *our day*; and the fruit of that sowing will continue to bless mankind, not only of this saved country, but all over the world, while time lasts.

We can see how, since 1865, when the sweet angel of peace spread her wings over our nation, and from north and south, and east and west, thanksgiving sounded from human hearts that “the cruel war was over,” and human slavery was ended, the nation has developed and grown in population and in power, until the whole world recognizes and admits our standing. The old soldiers, whether in the Grand Army or not, can well rejoice at this condition, and, as so many are answering the final summons, can thank God and lie down in peace.

Like a soldier on the field of battle, our dear Commander-in-Chief passed on to his reward,—the second case in our history where a Commander-in-Chief has died in office. We would not recall him from the reward which he, as a faithful patriot, enters upon beyond the veil. In the midst of active duty officially to our order, he obeyed the call, and stepped over the line, mourned and missed not alone by his dear companion, who had followed him over the coun-

try, but by the 240,000 loyal Grand Army men who form the great organization of which he was the head.

I think no one of the thousands who heard General Blackmar speak in the Departments over the land can fail to regret the departure of so true, loyal, and faithful a soul, or cease to regard him as a very manly man.

As he rested in the beautiful Hall of Flags of the most beautiful State capitol in our country, in Boston, not only thousands of Grand Army men with their families passed for a last look of that cheerful face, but thousands of citizens also, on the hours of Sunday, July 23, before the procession formed to bear him along the same streets over which he marched last August with the thousands of Grand Army men, at the time of that famous encampment.

The words spoken in his old church by loving pastors and the charming music by the male quartette which thrilled the souls of those who listened, the Grand Army service, and the final "taps," which starts the tears every time it is heard, will not soon be forgotten by the many persons who filled the edifice to its utmost capacity.

Listen to the remarkable words uttered by the General after he was elected Commander-in-Chief, in a hall only a few blocks away from the church:—

"Let our prayer be that we may be spared our reason to the very end; that we may, when our time shall come, with head erect and courage still unflinching, look calmly into the face of death, as we have a hundred times before, and with a smile go to greet our comrades who have already crossed the river."

These words seem almost prophetic as we look into that dear face for the last time. Comrades, let not the influence and power of such a life and death be lost upon us who tarry a little longer. The influence of such a contest as that of '61 to '65 upon individual life was marvellous. We can see it more plainly in the great leaders, but all of us have seen it in hundreds of others. The fact is, such a contest gave opportunity, which ordinary life does not furnish, for the development of the noblest traits. Take, for example, the case of General Grant. He might have continued to earn his living in that humble tannery but for the war, which did not create new qualities, but gave what already existed opportunity for development, so that that "silent man," that man of wonderful control, of sound judgment, of nerve, able to control hundreds of thousands of men, to plan campaigns, to accomplish results,—a man without a drop of vengeance in his blood, fit to become the President of this great nation, resulted.

General Sherman, like hundreds of other young men, taught younger cadets. He would have continued to do it, but the war seized him,

and made his name imperishable; and his "March to the Sea" is history. It needed just the surroundings which he found to make Sheridan one of the greatest cavalry leaders of the world's history. So we might go on in detail through the list of great leaders who were developed by the war, on the Southern side as well as the Northern.

War, especially civil war, is indescribably terrible, yet every war this country has passed through has left the nation on a higher plane than it found it. It was so with the Revolutionary War, with the War of 1812, with the Mexican War, with the Rebellion, and with the last great fight for Cuba and the Philippines. All sorts of suffering for a good cause uplift the sufferer. The Son of God has become head of an everlasting kingdom, whose glory shall never fade away, by his death on the cross for the world of sinners. Let us not regret our suffering in that great cause,—loss of limbs, loss of friends, loss of opportunity. Never mind. Only a few years more, and the Grand Army will be a memory,—but such a sacred memory that our sons and daughters and good citizens of all our nation will scatter flowers on our graves and wave the flag above our resting-places as long as the nation lasts; and we believe that will be until the coming of the Son of Man and the great resurrection.

Comrades, what is our duty? It is to live manly lives. It is to labor for others. It is to set an example worthy to be followed by our children and all good citizens,—loyalty to country, loyalty to the dear old flag, loyalty to the Father in heaven, who has protected us all these years and who will care for us to the end. Let not one of us fail to so live and so die.

I should be glad to print the names of all the Chaplains of the forty-five Departments, with some of the record of things they have reported. It is a wonderful experience to be officially connected with two hundred and forty thousand of these grand men in such a way as to intercede with the great Father of all for them, and the millions of wives, children, and orphans of those who have gone. It is a great thing to be absolutely sure of one's power with God, through prayer, to ask for things and get them. Perhaps we imagine the great suffering in our war was with us soldiers. We are mistaken. *It was at home*,—the parents and families and friends who, left behind, waited for news of battles, waited in sleepless uncertainty for days, weeks, and months, when the fate of their dear ones was unknown. Our suffering did not compare with theirs. Think of the millions in Japan and Russia who thus suffer, when losses of loved ones have already been more than half a million, thousands buried in the sea with their sunken ships. How will loved ones learn their fate, or cease to suffer when they know it? May God have mercy upon them!

As we pass on, the cultivation of loyalty in the children of the

land is one of our most important duties. The celebration of Flag Day, June 14, in all the public schools is a matter of great congratulation and interest. The enthusiasm with which children and teachers enter into it is delightful, and must produce a profound impression on the minds of the young.

If ever, in the future, the nation is called upon to defend the great principles for which our splendid flag stands,—which may God avert!—the young men will be ready with a much more intelligent understanding than we had. “In time of peace, prepare for war,” has a broad application.

Splendid loyalty is by no means confined to soldiers or men. The thousands of nurses who invaded our hospitals, and did all in human power to save and heal the sick and wounded, proves that. The splendid associations of women in the Woman’s Relief Corps, the Legion of Loyal Women, the Daughters of Veterans, and other organizations are ready to help the needy, to assist on Memorial Day, to cultivate and offer flowers in masses for decoration of the graves of the veterans, to assist in all possible ways in the proper observance of this sacred day. All these things are the outcome of the noble spirit of loyalty. All honor to the women, old and young, who thus bless us! In one other way we would commend their services; that is, in furnishing the sweetest music at funerals and at the graves of comrades. Their charming voices are remembered long after any words spoken by ministers or chaplains are forgotten. God bless them for their comforting songs!

I beg leave to publish herewith the names of Chaplains of Departments, with an alphabetical list of the latter. From about one-half of them I have thus far received statistical reports, which may be published hereafter.

LIST OF DEPARTMENT CHAPLAINS G. A. R., JUNE 30, 1905.

	DEPARTMENT.	Number by order of seniority.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES.
1	Alabama.....	42	Rev. J. W. C. Willoughby, New Decatur, Ala.
2	Arizona.....	40	Rev. Winfield Scott, Phoenix, Ariz.
3	Arkansas.....	31	Rev. J. W. Lane, Sloom Springs, Ark.
4	California and Nevada.....	10	Rev. M. D. Gage, 7625 7th Street, San José, Cal.
5	Colorado and Wyoming.....	21	Rev. Cyrus A. Brooks, Fort Morgan, Col.
6	Connecticut.....	6	Rev. William F. Hilton, Hartford, Conn.
7	Delaware.....	23	Rev. L. V. Aspril, Odessa, Dela.
8	Florida.....	36	Rev. Jacob Miller, Tampa, Fla.
9	Georgia.....	41	Rev. J. E. Green, Fitzgerald, Ga.
10	Idaho.....	39	Rev. D. J. McBain, Moscow, Ida.
11	Illinois.....	1	Rev. James H. More, Polo, Ill.
12	Indiana.....	20	Rev. Lewis King, Columbus, Ind.
13	Indian Territory.....	45	Rev. W. T. Bickford, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
14	Iowa.....	19	Rev. John Potter, Newton, Iowa.
15	Kansas.....	22	Rev. W. H. Irwin, Lawrence, Kan.
16	Kentucky.....	27	Rev. G. W. Ward, Covington, Ky.
17	Louisiana and Mississippi.....	35	Rev. Jno. B. Webb, Baton Rouge, La.
18	Maine.....	9	Rev. John W. Webster, Newport, Me.
19	Maryland.....	16	Rev. Charles A. Rotan (letter carrier), Baltimore, Md.
20	Massachusetts.....	7	Rev. W. C. Litchfield, 103 Green Street, Brockton, Mass.
21	Michigan.....	18	Rev. William Putnam, Lansing, Mich.
22	Minnesota.....	24	Rev. D. A. Fawney, St. Paul, Minn.
23	Missouri.....	25	Rev. F. J. Ferrill, Bowling Green, Mo.
24	Montana.....	37	Rev. C. H. Davis, Anaconda, Mont.
25	Nebraska.....	17	Rev. John E. Pugham, South Auburn, Neb.
26	New Hampshire.....	12	Rev. E. R. Wilkins, Concord, N.H.

LIST OF DEPARTMENT CHAPLAINS G. A. R., JUNE 30, 1905.

(Continued.)

	DEPARTMENT.	Number by order of Seniority.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES.
27	New Jersey.....	8	Rev. Charles E. Hill, Red Bank, N. J.
28	New Mexico.....	32	Rev. Thomas Harwood, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
29	New York.....	5	Rev. Augustus N. Green, Syracuse, N. Y.
30	North Dakota.....	43	Rev. E. R. Kennedy, Oakes, N. D.
31	Ohio.....	4	Rev. Henry C. Mittenberger, Cincinnati, Ohio.
32	Oklahoma.....	44	Rev. H. P. Reeves, Perry, Oklahoma Territory.
33	Oregon.....	26	Rev. Henry A. Barden, 271 Cottage Street, Portland, Ore.
34	Pennsylvania.....	3	Rev. John W. Sayres, 330 Kerline Street, Chester, Pa.
35	Potomac, D.C.....	14	Rev. Henry S. Stevens, 102 8th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
36	Rhode Island.....	11	Rev. Thomas F. Norris, Riverside, R. I.
37	South Dakota.....	29	Rev. S. A. Boyles, Yankton, S. D.
38	Tennessee.....	34	Rev. M. A. Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.
39	Texas.....	38	Rev. T. K. Crowley, Denison, Tex.
40	Utah.....	33	Rev. W. D. Gaby, Salt Lake City, Utah.
41	Vermont.....	13	Rev. Charles Ross, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
42	Virginia and North Carolina.....	15	Rev. Henry Rook, 1207 Green Street, Portsmouth, Va.
43	Washington and Alaska.....	30	Rev. J. H. Sprague, Ballard, Wash.
44	West Virginia.....	28	Rev. J. C. Gorby, New Martinsville, West Va.
45	Wisconsin.....	2	Rev. O. A. Britton, Superior, Wis.

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized in 1866. The numbers each year to 1878 would complete this table, and be an interesting document, but I have no means of getting at them.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1878	31,016	No mortality statistics reported.	1892	399,880	6,404
1879	44,752		1893	398,225	7,002
1880	60,634		1894	369,083	7,283
1881	85,836		1895	357,369	7,368
1882	134,701		1896	340,610	7,295
1883	215,446		1897	319,456	7,515
1884	273,168		1898	305,603	7,383
1885	294,787		1899	287,918	7,994
1886	323,571	3,020	1900	276,612	7,790
1887	355,916	3,406	1901	269,507	8,166
1888	372,960	4,433	1902	263,745	8,299
1889	397,474	4,696	1903	256,510	8,366
1890	409,489	5,476	1904	246,261	9,029
1891	407,781	5,965	1905	232,455	9,152

Pension Office reports of men who were in the War of '61 to '65 whose pensions ceased on *account of death*.—

July 1, 1898 to June 30, 1899	23,877
" " 1899 " " " 1900	25,487
" " 1900 " " " 1901	27,206
" " 1901 " " " 1902	27,043
" " 1902 " " " 1903	27,842
" " 1903 " " " 1904	30,071
" " 1904 " " " 1905	30,324

My thanks are due to Department Chaplains and all officials who have so kindly aided me in my duties.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

J. H. BRADFORD,
Chaplain-in-Chief

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, Aug. 18, 1905.

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief.

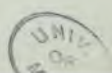
Commander: In compliance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General from Aug. 19, 1904, to date.

In compiling this report, I have met with the same obstacle that has stood in the way of practically all of my predecessors, and prevented them from presenting to the National Encampment an accurate account of the condition of the order on the 30th of June preceding. An analysis of the reports of Adjutants-General for several years past shows that it is impossible for the Assistant Adjutants-General in a large number of the Departments to obtain semi-annual reports from Posts until between two and five months after they are due, hence their department reports to the Adjutant-General cannot be forwarded until still later. In the case of the reports for the term ending December 31 no real harm ensues; but it is far different with the reports for the term ending June 30. Chapter 5, Article 2, Section 2, provides that Post returns shall be consolidated by the Assistant Adjutant-General, and "forwarded by the Department Commander to the Adjutant-General on or before the twentieth day of each term." This law is honored in the breach, not in the observance. Not a single Department finds it possible to live strictly to the rule. Some few are fortunate in getting their returns to National Headquarters very soon after the date set, for which they are entitled to great credit. The rest straggle in up to within a couple of weeks of the opening of the National Encampment, and even then the latest ones are secured only after letter after letter and telegram after telegram have been sent by the Adjutant-General, driven almost to despair by the near approach of the encampment. No wonder that, year after year, that official notes how extremely difficult it has been for him to compile, print, and bind the Roll of the Encampment and the reports of officers. But that is not the worst phase of the situation. When the report is laid before the encampment, it does not give the facts. In several Departments reports are not received from many Posts until after the



J. D. Silman

ADJUTANT-GENERAL



Adjutant-General's report is in print, and department officers either report them lost as delinquents or guess at their figures, and pay the per capita tax on a fictitious membership.

Here is an example right to the point. The following letter was received in the Boston post-office on August 21 at 3 P.M. For obvious reasons I omit the name of the writer and his Department.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Dear Comrade: The enclosed reports are approximately correct, but will have to wait till the January reports for a clean-up; for Post reports are only half received, and records kept by past officers are so incomplete that we are unable to get a base for calculations. Duplicates of former reports are also missing. We delayed this report awaiting Post returns

Yours faithfully,

.....
A. A. G. and A. Q. M. G.

I find upon inquiry that this condition of affairs has always existed; and from my own experience I am satisfied that it always will exist until some National Encampment wiser than others applies the remedy. But is there a remedy? will be asked. I think so. The representatives in this Encampment were elected on the basis of the membership of the order on Dec. 31, 1904. Why not provide that the statistics in the Adjutant-General's report shall be for the twelve months ending on that same date in each year, and extend the time now allowed department officers in making those reports? Do this, and there will be an end to guessing and to loss by delinquent reports and to payment of per capita taxes on uncertain membership; and, best of all, the members of the National Encampment will have full and accurate knowledge of the condition of the Grand Army at the beginning of each calendar year. I have taken up more space on this subject than I cared to, but it should be done by some one; for it has been the *bête noire* of every Adjutant-General up to and including the writer.

Because I have spent so much time on this matter, I submit the following tables without comment:—

**GAINS AND LOSSES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.**

DEPARTMENTS.	Member- ship. June 30, 1904.	Gain during year.	Loss during year.	Member- ship. June 30, 1905.
Alabama.....	125	13	7	131
Arizona.....	159	10	25	144
Arkansas.....	422	254	126	550
California and Nevada.....	5,636	922	918	5,640
Colorado and Wyoming.....	2,164	774	534	2,404
Connecticut.....	3,879	385	384	3,880
Delaware.....	639	54	128	565
Florida.....	328	41	53	316
Georgia.....	465	47	76	436
Idaho.....	460	29	41	448
Illinois.....	20,100	1,281	2,156	19,225
Indiana.....	15,502	1,224	1,865	14,861
Indian Territory.....	367	69	36	400
Iowa.....	11,877	1,026	1,306	11,597
Kansas.....	11,093	2,316	3,451	9,958
Kentucky.....	1,552	503	237	1,818
Louisiana and Mississippi ..	1,047	138	369	816
Maine.....	6,092	232	658	5,666
Maryland.....	2,277	207	377	2,107
Massachusetts.....	16,579	835	1,171	16,243
Michigan.....	12,945	691	1,682	11,954
Minnesota.....	5,746	345	594	5,497
Missouri.....	8,942	634	1,445	8,131
Montana.....	430	74	96	408
Nebraska.....	4,643	354	560	4,437
New Hampshire.....	3,009	163	307	2,865
New Jersey.....	5,734	470	450	4,754
New Mexico.....	192	39	55	176
New York.....	29,227	1,792	2,751	28,268
North Dakota.....	510	15	59	466
Ohio.....	24,455	1,701	7,428	18,728
Oklahoma.....	1,527	300	222	1,605
Oregon.....	1,735	495	275	1,955
Pennsylvania.....	25,358	1,396	2,411	24,343
Potomac.....	2,348	105	155	2,298
Rhode Island.....	1,547	93	136	1,504
South Dakota.....	1,669	136	522	1,283
Tennessee.....	1,493	236	397	1,332
Texas.....	637	112	208	541
Utah.....	238	27	11	254
Vermont.....	3,010	166	249	2,927
Virginia and North Carolina	747	133	167	713
Washington and Alaska.....	2,197	867	818	2,246
West Virginia.....	1,129	282	364	1,047
Wisconsin.....	8,109	1,023	1,614	7,518
Total.....	247,340	22,009	36,894	232,455

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP.

DEPARTMENTS	June 30, 1904.		Dec. 31, 1904.		June 30, 1905.	
	Posts.	Members	Posts.	Members	Posts.	Members
Alabama.....	12	125	12	125	12	131
Arizona.....	7	159	7	143	7	144
Arkansas.....	35	422	28	579	36	550
California and Nevada...	96	5,636	94	5,630	94	5,640
Colorado and Wyoming....	49	2,164	57	2,217	59	2,404
Connecticut.....	61	3,879	61	3,936	61	3,880
Delaware.....	21	639	21	632	16	565
Florida.....	20	328	20	339	20	316
Georgia.....	13	465	14	466	14	436
Idaho.....	19	460	19	448	19	448
Illinois.....	532	20,100	532	19,559	530	19,225
Indiana.....	412	15,502	403	15,066	400	14,861
Indian Territory.....	19	367	19	360	21	400
Iowa.....	372	11,877	368	11,728	364	11,597
Kansas.....	305	11,093	359	11,904	283	9,958
Kentucky.....	56	1,552	84	1,866	84	1,818
Louisiana and Mississippi.	36	1,047	32	912	26	816
Maine.....	153	6,092	153	5,963	144	5,666
Maryland.....	55	2,277	56	2,214	55	2,107
Massachusetts.....	211	16,579	210	16,524	210	16,243
Michigan.....	355	12,945	346	12,282	342	11,954
Minnesota.....	170	5,746	169	5,612	170	5,497
Missouri.....	266	8,942	263	8,470	253	8,131
Montana.....	13	430	14	434	14	408
Nebraska.....	210	4,643	204	4,502	205	4,437
New Hampshire.....	85	3,009	85	2,919	84	2,865
New Jersey.....	110	5,734	108	4,772	107	4,754
New Mexico.....	7	192	7	159	8	176
New York.....	615	29,227	608	28,557	614	28,268
North Dakota.....	28	510	26	466	26	466
Ohio.....	567	24,455	574	24,248	450	18,728
Oklahoma.....	74	1,527	83	1,538	77	1,605
Oregon.....	50	1,735	56	1,937	56	1,955
Pennsylvania.....	523	25,358	524	24,777	523	24,343
Potomac.....	17	2,348	17	2,335	17	2,298
Rhode Island.....	26	1,547	26	1,557	26	1,504
South Dakota.....	79	1,669	78	1,687	78	1,283
Tennessee.....	54	1,493	54	1,393	53	1,332
Texas.....	32	637	26	570	20	541
Utah.....	5	238	5	243	5	254
Vermont.....	100	3,010	97	2,951	97	2,927
Virginia and N. Carolina..	42	747	39	709	38	713
Washington and Alaska ..	56	2,197	76	2,727	60	2,246
West Virginia.....	38	1,129	42	1,172	42	1,047
Wisconsin.....	217	8,109	242	8,440	211	7,518
Total.....	6,222	247,340	6,318	245,071	6,031	232,455

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing as shown by report for June 30, 1904 247,340

	Term Ending Dec. 31, 1904.	Term Ending June 30, 1905.	Total for Year.
GAINS.			
By muster	3,280	3,058	6,338
By transfer	1,775	1,656	3,431
By reinstatement	4,043	3,848	7,891
By reinstatement from delinquent reports	3,853	496	4,349
Total gain			22,009
Aggregate			269,349
Losses:			
By death	4,518	4,634	9,152
By honorable discharge	342	336	678
By transfer	1,394	1,286	2,680
By suspension	7,841	5,807	13,648
By dishonorable discharge	52	54	106
By delinquent reports	1,073	9,557	10,630
Total loss			36,894
Members in good standing June 30, 1905			232,455
Net loss for the year			14,885
Number remaining suspended June 30, 1905			19,563
Total number borne on rolls			252,018
Dropped from rolls six months ending Dec. 31, 1904			2,100
Dropped from rolls six months ending June 30, 1905			1,983
Number of Posts June 30, 1904			6,222
Number of Posts June 30, 1905			6,031
Number of Posts surrendering charter			76
Number of new Posts chartered			26
Number of Posts lost by consolidation			2
Number of Posts reinstated			242
Number of Posts delinquent June 30, 1905			295

EXPENDED IN RELIEF.

For six months ending Dec. 31, 1904	\$47,334.48
For six months ending June 30, 1905	51,528.89
Total for year	<u>\$98,863.37</u>

MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1878.

1878.	31,016	1892.	399,880
1879.	44,752	1893.	397,223
1880.	60,634	1894.	369,083
1881.	85,856	1895.	357,639
1882.	134,701	1896.	340,610
1883.	215,446	1897.	319,456
1884.	273,168	1898.	305,603
1885.	294,787	1899.	287,918
1886.	323,571	1900.	276,612
1887.	355,916	1901.	269,507
1888.	372,960	1902.	263,745
1889.	397,974	1903.	256,510
1890.	409,489	1904.	247,340
1891.	407,781	1905.	232,455

In 1890 the high water mark of membership was reached, 409,489. Since then each year has shown a falling off, the losses by years being as follows:—

1891.	1,708
1892.	7,901
1893.	2,657
1894.	27,140
1895.	11,444
1896.	17,029
1897.	21,154
1898.	13,853
1899.	17,685
1900.	11,306
1901.	7,149
1902.	5,806
1903.	7,235
1904.	10,249
1905.	14,885

MEMBERSHIP OF THE THIRTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The total number of names appearing on the roll of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment, as shown by the table following, is 1,453. Deducting duplications in the roll, the voting strength is 1,376.

DEPARTMENT.	Dep't Officers.	Represen- tatives.	Past Dep't Command- ers.	Total.	Voting Strength.
National Officers.....				53	53
Past Commanders-in-Chief.....				16	16
Past S.V. Commanders-in-Chief.....				24	19
Past J.V. Commanders-in-Chief.....				19	16
Alabama.....	4	1	14	19	16
Arizona.....	4	1	12	17	15
Arkansas.....	4	2	13	19	19
California and Nevada.....	4	9	21	34	30
Colorado and Wyoming.....	4	4	17	25	24
Connecticut.....	4	6	22	32	31
Delaware.....	4	2	18	24	22
Florida.....	4	1	15	20	17
Georgia.....	4	1	11	16	14
Idaho.....	4	1	17	22	22
Illinois.....	4	27	22	53	50
Indiana.....	4	21	18	43	41
Indian Territory.....	4	1	10	15	14
Iowa.....	4	17	19	40	39
Kansas.....	4	17	23	44	44
Kentucky.....	4	3	17	24	23
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	4	2	6	12	10
Maine.....	4	9	24	37	34
Maryland.....	4	4	20	28	27
Massachusetts.....	4	23	22	49	46
Michigan.....	4	17	21	42	39
Minnesota.....	4	8	21	33	32
Missouri.....	4	12	17	33	29
Montana.....	4	1	18	23	20
Nebraska.....	4	7	18	29	27
New Hampshire.....	4	5	22	31	30
New Jersey.....	4	7	21	32	31
New Mexico.....	4	1	12	17	16
New York.....	4	39	16	59	59
North Dakota.....	4	1	13	18	17
Ohio.....	4	33	21	58	56
Oklahoma.....	4	3	14	21	21
Oregon.....	4	4	16	24	24
Pennsylvania.....	4	34	25	63	57
Potomac.....	3	4	26	33	30
Rhode Island.....	4	3	24	31	29
South Dakota.....	4	3	15	22	22
Tennessee.....	4	3	16	23	21
Texas.....	4	2	14	20	20
Utah.....	4	1	14	19	19
Vermont.....	4	5	21	30	30
Virginia and North Carolina.....	4	2	16	22	21
Washington and Alaska.....	4	5	14	23	23
West Virginia.....	4	3	15	22	22
Wisconsin.....	4	12	24	40	39
Total.....	179	367	795	1,453	1,376

LOSS BY DEATH.

For year ending	March 31, 1886	3,020	0.93
" " "	" 31, 1887	3,406	0.95
" " "	" 31, 1888	4,433	1.18
" " "	June 30, 1889	4,696	1.18
" " "	" 30, 1890	5,476	1.33
" " "	" 30, 1891	5,965	1.46
" " "	" 30, 1892	6,406	1.61
" " "	" 30, 1893	7,002	1.78
" " "	" 30, 1894	7,283	1.97
" " "	" 30, 1895	7,368	2.06
" " "	" 30, 1896	7,293	2.91
" " "	" 30, 1897	7,515	2.35
" " "	" 30, 1898	7,383	2.41
" " "	" 30, 1899	7,994	2.78
" " "	" 30, 1900	7,790	2.80
" " "	" 30, 1901	8,166	3.02
" " "	" 30, 1902	8,299	3.08
" " "	" 30, 1903	8,366	3.22
" " "	" 30, 1904	9,029	3.52
" " "	" 30, 1905	9,152	3.70

CONCLUSION.

The office of Adjutant-General, while entailing much labor on the occupant and consuming much of his time, which to a busy man is oft-times difficult to give, has its compensating pleasures, the chiefest of which with me has been an intimate association for eleven months of my term of office with an ideal man. General Blackmar was my friend for many years. I knew him as few men did. His virtues were many, and his faults were few. He was the noblest type of a free-born American. By his own indomitable pluck he raised himself from a humble beginning to a glorious ending. As a youth, he studied diligently to fit himself for the affairs of business; as a patriot, he offered his life to save the life of his country; as a soldier, he rose from the ranks by his own merit without the aid of outside influence; as an officer, his conspicuous dash and bravery excited the admiration of his superiors, and won for him promotion on the field of battle and the coveted medal of honor; as a lawyer, he attained an enviable reputation and a condition of affluence; as a business man, he was a trusted director in banks and corporations; and, as a comrade, he had a record of unbroken activity for seven-and-thirty years. He was equally fortunate in his private life. A loving and

devoted husband to his amiable and faithful wife, a wise and careful guardian to those intrusted to his charge, a generous giver in the cause of religion and charity, an unchanging, outspoken, and loyal friend, and a firm believer in the Supreme Being whose precepts he obeyed and in whose mercy he confided. Added to all of these qualities rarely found in one man were his genial nature, kindly disposition, refined bearing, and power of oratory.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

To have known such a man was a privilege, to have called him a friend was a benediction, to have lost such a friend was a calamity. I knew him, I loved him, I lost him.

Having travelled nearly twenty thousand miles with him during the past year in the interest of his comrades, I knew something of the tender affection he had for them. His death, while striving to reach his comrades in the far North-west, was as clear a case of falling in the performance of duty as if he had been struck down on the firing line. In the words of the apostle, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

So careful was he of the finances of our order that, notwithstanding the many thousand miles he covered in his visits to Departments, and the large expense connected therewith, he never demanded recompense from the Quartermaster-General, donating to his comrades not only this sum, but the rent of National Headquarters. Just here it is proper to say that the free use of the headquarters so long as they are needed has been continued by Mrs. Blackmar, who has also presented to the Grand Army of the Republic, for the use of the Commanders-in-Chief at the annual parades, a beautiful and costly saddle and equipments which the General had made for his own use at the parade of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment.

I ought to say here that it was the earnest wish of General Blackmar that his action in declining to draw from the treasury for his expenses should not establish a precedent for his successors in office, as no man realized better than he that good men would succeed him whose spirits were willing, but whose resources were limited.

"Not dead, but only promoted,
He hath entered the Order above,
And there 'neath the smiles of the Master
He will finish his labors of love."

To you, Comrade King, who sorrowfully, but with a soldier's obedience to duty, succeeded to the office of Commander-in-Chief, I express my admiration and gratitude for your splendid bearing during

the trying days attending the burial of your predecessor, and for your ready adoption of previously laid plans. Your unexpected accession to the highest position in our order proves the wisdom of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment in electing an able man as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

My relations with the other National officers have been very cordial, and I cheerfully bear testimony to their fidelity to the duties assigned them.

Assistant Adjutant-General E. B. Stillings is entitled to my sincere thanks for his "very ready help in time of need," and to my comrades all over the land whose hospitality I enjoyed while visiting their Departments I express the deepest appreciation of a warm and thankful heart.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

J. E. GILMAN,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

RUTHERFORD, N.J., Aug. 5, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year just closed.

I am pleased to be able to report a substantial increase of the cash balance in my custody.

Since closing up and balancing the books, for the purpose of audit on August 3, I have received per capita tax from several Departments amounting to over \$1,800, and paid bills of nearly \$600, leaving \$1,219.23 to be added to the cash balance of the general fund of \$4,668.68, as shown at the time the books were balanced, making an increase in that fund over that of last year. This showing has been made possible through the business economy and personal liberality of our late Commander-in-Chief, Wilmon W. Blackmar.

In February last I learned that the manufacturer of our badges had used up all of our gun metal. I immediately wrote to the War Department to obtain a condemned cannon for our use, and in reply received an answer that the Ordnance Department would sell it to me, otherwise it would take an act of Congress to obtain it. I drew a joint resolution, which, through the courtesy of the Hon. John Kean, United States senator from New Jersey, and the Hon. R. Wayne Parker from New Jersey, of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, to both of whom our thanks are due, was promptly passed and signed by the President, March 3, the day before Congress adjourned. A gun of 1,196-pound weight was turned over, which will probably furnish all the badges the Grand Army of the Republic will ever need.

With the kindest regards for yourself and pleasant recollections of our official year,

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

CHARLES BURROWS,
Quartermaster-General.



CHARLES BURROWS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL



ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED.

- I. Accounts Current.
- II. Receipts from Sales of Supplies.
- III. Receipts from Per Capita Tax.
- IV. Interest on United States Bonds.
- V. Shipment of Flags to Southern Cemeteries.
- VI. Southern Memorial Fund.
- VII. Grant-Stephenson Memorial Fund.
- VIII. Supplies Purchased.
- IX. Supplies Received, Issued, and on Hand.
- X. Expenditures.
- XI. Assets.

I. ACCOUNTS CURRENT FOR YEAR ENDING AUG. 2, 1905.

Dr.		
Balance on hand July, 1904:—		
General Fund	\$5,729.60	
Southern Memorial Fund	2,323.63	
Grant-Stephenson Memorial Fund	2,638.98	\$10,692.21
Interest on United States bonds to July 1, 1905		320.00
Southern Memorial Fund receipts		3,411.31
Interest on Grant-Stephenson Memorial Fund		79.16
Interest on General Fund		34.35
Received from sales of supplies		5,023.87
Received from per capita tax		6,700.81
		<u>\$26,261.71</u>
Cr.		
Expenditures:—		
For supplies	\$3,046.42	
For travelling expenses	1,783.08	
For salaries	3,096.86	
For postage, stationery, and incidentals	5,213.59	
For Southern Memorial Fund	2,194.73	15,334.68
Total balance on hand		<u>\$10,927.03</u>
To be credited as follows:—		
General Fund	\$4,668.68	
Southern Memorial Fund	3,540.21	
Grant-Stephenson Memorial Fund	2,718.14	
		<u>\$10,927.03</u>

II. ABSTRACT OF SALES OF SUPPLIES BY CHARLES BURROWS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, FROM JULY 15, 1904, TO AUG. 2, 1905.

<i>By whom purchased.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Alabama	\$2.95
Arizona	2.88
Arkansas	32.42
California and Nevada	107.52
Colorado and Wyoming	170.24
Connecticut	123.37
Delaware	17.35
Florida	11.14
Idaho	16.45
Illinois	329.65
Indiana	207.29
Indian Territory	6.90
Iowa	168.20
Kansas	180.34
Kentucky	27.83
Louisiana and Mississippi	44.17
Maine	71.99
Maryland	53.96
Massachusetts	395.16
Michigan	126.58
Minnesota	25.71
Missouri	148.20
Montana	39.35
Nebraska	75.72
New Hampshire	79.88
New Jersey	48.50
New Mexico	21.10
New York	475.31
North Dakota	19.43
Ohio	454.91
Oklahoma	56.15
Oregon	22.16
Pennsylvania	506.08
Potomac	56.29
Rhode Island	36.90
South Dakota	21.04
Tennessee	36.58
Texas	37.99
Utah	17.63
Vermont	63.44
Virginia and North Carolina	26.98
Washington and Alaska	104.91
West Virginia	27.54
Wisconsin	105.23
Woman's Relief Corps	18.22
Commander-in-Chief Blackmar	12.00
E. F. Ham . . . . .	.75
Aides-de-Camp	354.48
Sale of office furniture by C. A. Partridge	30.00
	<u><u>\$5,023.87</u></u>

III. PER CAPITA TAX RECEIVED BY CHARLES BURROWS,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, FOR YEAR ENDING AUG.
2, 1905.

	TERMS ENDING		
	June 30, 1904	Dec. 31, 1904	June 30, 1905
Alabama		\$2.20	\$2.30
Arizona		2.50	2.52
Arkansas		10.54	9.65
California and Nevada		98.52	98.70
Colorado and Wyoming		38.80	.....
Connecticut		72.35	68.39
Delaware		11.06	9.89
Florida		5.93	5.53
Georgia		8.15	7.63
Idaho	\$8.05	7.84	.....
Illinois		342.28	.....
Indiana		263.71	.....
Indian Territory		6.30	7.00
Iowa		205.24	202.94
Kansas		208.32	174.27
Kentucky	7.07	32.65	31.82
Louisiana and Mississippi	7.00	15.96	14.28
Maine	106.61	104.35	.....
Maryland		38.75	36.88
Massachusetts		289.17	.....
Michigan		214.93	.....
Minnesota		98.21	96.19
Missouri		148.22	.....
Montana		7.59	7.15
Nebraska		78.78	77.65
New Hampshire		51.08	50.13
New Jersey		83.51	83.20
New Mexico	3.36	2.76	.....
New York		499.75	494.69
North Dakota		8.15	8.15
Ohio	25.95	424.34	.....
Oklahoma		26.92	.....
Oregon		39.00	.....
Pennsylvania		433.60	426.00
Potomac		40.86	40.22
Rhode Island		27.25	26.32
South Dakota		29.50	.....
Tennessee		24.38	23.31
Texas		9.86	9.50
Utah		4.25	4.40
Vermont		51.64	51.22
Virginia and North Carolina		12.40	12.47
Washington and Alaska		47.72	.....
West Virginia		20.51	20.94
Wisconsin	141.90	147.70	.....
Totals	\$299.94	\$4,297.53	\$2,103.34

IV. INTEREST ON UNITED STATES BONDS.

Interest to July 1, 1905 \$320.00

V. SHIPMENT OF FLAGS TO SOUTHERN DEPARTMENTS.

	Number		Number.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3,000	Salisbury, N.C.	2,016
Fort Donelson Cem., Tenn.	500	Richmond, Va.	2,016
Nashville, Tenn.	3,000	Hampton, Va.	3,024
Little Rock, Ark.	5,884	Newbern, N.C.	1,008
Fort Smith, Ark.	2,343	Norfolk, Va.	1,296
Fayetteville, Ark.	1,251	Portsmouth, Va.	1,008
San Antonio, Tex.	400	Wilmington, N.C.	1,008
Fredericksburg, Va.	2,500	Marshall, N.C.	288
Lebanon, Ky.	500	Hendersonville, N.C.	288
Louisville, Ky.	2,000	Plymouth, N.C.	432
Camp Nelson, Ky.	2,000	Calumette, La.	720
City Point, Va.	2,016	Total	40,514
Yorktown, Va.	2,016		

VI. SOUTHERN MEMORIAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance	\$2,323.63
Refund by Department Tennessee appropriation 1904	114.96
Contributions	3,296.35
Total	<u>\$5,734.94</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Department Louisiana and Mississippi	\$200.00	
Florida	75.00	
Tennessee	400.00	
Texas	120.00	
Arkansas	100.00	
Virginia and North Carolina	415.00	
Georgia	450.00	
Rehm & Co., flags and expressage	434.73	2,194.73
Balance on hand		<u><u>\$3,540.21</u></u>

SOUTHERN MEMORIAL FUND.**STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY GRAND ARMY POSTS, WOMAN'S
RELIEF CORPS, LADIES OF THE G. A. R., SONS OF
VETERANS, AUXILIARY, ETC.****GRAND ARMY POSTS BY DEPARTMENTS.****ALABAMA.**

H. Jeffers, Folkville	\$5.00	
J. J. Wilhite, Folkville	1.00	
Total,		\$6.00

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.		
1, \$10.00	8, \$2.50	63, \$3.00	\$15.50	
3, 2.50	33, 10.00	96, 2.50	15.00	
6, 5.00	55, 5.00	118, 5.00	15.00	
		127, 5.00	5.00	
		Total,		50.50

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.		
4, \$2.00	18, \$5.00	81, \$1.00	\$8.00	
12, 3.00	35, 2.00	85, 2.50	7.50	
		100, 2.00	2.00	
F. Myers, Post 18			1.00	
W. H. Couch, Post 22			1.00	
		Total,		19.50

CONNECTICUT.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.		
1, \$5.00	17, \$10.00	50, \$10.00	\$25.00	
3, 5.00	23, 5.00	53, 5.00	15.00	
4, 10.00	43, 5.00	65, 5.00	20.00	
8, 5.00	47, 10.00	71, 2.00	17.00	
13, 5.00	49, 5.00	79, 2.00	12.00	
		Total,		89.00

DELAWARE.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.		
1, \$5.00	2, \$5.00	5, \$5.00	\$15.00	
		23, 5.00	5.00	
		Total		20.00

IDAHO.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.		
3, \$2.00	4, \$5.00	26, \$5.00	_____	
		Total,		12.00

ILLINOIS.

Post No.		Post No.		Post No.		
1,	\$10.00	177,	\$1.00	444,	\$1.81	\$12.81
5,	5.00	181,	3.30	447,	1.00	9.30
40,	3.00	210,	1.00	470,	1.00	5.00
45,	3.00	226,	2.00	510,	2.00	7.00
49,	3.00	274,	2.00	513,	2.00	7.00
67,	5.00	281,	1.00	521,	3.00	9.00
68,	1.00	285,	1.00	540,	3.00	5.00
77,	5.00	298,	1.00	546,	1.00	7.00
80,	5.70	299,	2.00	551,	1.50	9.20
81,	1.00	309,	1.00	572,	1.00	3.00
91,	2.00	312,	2.00	573,	3.00	7.00
100,	1.00	315,	2.00	575,	1.00	4.00
105,	1.00	327,	2.00	615,	2.00	5.00
106,	2.00	329,	3.00	623,	1.00	6.00
115,	2.00	338,	1.50	646,	.50	4.00
118,	5.00	365,	2.00	657,	1.00	8.00
133,	1.00	374,	2.00	666,	1.00	4.00
140,	5.00	386,	1.00	667,	2.00	8.00
146,	5.00	409,	2.00	684,	1.00	8.00
164,	2.00	414,	1.00	720,	2.00	5.00
169,	1.00	428,	1.00	786,	1.00	3.00
Total,						\$136.31

INDIANA.

Post No.		Post No.		Post No.		
6,	\$3.00	64,	\$1.00	350,	\$1.00	\$5.00
14,	5.00	78,	3.00	360,	1.00	9.00
17,	5.00	91,	2.00	387,	2.00	9.00
27,	5.00	266,	1.00	446,	1.00	7.00
40,	2.00	275,	1.00	475,	2.00	5.00
				564,		1.00
				590,		1.00
Total,						37.00

IOWA.

Post No.		Post No.		Post No.		
2,	\$2.00	88,	\$2.00	141,	\$2.00	\$6.00
8,	2.00	97,	2.00	173,	1.00	5.00
12,	5.00	98,	2.00	181,	2.05	9.05
54,	2.00	103,	1.00	206,	2.00	5.00
68,	3.00	111,	1.00	211,	.95	4.95
71,	1.00	122,	5.00	212,	1.00	7.00
78,	2.00	126,	1.00	233,	1.00	4.00
Woman's Relief Corps No. 103						1.00
Total,						42.00

KANSAS.

No.	Post No.	Post No.			
\$5.00	23,	\$2.00	167,	\$1.00	\$8.00
1.00	44,	1.00	253,	2.00	4.00
Total,					\$12.00

KENTUCKY.

No.		3.00
.		

MAINE.

No.		5.00
.		

MARYLAND.

No.		3.00
.		

MASSACHUSETTS.

No.	Post No.	Post No.			
\$10.00	46,	\$5.00	117,	\$5.00	\$20.00
5.00	48,	2.00	119,	3.00	10.00
5.00	51,	2.00	121,	5.00	12.00
10.00	52,	2.00	123,	10.00	22.00
5.00	55,	3.00	125,	3.00	11.00
10.00	56,	5.00	131,	5.00	20.00
10.00	58,	5.00	139,	5.00	20.00
5.00	61,	3.00	141,	1.00	9.00
3.00	62,	10.00	143,	5.00	18.00
5.00	66,	12.80	144,	3.00	20.80
5.00	68,	7.00	153,	3.00	15.00
3.00	69,	2.00	156,	5.00	10.00
10.00	70,	5.00	168,	5.00	20.00
5.00	71,	5.00	169,	3.00	13.00
5.00	74,	5.00	170,	1.00	11.00
2.00	75,	5.00	186,	5.00	12.00
2.00	78,	5.00	190,	5.00	12.00
5.00	83,	1.00	191,	5.00	11.00
10.00	88,	5.00	194,	5.00	20.00
5.00	92,	5.00	196,	5.50	15.50
5.00	94,	5.00	204,	1.00	11.00
5.00	95,	5.00	205,	10.00	20.00
5.00	99,	5.00			10.00
5.00	113,	25.00			30.00
Total,					373.30

MICHIGAN.

Post No.		Post No.		Post No.		
2, \$1.00		68, \$1.00		215, \$1.00	. . . .	\$3.00
5, 3.00		78, 1.00		218, 2.00	. . . .	6.00
7, 2.00		79, 2.00		240, 5.00	. . . .	9.00
14, 2.95		90, 2.00		262, 1.00	. . . .	5.95
17, 5.00		100, 2.00		276, 1.00	. . . .	8.00
18, 2.00		109, 2.00		281, 2.00	. . . .	6.00
23, 1.00		125, 1.00		298, 1.00	. . . .	3.00
24, 2.00		126, 1.00		300, 5.00	. . . .	8.00
28, 1.00		133, 1.00		318, 1.00	. . . .	3.00
40, 2.00		137, 1.00		346, 1.00	. . . .	4.00
43, 1.00		141, 1.00		347, 1.00	. . . .	3.00
45, 5.00		168, 1.00		372, 1.00	. . . .	7.00
48, 2.00		182, 1.00		384, 10.00	. . . .	13.00
49, 2.00		188, 3.00		419, 3.00	. . . .	8.00
52, 1.00		193, 1.00		. . . . .		2.00
58, 1.00		202, .50		. . . . .		1.50
J. S. Keen, Post 384	. . . . .					2.00
Total,						\$92.4

MINNESOTA.

Post No.		Post No.		Post No.		
2, \$2.00		43, \$2.00		92, \$1.00	. . . .	\$5.00
3, 1.00		44, 3.00		93, 1.00	. . . .	5.00
4, 5.00		47, 2.00		119, 2.00	. . . .	9.00
8, 5.00		48, 2.00		121, 2.00	. . . .	9.00
13, 2.00		50, 2.00		123, 1.60	. . . .	5.60
15, 3.00		57, 2.00		126, 15.00	. . . .	20.00
18, 2.00		64, 1.00		134, 2.00	. . . .	5.00
21, 5.00		67, 2.00		150, 1.00	. . . .	8.00
22, 3.00		68, 1.00		152, 3.00	. . . .	7.00
29, 2.00		69, 4.50		165, 1.00	. . . .	7.50
33, 2.00		73, 2.00		175, 1.00	. . . .	5.00
35, 2.00		81, 5.00		183, 2.00	. . . .	9.00
40, 1.00		83, 2.00		. . . . .		3.00
Total,						98.1

MISSOURI.

Post No.		Post No.		Post No.		
1, \$2.00		82, \$2.40		131, \$10.00	. . . .	\$14.40
36, 2.00		96, 1.00		214, 1.00	. . . .	4.00
54, 1.00		110, 1.00		465, .50	. . . .	2.50
Total,						20.9

MONTANA.

Post No.		Post No.		
3, \$5.00		24, \$5.00	_____
Total,				10.0

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

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NEBRASKA.

No.	Post No.	Post No.		
\$3.00	147, \$2.55	201, \$1.00	\$6.55	
2.00	182, 3.50	354, 1.00	6.50	
Total,				\$13.05

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No.	Post No.	Post No.		
\$5.00	87, \$1.00	264, \$5.00	\$11.00	
5.00	89, 2.00		7.00	
Total,				18.00

NEW JERSEY.

No.	Post No.	Post No.		
\$5.00	32, \$1.00	46, \$3.00	\$9.00	
5.00	35, 1.00	64, 2.00	8.00	
5.00	38, 2.00	81, 1.00	8.00	
5.00	41, 3.00	85, 10.00	18.00	
		103,	2.00	
Total,				45.00

NEW YORK.

No.	Post No.	Post No.		
\$10.00	121, \$2.00	338, \$5.00	\$17.00	
2.00	128, 1.00	339, 2.00	5.00	
10.00	140, 10.00	340, 1.00	21.00	
5.00	141, 5.00	353, 5.00	15.00	
2.00	144, 2.00	365, .50	4.50	
5.00	152, 1.00	371, 2.00	8.00	
2.00	162, 2.00	391, 1.00	5.00	
2.00	179, 5.00	393, 2.00	9.00	
5.00	182, 10.00	400, 2.00	17.00	
2.00	191, 2.00	402, 2.00	6.00	
3.00	197, 2.00	416, 1.00	6.00	
1.00	206, 2.00	417, 2.00	5.00	
5.00	219, 2.00	428, 2.30	9.30	
2.00	236, 2.00	432, 2.00	6.00	
3.00	239, 2.00	444, 1.00	6.00	
2.00	241, 2.00	459, 1.00	5.00	
2.00	254, 5.00	70, 2.00	9.00	
5.00	264, 1.00	474, 1.00	7.00	
3.00	270, 2.00	482, 2.00	7.00	
10.00	276, 3.00	533, 5.00	18.00	
3.00	285, 3.00	534, 5.00	11.00	
2.00	301, 2.00	598, 2.00	6.00	
2.50	307, 5.00	619, 2.00	9.50	
2.00	325, 2.00	644, 1.00	5.00	
1.25	327, 10.00	668, 5.00	16.25	
I. Freeman, Post 276				3.00
Total,				236.55

NORTH DAKOTA.

Post No.

5,

\$10.00

OHIO.

Post No.

Post No.

Post No.

1, \$2.00	141, \$10.00	360, \$2.00 \$14.00
5, 2.03	154, 1.00	364, 2.00 5.03
6, 2.00	164, 5.00	368, 1.00 8.00
11, 1.00	166, 5.00	383, 1.00 7.00
15, 2.00	179, 1.00	448, 1.00 4.00
19, 2.00	186, 1.00	466, 1.00 4.00
21, 2.00	187, 5.00	473, 1.00 8.00
23, 5.00	189, 1.00	489, 1.00 7.00
25, 5.00	202, 2.00	529, 1.00 8.00
29, 5.00	213, 2.00	556, 5.00 12.00
32, 1.00	231, 1.00	571, 1.00 3.00
36, 5.00	246, .50	598, 1.00 6.50
38, 2.00	253, 1.00	622, 1.00 4.00
77, 2.00	263, 1.00	623, 1.00 4.00
81, 2.00	327, 2.00	653, 1.00 5.00
96, 5.00	340, 2.00	658, 1.00 8.00
100, 3.00	341, 2.00	665, 1.30 6.30
107, 2.00	350, 1.00	683, 2.00 5.00
131, 2.00	358, 1.00	687, 1.00 4.00
134, 2.00	359, 1.00	747, 1.00 4.00

Total,

126.83

OREGON.

Post No.

Post No.

Post No.

16, \$1.00	36, \$2.10	67, \$1.00 \$4.10
28 5.00	56, 2.00	. . . . . 7.00

Total,

11.10

PENNSYLVANIA.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.	
1, \$10.00	94, \$2.00	230, \$3.00	\$15.00
2, 5.00	98, 1.00	232, 2.00	8.00
5, 5.00	100, 2.00	243, 5.00	12.00
7, 5.00	110, 2.50	259, 5.00	12.50
11, 5.00	114, 5.00	293, 1.00	11.00
17, 2.00	122, 2.00	307, 1.00	5.00
18, 1.00	129, 2.00	311, 1.00	4.00
40, 2.00	134, 2.00	312, 2.00	6.00
41, 5.00	139, 5.00	321, 1.00	11.00
42, 2.00	141, 2.00	335, 5.00	9.00
45, 1.00	151, 5.00	336, 5.00	11.00
47, 1.00	162, 5.00	350, 1.00	7.00
54, 1.00	172, 2.50	351, 1.00	4.50
58, 2.00	180, 5.00	352, 1.00	8.00
59, 5.00	181, 2.00	365, 1.00	8.00
61, 2.00	182, 2.00	370, 5.00	9.00
62, 5.00	187, 2.00	419, 1.00	8.00
67, 5.00	190, 1.00	461, 1.00	7.00
68, 2.00	203, 2.00	468, 2.00	6.00
69, 1.00	214, 3.00	495, 3.00	7.00
87, 1.00	217, 2.00	527, 5.00	8.00
88, 5.00	225, 1.00	555, 5.00	11.00
91, 2.00	228, 2.00	571, 1.00	5.00
Total,			\$193.00

POTOMAC.

Post No.	Post No.	
3, \$5.00	7, \$5.00	—
Total,		10.00

RHODE ISLAND.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.	
1, \$5.00	17, \$5.00	18, \$3.00	
Total,			13.00

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.	
6, \$3.00	12, \$2.00	38, \$5.00	\$10.00
7, 3.00	30, 5.00	39, 1.00	9.00
10, 2.50	36, 1.50	. . . . .	4.00
Total,			23.00

UTAH.

Post No.	Post No.	
1, \$5.00	3, \$2.60	—
Total,		7.60

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

VERMONT.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.		
18, \$5.00	70, \$5.00	104, \$1.00	\$11.00	
51, 7.00	93, 2.00	. . . . .	9.00	
Total,				\$20.00

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.		
24, \$1.50	48, \$2.00	104, \$1.95	\$5.45	
31, 5.00	73, 2.00	. . . . .	7.00	
Total,				12.45

WISCONSIN.

Post No.	Post No.	Post No.		
6, \$2.00	49, \$1.30	142, \$2.00	\$5.30	
11, 5.00	86, .50	177, 5.00	10.50	
17, 2.00	118, 2.00	193, 2.00	6.00	
21, 1.00	125, 2.00	197, 2.00	5.00	
45, 2.00	130, 2.00	215, 1.00	5.00	
Total,				31.80
Total subscription from Grand Army Posts				\$1,801.44

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Through Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, National Treasurer . .	1,415.21
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LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

National Headquarters	\$1.00
Shaw Circle No. 10	2.00
Ulysses Circle	5.00
Dept. Illinois	21.70
Total,	29.70

SONS OF VETERANS, AUXILIARY.

Canton, Ohio	50.00
Total contributions,	\$3,296.35

VII. GRANT-STEPHENSON MEMORIAL FUND.

July, 1904, balance	\$2,638.98
Interest	79.16
	\$2,718.14

JULY 15, 1904, TO AUG. 1, 1905.

FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	Date.	Officers' cards.	Applications.	Leaves of absence.	Descriptive books.	Badges.	Rank straps.	Badge ribbon pieces.	Buttons.	Strap ribbon pieces.	Electrotypes.	Remarks.
Joseph K. Davison	1904					750		2				\$192.50
J. B. Lippincott Co.	Aug.											37.50 Binding Blue Books.
Carpenter & Wood.	"						245					37.50
Town Printing Co.	"	2,000										8.00
Joseph K. Davison	Sept.					250			2,000			162.50
J. R. McFetridge & Sons	"										36	9.00
Town Printing Co.	Oct.			5,000		500						16.50
Joseph K. Davison	"					500			2,000			225.00
Joseph K. Davidson.	Nov.					500		2				130.00
Carpenter & Wood.	"						169					25.35
1905												
Carpenter & Wood.	Jan.					750	564		2,000			85.80
Jos. K. Davison's Sons.	"											288.68
Town Printing Co.	Feb.	1,000	10,000									26.50
Jos. K. Davison's Sons.	"					1,000			2,000			350.00
Carpenter & Wood.	"						300					45.45
W. H. Horstmann Co.	Mar.									52		156.00
Jos. K. Davison's Sons.	"								2,000			100.00
Carpenter & Wood.	April					500	469					71.06
Jos. K. Davison's Sons.	"				260				2,000			225.00
W. H. Hoskins Co.	"											106.60
Jos. K. Davison's Sons.	May								2,000			100.00
Carpenter & Wood.	"						408					61.82
Jos. K. Davison's Sons.	June					500			4,000			380.59 Alloying Gun Metal, \$55.59
Jos. K. Davison's Sons.	July					1,000	1	1	2,000			353.00
Carpenter & Wood.	"						60					9.22
J. B. Lippincott Co.	"											39.60 Binding Blue Books.
Totals		3,000	10,000	5,000	260	5,750	2,216		20,000	52	36	\$3,243.24

DATE OF PAYMENT.	Voucher.	To whom Paid.	For what Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, stationery, and incidentals.	Southern Memorial Fund.
1904.								
Aug.	16	236 J. H. Holcomb.	Salary for July			\$60.00		
"	"	16 237 C. G. Burton.	Office expenses.				\$45.30	
"	"	16 238 C. H. McConnell, chief-of-staff.	Pension Committee expenses.				4.25	
"	"	16 239 John C. Black.	Expenses of parade in Boston.				108.95	
"	"	16 240 G. A. Hall & M. Asso., Chicago	Travelling expenses.		\$75.00			
"	"	16 241 M. Umbdenstock & Co.	1 year rent of headquarters.				120.00	
"	"	16 242 David C. Gotwals.	Printing rolls of Natl. Encampment.				405.00	
"	"	16 243 H. A. Post.	Stenographer at Natl. Encampment.				25.00	
"	"	16 244 Charles Burrows.	Travelling expenses to Natl. Encamp.		38.75			
			Travelling expenses to Natl. Encamp.		15.75			
			Travelling expenses to Phila., etc.		26.50			
			Office expenses.				13.71	
"	16	245 Joseph K. Davison.	Badges.	\$125.00				
"	16	246 E. B. Fenton.	Travelling expenses to Natl. Encamp.		29.90			
"	16	247 John W. Hersey.	Travelling expenses Executive Com.		25.00			
"	16	248 S. C. James.	" " to Natl. Encamp.		63.40			
"	16	249 Thomas G. Sample.	" " " "		41.25			
"	16	250 Thomas W. Scott.	" " " "		50.40			
"	16	251 L. W. Collins.	" " " "		54.00			
"	16	252 James Tanner.	Office expenses.				55.00	
"	16	253 Charles A. Partridge.	Salary to date.			100.00		
			Stenographer one-half month.			25.00		
			Office expenses.				35.68	
"	16	254 E. B. Messer.	Travelling Expenses to Natl. Encamp.		50.00			
"	25	255 Griffith-Stillings Press.	Expenses at Inspector General.				12.50	
"	26	256 Griffith-Stillings Press.	Printing envelopes.				24.75	
			Printing General Orders.				21.00	

X—ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

DATE OF PAYMENT	Voucher.	To whom Paid.	For what Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals.	Southern Memorial Fund.
1904.								
Aug.	26	257 Griffith-Stillings Press.	Printing envelopes.				\$9.00	
"	26	258 Boston Sign Co.	Lettering signs				10.74	
"	30	259 S. A. Barton, Sec.	Typewriter for Exec. Com.				38.50	
Sept.	1	260 J. J. O'Connor.	Stenographer				5.00	
"	3	261 J. H. Holcomb.	Salary for August.			\$60.00		
			Office expenses				24.11	
			Travelling expenses to Natl. Encamp.		\$10.50			
"	3	262 Town Printing Co.	Letter sheets for Adjutant-General.				10.00	
"	3	263 Town Printing Co.	Service cards.	\$8.00				
"	3	264 J. B. Lippincott Co.	Binding 250 Blue Books.	37.50				
"	3	265 Carpenter & Wood.	Rank straps.	37.57				
"	3	266 Joseph K. Davison.	Members' badges.	125.00				
"	3	267 Joseph K. Davison.	Flag ribbon.	5.00				
"	3	268 Joseph K. Davison.	Officers' badges.	62.50				
"	8	269 Griffith-Stillings Press.	Printing address on vouchers, etc.				15.50	
"	8	270 American Surety Co.	Prem. on Q. M. Genl's Bond.				40.00	
"	29	271 J. L. Bennett.	Reporting 38th Natl. Encamp.				200.00	
Oct.	3	272 J. J. O'Connor.	Salary for September.			50.00		
"	3	273 John E. Gilman.	Salary August 19 to September 30.			141.86		
"	3	274 Joseph K. Davison.	Badges and buttons.	162.50				
"	3	275 J. R. McFetridge & Sons.	Electros for badges.	9.00				
"	3	276 J. H. Holcomb.	Salary for September.			60.00		
			Office expenses.				6.55	
"	18	277 Town Printing Co.	Leave of absence cards.					
"	18	278 Town Printing Co.	Letter sheets, etc.	16.50			142.50	
"	21	279 Griffith-Stillings Press.	General Orders, etc.				99.13	
Nov.	1	280 John J. O'Connor.	Salary for October.			50.00		
"	1	281 John E. Gilman.	Salary for October.			100.00		
"	1	282 John E. Gilman.	Expenses of Adjutant-General's office.				25.52	
"	1	283 Joseph K. Davison.	Badges and buttons.	225.00				

AN ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment.	Voucher.	To whom Paid.	For what Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals.	Southern Memorial Fund.
1904.								
Nov.	1 284	J. H. Holcomb.	Salary for October.....			\$60.00	\$11.11	
"	9 285	M. Umbdenstock & Co.	Office expenses.....				1,300.00	
"	9 286	C. A. Partridge.....	Printing Journals Natl. Encampment.				200.00	
"	9 287	Griffith-Stillings Press.....	Editing Journals Natl. Encampment.				4.20	
"	18 288	Remington Typewriter Co.	2 Electros.....				97.50	
"	30 289	John E. Gilman.....	Machine for Q. M. Genl.....			100.00		
"	30 290	John J. O'Connor.....	Salary for November.....			50.00		
"	30 291	John E. Gilman.....	Trip through Pa. and New York.		\$61.00			
"	30 292	Griffith-Stillings Press.....	General Orders, etc.....				351.37	
Dec.	3 293	C. A. Partridge.....	Freight on journals.....				128.27	
"	3 294	John E. Gilman.....	Office expenses.....				19.50	
"	6 295	Joseph K. Davison.....	Badges and ribbon.....	\$130.00		60.00		
"	6 296	J. H. Holcomb.	Salary for November.....					
"	6 297	Carpenter & Wood.	Office expenses.....				21.75	
"	29 298	L. W. Collins.....	Rank straps.....	25.35				
"	29 299	Thomas G. Sample.....	Travelling expenses Exec. Com.....		22.75			
"	29 300	W. H. Armstrong.....	Travelling expenses Exec. Com.....		32.25			
"	29 301	John E. Gilman.....	Travelling expenses Exec. Com.....		42.25			
"	29 302	John J. O'Connor.....	Salary for December.....			100.00		
			Salary for December.....			50.00		
1905.								
Jan.	2 303	John E. Gilman.....	Office expenses.....				44.15	
"	2 304	S. C. James.....	Travelling expenses Exec. Com.....		30.65			
"	4 305	A. J. Holman & Co.....	Photograph album.....				10.00	
"	4 306	J. H. Holcomb.	Salary for December.....			60.00		
			Office expenses.....				16.71	
	307	John W. Hersey.....	Travelling expenses.....		61.00			

X.—ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

DATE OF PAYMENT.	Voucher.	To whom Paid.	For what Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, stationery, and incidentals.	Southern Memorial Fund.
1905.	308	John E. Gilman..	Prem. on Adjutant-General's bond....				\$5.00	
	309	Mer. Trans. Co., Topeka, Kan..	Travelling expenses Exec. Com.....		\$61.20			
	310	Carpenter & Wood.....	Freight on journals.....				3.95	
	311	Griffith-Stillings Press.....	Rank straps.....	\$85.80				
	312	Dan W. Brown.....	Litho. Com's, etc.....				185.75	
	313	John E. Gilman.....	Reporting Exec. Com. meetings.....				15.00	
	314	J. Cory Winans.....	Office expenses.....		28.40		34.83	
			Travelling expenses to Boston.....		53.00			
	315	John E. Gilman.....	Travelling expenses to Denver...			\$100.00		
	316	John J. O'Connor.....	Salary for January.....			50.00		
Feb.	317	Joseph R. Cure.....	Typewriting "Leg. for Vets".....				2.00	
"	318	J. H. Holcomb.....	Salary for January.....			60.00		
"			Office expenses.....				25.47	
"	319	Joseph K. Davison.....	Badges and buttons.....	288.68				
"	10320	Charles Burrows.....	Salaries.....			310.00		
			Travelling expenses.....		11.40			
			Office expenses.....				26.26	
"	14321	Charles Clark Adams.....	Travelling expenses "Pension Com."		43.00			
"	23322	A. A. Taylor.....	Travelling expenses "Pension Com."		56.15			
"	25323	L. B. Raymond.....	Travelling expenses "Pension Com."		109.00			
"	25324	C. G. Burton.....	Travelling expenses "Pension Com."		118.20			
"	28325	John E. Gilman.....	Salary for February.....			100.00		
"	28326	John E. Gilman.....	Travelling expenses.....		59.66			
"	28327	J. J. O'Connor.....	Salary for February.....			50.00		
"	28328	John E. Gilman.....	Office expenses.....				25.46	
Mar.	6329	Carpenter & Wood.....	Rank straps.....	45.45				

DATE OF PAYMENT.	Voucher.	To whom Paid.	For what Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals.	Southern Memorial Fund.
1905.								
Mar.	29	332 Town Printing Co.....	Application blanks, etc.....	\$26.50				
"	"	29	333 Griffith-Stillings Press.....				\$15.00	
Apr.	4	334 John E. Gilman.....	Circular letters, General Orders, etc.....			\$100.00	234.00	
"	"	4	335 John E. Gilman.....		\$3.04			
"	"	4	336 John J. O'Connor.....			50.00	64.31	
"	"	4	337 J. H. Holcomb.....					
"	"	4	338 Joseph K. Davison's Sons.....	100.00			20.00	
"	"	4	339 J. H. Holcomb.....			60.00		
"	"	4	340 W. H. Horstman Co.....	156.00			17.45	
"	"	7	341 C. W. Keeting, New Orleans, La.					\$200.00
"	"	7	342 Cancelled.....					
"	"	7	343 H. Marcotte, St. Augustine, Fla.					75.00
"	"	7	344 Frank Seaman, Knoxville, Tenn.					400.00
"	"	7	345 N. Underwood, San Antonio, Tex.					30.00
"	"	17	346 John E. Gilman.....					
"	"	17	347 John J. O'Connor.....			50.00	28.95	
"	"	22	348 Carpenter & Wood.....	71.06				
"	"	27	349 Joseph K. Davison's Sons.....	80.00				
"	"	27	350 W. G. Gray, A. Q. M. G., Arkansas.....					
May	1	351 A. A. Hager, A. Q. M. G., Natl. Soldiers' Home, Virginia.....	Memorial Day uses.....					100.00
"	3	352 Town Printing Co.....	Memorial Day uses.....					415.00
"	3	353 Joseph K. Davison's Sons.....	Printing blanks, A. & B., etc.....				114.50	
"	3	354 J. H. Holcomb.....	Badges and buttons.....	225.00				
			Salary for April.....			60.00		
			Office expenses.....				15.02	

X.—ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

DATE OF PAYMENT.	Voucher.	To whom Paid.	For what Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals.	Southern Memorial Fund.
1905.								
May	9 355	William H. Hoskins Co.	Descriptive books.....	\$106.60				
June	3 356	John J. O'Connor.....	Salary for May.....			\$50.00		
"	3 357	John E. Gilman.....	Salary for April and May.....			200.00		
"	3 358	John R. King.....	Travelling expenses.....		\$6.00			
"	3 359	J. H. Holcomb.....	Travelling expenses to Dept. Tennessee Salary for May.....		51.00	60.00		
"	3 360	Joseph K. Davison's Sons.....	Office expenses.....				\$20.97	
"	3 361	Rehm & Co.....	Buttons.....	100.00				\$434.73
"	3 362	S. A. Darnell, A. Q. M. G., Dept., Georgia.....	Flags and expressage.....					
"	3 363	John E. Gilman.....	Memorial Day uses.....					450.00
"	5 364	Carpenter & Wood.....	Office expenses.....				10.45	
"	29 365	Elmore A. Russell, Com. Dept., Texas.....	Travelling expenses.....		278.00			
July	1 366	John J. O'Connor.....	Rank straps.....	61.82				
"	1 367	John E. Gilman.....	Memorial Day uses.....					90.00
"	1 368	John E. Gilman.....	Salary for June.....			50.00		
"	6 369	Joseph K. Davison's Sons.....	Salary for June.....			100.00		
"	6 370	J. H. Holcomb.....	Travelling expenses.....		8.75			
"	22 371	G. A. Harman.....	Office expenses.....				27.04	
"	22 372	Joseph R. Cure.....	Badges and buttons.....	380.59				
"	22 373	Leroy H. Palmer, Pass. Agent.....	Salary for June.....			60.00		
"	22 374	John E. Gilman.....	Office expenses.....				16.42	
"	22 375	John E. Gilman.....	Attending 38th National Encamp.....		33.85			
"	22 376	John E. Gilman.....	Typewriting for Com. on Leg. for Vets.....				3.00	
"	22 377	John E. Gilman.....	Staterooms for Com. and Q. M. G.....				4.00	
"	22 378	John E. Gilman.....	Accompanying remains of Commander Blackmar.....				3.00	
"	22 379	John E. Gilman.....	Carriage for Commander King.....				2.00	
"	22 380	John E. Gilman.....	Salary for July.....			100.00		

DATE OF PAYMENT.	Voucher.	To whom Paid.	For what Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery, Incidentals.	Southern Memorial Fund.
1905.								
July	22 375	John E. Gilman.....	Office expenses.....				\$23.75	
"	22 376	Charles Burrows.....	Trips to Washington and Philadelphia		\$38.70			
			Postage, clerk, etc.....			\$250.00	119.76	
"	22 377	John J. O'Connor.....	Salary for July.....			50.00		
"	22 378	Joseph S. Waterman & Sons....	Carriages for funeral Com. Blackmar..				16.00	
"	22 379	Thomas F. Galvin.....	Flag design for funeral Com. Blackmar..				50.00	
"	22 380	Griffith-Stillings Press.....	General Orders, envelopes, etc.....				364.66	
"	22 381	E. B. Stillings, Asst. Adj. Gen'l.	To Chicago to meet Mrs. Blackmar and remains of late Com.-in-Chief Black- mar		93.38			
				\$3,046.42	\$1,783.08	\$3,096.86	\$5,213.59	\$2,194.73

XI. ASSETS.

Cash General Fund	\$4,668.68
Cash Southern Memorial Fund	3,540.21
Cash Grant-Stephenson Memorial Fund	2,718.14
Value of supplies on hand (cost)	872.02
Gun metal in hands of J. K. Davison	212.85
Lithograph stone.	20.00
United States bonds, 2 per cent. due 1930 (par value)	16,000.00
	<u>\$28,031.90</u>
Net cash receipts since closing book	1,257.54
Total	<u>\$29,289.44</u>
Assets 1904 report	\$28,070.24
Increase on present report.	1,219.20
Total	<u>\$29,289.44</u>

REPORT OF AUDITOR.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 4, 1905.

GENERAL JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Dear Sir: In accordance with the desire of your lamented predecessor in office, I have, at the request of Adjutant-General Gilman, carefully examined the accounts of the Quartermaster-General for the past year.

I found them correctly kept, all receipts being properly entered, all disbursements supported by the required vouchers, and the balance of cash called for on deposit in the People's Bank and Trust Company according to the statement of the bank authorities.

I was also shown sixteen United States 2 per cent. bonds of \$1,000 each, numbered 9447 to 9462, registered in the name of the Commander-in-Chief and Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The system of book-keeping used by the Quartermaster-General is extremely simple, and the chance for any errors is practically annihilated.

The only change I would suggest is that the book of receipts and expenditures that is used by the Adjutant-General be kept in such a manner as to show at a glance the exact amount of cash in the bank, so that the Commander-in-Chief may know at any time the condition of the account.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. KNAPP.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

OMAHA, NEB., July 20, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: The year, so far as the office of Inspector-General is concerned, has been one of "masterly inactivity," as the laws governing our organization have left so much to the judgment and discretion of the Commander-in-Chief and Department Commanders in so far as inspection is concerned, and no inspection was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, and but few Department Commanders ordered it. Probably the most difficult position to fill is one in which the line of work is not mapped out. Whilst the duties have been anything but onerous,—and I feel that I have accomplished little of anything for the benefit of the Grand Army of the Republic,—yet I shall forever feel grateful to our gone-before Commander-in-Chief, General W. W. Blackmar, for so kindly remembering and honoring one so little deserving. I, together with all other members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and all who knew or knew of General Blackmar, mourn his loss, yet I feel that (as we all bow in humble submission to the orders of the Commander of all, and unite in saying, "He doeth all things well") General Blackmar is not dead: his body has returned to Mother Earth, but his works live after him. And, in a broader sense, he can never die. Moses, Nathan, David, Saint Paul, Washington, Lincoln, and Grant still live, and will forever live.

"There is no death! An unseen form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
It takes our best loved ones away,
And then we call them dead."

I am glad to be one of the number that believe that what we lack in membership we make up in love, devotion, and enthusiasm. And I feel certain that each succeeding encampment is more enjoyable than any previous ones.

I have but little patience with the speaker who commences, "Our ranks are growing thinner." We cannot expect to live forever; and, during the years we have lived, we have seen more advancement

than the world had seen from Julius Cæsar to Napoleon. Things undreamed and unthought of in our early childhood are things in daily use and necessities of life, and, more than all, we have not only seen this growth and advancement, but we have helped to make this world a better world, and have been an important factor in developing this government and making it, in a measure at least, a government such as was contemplated by its founders.

It is not as good as it should be, but is growing better daily; and, in so far as man can achieve perfection, I have that faith that tells me that in no distant future this will be a perfect government. That such a condition exists as makes this possible we, I think, may take pardonable pride in believing, and asserting that but for our efforts and loyalty such a condition would not exist. Washington made of our flag the flag of liberty, Lincoln made it the flag of freedom, and McKinley made it the flag of humanity.

March 30, 1905, I sent a communication to each Department requesting certain information. Answers have been received from but twenty-three of forty-five Departments.

General inspection had been ordered in Departments of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Washington and Alaska, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

General inspection was also had in Idaho, Louisiana and Mississippi, North Dakota, New Jersey, and Ohio.

In addition to information submitted by my immediate predecessor, it may be of interest to know that the following States have provided homes for ex-Confederate soldiers:—

Arkansas at Sweet Home, and no provisions made for ex-Federal soldiers. In this State there is an annual tax levy to provide pensions for ex-Confederate soldiers, amounting last year to \$260,000.

Kentucky maintains a Confederate home at Pewee Valley, about fifteen miles out of Louisville. This property is valued at \$100,000. The State appropriates \$175 for each member. \$57,000 was appropriated last year for additional buildings.

Louisiana Confederate Home is located at Camp Nicholl in New Orleans. Louisiana also provides for a pension for ex-Confederates. This is not a general pension confined to indigent soldiers.

Mississippi Confederate Home at Beauvoir. This year the State appropriated \$12,500 for its maintenance.

Missouri Confederate Home is located at Higginsville. It cares for wives and widows of veterans, the limitation being that such wife or widow shall be over fifty years of age.

Tennessee Confederate Home at Nashville. The State pensions ex-Confederate soldiers and their widows.

Thirty States have provided homes for the old soldiers. Reports

X.—ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

DATE OF PAYMENT	Voucher.	To whom Paid.	For what Purpose.	Supplies.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals.	Southern Memorial Fund.
1904.								
Aug.	26	257 Griffith-Stillings Press.	Printing envelopes.....				\$9.00	.....
"	26	258 Boston Sign Co.	Lettering signs.....				10.74	.....
"	30	259 S. A. Barton, Sec.	Typewriter for Exec. Com.....				38.50	.....
Sept.	1	260 J. J. O'Connor.....	Stenographer.....				5.00	.....
"	3	261 J. H. Holcomb.....	Salary for August.....			\$60.00		.....
"			Office expenses.....				24.11	.....
"			Travelling expenses to Natl. Encamp.		\$10.50			.....
"	3	262 Town Printing Co.....	Letter sheets for Adjutant-General.				10.00	.....
"	3	263 Town Printing Co.....	Service cards.....	\$8.00				.....
"	3	264 J. B. Lippincott Co.....	Binding 250 Blue Books.....	37.50				.....
"	3	265 Carpenter & Wood.....	Rank straps.....	37.57				.....
"	3	266 Joseph K. Davison.....	Members' badges.....	125.00				.....
"	3	267 Joseph K. Davison.....	Flag ribbon.....	5.00				.....
"	3	268 Joseph K. Davison.....	Officers' badges.....	62.50				.....
"	8	269 Griffith-Stillings Press.....	Printing address on vouchers, etc.				15.50	.....
"	8	270 American Surety Co.....	Prem. on Q. M. Genl's Bond.....				40.00	.....
"	29	271 J. L. Bennett.....	Reporting 38th Natl. Encamp.....				200.00	.....
Oct.	3	272 J. J. O'Connor.....	Salary for September.....			50.00		.....
"	3	273 John E. Gilman.....	Salary August 19 to September 30.....			141.86		.....
"	3	274 Joseph K. Davison.....	Badges and buttons.....	162.50				.....
"	3	275 J. R. McFetridge & Sons.....	Electros for badges.....	9.00				.....
"	3	276 J. H. Holcomb.....	Salary for September.....			60.00		.....
"	18	277 Town Printing Co.....	Office expenses.....				6.55	.....
"	18	278 Town Printing Co.....	Leave of absence cards.....	16.50				.....
"	21	279 Griffith-Stillings Press.....	Letter sheets, etc.....				142.50	.....
Nov.	1	280 John J. O'Connor.....	General Orders, etc.....				99.13	.....
"	1	281 John E. Gilman.....	Salary for October.....			50.00		.....
"	1	282 John E. Gilman.....	Salary for October.....			100.00		.....
"	1	283 Joseph K. Davison.....	Expenses of Adjutant-General's office. Badges and buttons.....	225.00			25.52	.....

Some States have passed laws giving ex-soldiers preference in appointments. These laws, however, seem to be more ornamental than useful, and are not enforced.

I believe, however, the Supreme Courts have upheld them. Some States have passed laws making it a criminal offence to play games of various kinds, race horses, etc., on Memorial Day; "and let all the people say Amen." It is to be hoped that this law will not be a dead letter. Memorial Day is to the soldier just what Ascension Day is to the Christian; and, instead of being a day for fun, games, and sport, it ought to be in truth and in fact a Memorial Day.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

LEE S. ESTELLE,
Inspector-General.

REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

ABILENE, KAN., Aug. 2, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: In accordance with the Rules and Regulations, I herewith submit through you to the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic my annual report of the business transacted in this office during the period of my occupancy thereof.

Throughout and amid all the pleasant duties that I have performed has come to me a measure of sadness caused by the death of two valiant soldiers of the Grand Army and officers of this encampment.

Comrade Amos M. Thayer, the first Judge Advocate-General, appointed by General Blackmar, died at his post of duty on April 24, 1905. He was a true and noble man, a brave, patriotic soldier, a just, learned, and upright judge. He entered the army in August, 1862, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry. Soon thereafter he was assigned to special duty as Acting Signal Officer; and in June, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln a first lieutenant of the United States Signal Corps, which position he occupied until discharged in August, 1865, after having performed three years of faithful service to his country.

In the year 1876 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis. From that time to the day of his death he occupied a judicial position. He was appointed United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri in 1887; and on Aug. 9, 1894, he was appointed one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which position he occupied at the time of his death.

My appointment as successor to Judge Thayer in this office was announced by General Blackmar, then Commander-in-Chief, while he was in attendance upon the meeting of the Department of Kansas on May 22, 1905. Scarcely had I time to express to him my great appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me, until death came and took him away to that eternal camping-ground where we shall all, one by one, assemble. Words cannot express the deep sorrow or define the irreparable loss occasioned to me by the apparently



LEE S. ESTELLE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL



OSCAR L. MOORE
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL



J.M. SCHOONMAKER
CHIEF-OF-STAFF
TO GENERAL BLACKMAR



J. J. McCARDY
CHIEF-OF-STAFF
TO GENERAL KING

UNIV.
OF

untimely death of my beloved comrade and personal friend, who was a brave and capable officer of the same brigade to which I belonged during my entire service in the army.

The official duties of the office since I took charge of it have not been onerous. I have been called upon by the Commanders-in-Chief for two opinions only. In rendering these opinions, I have endeavored to construe the Rules and Regulations in the true spirit of comradeship, and in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.

My thanks are due to the Commander-in-Chief and all the officers of the Administration with whom I have had official connection for the consideration shown me, and especially am I indebted to Adjutant-General Gilman for the many acts of personal kindness to me during my short term of office.

I herewith submit the two opinions rendered by myself for the consideration of the encampment.

Upon an examination of the records of this office, I find that my predecessor in office, Judge Thayer, rendered only one formal official opinion during the time he occupied the office. I herewith submit as a supplement to my own report a copy of that opinion, with my approval, for the consideration of this encampment.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

OSCAR L. MOORE,
Judge Advocate-General.

OPINION NO. 1.

A "citizen" employed as a clerk by a paymaster in the Army of the United States during the year 1864 is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

One E. W. H., a "citizen," was employed as clerk by a paymaster in the United States Army during the year 1864, and served in that capacity. He had no other connection with the army between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865. Is he eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic?

On April 25, 1873, the Judge Advocate-General of the Grand Army of the Republic rendered an opinion in which he held that "a clerk to an army paymaster is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army." This opinion was approved by the National Encampment, and has been accepted as the law from that time to the present.

The Department of Georgia, Grand Army of the Republic, having a very desirable applicant for membership in the Grand Army, whose only service during the Civil War was that of clerk to an army paymaster.

asks that this opinion may be reconsidered, and the question again be reviewed and passed upon by the present Judge Advocate-General.

In 1871 the Judge Advocate-General of the Grand Army rendered an opinion in which he held that a "paymaster's clerk in the navy is eligible to membership in the Grand Army." It appears to be the view of the officers of the Department of Georgia, G. A. R., that, "if a paymaster's clerk in the navy is eligible, then the clerk of an army paymaster is eligible."

In determining whether E. W. H. is eligible to membership in the Grand Army, it is only necessary to determine his status, if he had any, in the Army of the United States. His claim to membership, if any, must bring him within the pale of a "soldier of the United States Army . . . who served . . . in the war for the suppression of the rebellion."

The status of a clerk of a paymaster in the navy has been fully considered and determined by the Supreme Courts of the United States. In *ex parte Reed*, 100 U. S. 13, the court says:—

"The place of a paymaster's clerk is an important one in the machinery of the navy. Their appointment must be approved by the commander of the ship. Their acceptance and agreement to submit to the laws and regulations for the government and discipline of the navy must be in writing, and filed in the department. They must take an oath to serve until discharged. The discharge must be by the appointing power, and approved in the same manner as the appointment. They are required to wear the uniform of the service; they have a fixed rank; they are upon the payroll, and are paid accordingly. They may also be entitled to a pension and to bounty land."

And in *Johnson v. Sayre*, 158 U. S. 109, the same court held that a paymaster's clerk in the navy is "in the naval service of the United States," and subject to be tried, convicted, and sentenced by a court-martial.

Can it be said that a "citizen" employed as a clerk by a paymaster in the United States Army is "in the military service of the United States"?

Section 1190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, which is substantially the law as it was during the Civil War, reads as follows:—

"SEC. 1190. Paymasters and additional paymasters shall be allowed a capable non-commissioned officer or private as clerk. When suitable non-commissioned officers or privates cannot be procured from the line of the army, they are authorized to employ citizens as clerks at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year."

By the provisions of this statute a paymaster was authorized to employ—that is, to hire at a fixed salary—a "citizen" to perform the duties of clerk "when suitable non-commissioned officers or privates" could not "be procured from the line of the army." He was not thereby authorized to appoint a "citizen" to an official position in the army. He was not authorized to act as a recruiting officer and enlist and muster into the service a "citizen" to fill an official position in the army. Such "employment" as clerk did not make the employee a "soldier of the United States Army." He was still a civilian, a "citizen," as distinguished from a soldier." "He was never mustered into the service, and had no

recognized rank in the army. When the enemy was in sight, he was not subject to the orders of any United States officer who might have ordered him to take his place in the line of battle. He might have run when he saw the danger coming, and he would not have been subject to court-martial for disobedience, cowardice, or desertion. He was not entitled to an "honorable discharge" from the military service of the United States. He was entitled to no bounty or bounty land. He is not entitled to a pension for disability contracted in the performance of his employment as clerk by the army paymaster, for the reason that he was not a "commissioned officer" or an "enlisted man," or a member of any one of the classes of persons enumerated in Section 4693 of the Revised Statutes (1878) as entitled to a pension, nor is he included in any class of persons for whom a pension is provided by any other portion of the law, nor is a rate of pension provided for him by Section 4695, Revised Statutes, although that section does provide a rate for the clerk of a navy paymaster.

And I believe it has been universally held by the Pension Department of the government that a "citizen" employed by an army paymaster as clerk is neither an officer nor an enlisted man, and is not entitled to a pension. (See *In re* Secretary's decision, Oct. 9, 1891, vol. ii. P. D.; also see *In re* Secretary's decision, Feb. 11, 1889, vol. ii. P. D., p. 376.)

It is suggested that because since April 9, 1865, the said E. W. H. has joined and served in the regular army of the United States as a commissioned officer, and that the military authorities of the government have so construed certain laws passed by Congress since the close of the Civil War, he is now credited with the time he was paymaster's clerk in the Army of 1864, on his longevity as an officer of the regular army, and is drawing pay accordingly, that this is evidence that he was "in the service" while acting as paymaster's clerk. But, if he was not a "soldier" under the laws as they existed between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, then no law subsequently passed by Congress could so far be retroactive as to make him a "soldier" during that period. The eligibility of every man to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic must and should be determined by the record he made under the laws as they existed during the Civil War. "Soldiers," such as are eligible to membership in the Grand Army, are not made by statute, but were made by a *bona fide* service in the army of the United States in the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Using the language of the former Judge Advocate-General: "If the word 'soldier' in Article IV., Section 1, Chapter 1, of the Rules and Regulations has any significance, it seems to me to exclude this class of persons."

OSCAR L. MOORE,
Judge Advocate-General.

ABILENE, KAN., July 14, 1905.

OPINION NO. 2.

It appears from the statement of facts submitted that Riverside Post No. 118, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, in June, 1905, had a by-law providing that the stated meetings of the Post should be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month; and that on June 26, 1905, at one of the stated meetings of said Post, "on reading the order 'New Business,' the matter of the customary summer vacation was suggested; and it was moved and seconded that the Post take a summer vacation, and that for the months of July, August, and September, 1905, the Post meet only on the fourth Monday evenings thereof; and thereupon it was moved and seconded as a substitute for said motion that the Post take a summer vacation, and, when the Post adjourns this evening, it be to meet on the fourth Monday evening of September next."

The point of order was made that these motions were in violation of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic and contrary to the By-laws of the Post. The Post Commander sustained the point of order. An appeal was taken to the Department Commander, who sustained the ruling of the Post Commander on the point of order. Comrade Potter of said Post now appeals from the decision of the Department Commander to the Commander-in-Chief.

Section 1, Article V., Chapter 2, of Rules and Regulations reads as follows:—

"SECTION 1. The stated meetings of each Post shall be held at least monthly."

There is no power vested in a Post to alter, amend, modify, or suspend this section of the Rules and Regulations. It can only be "altered or amended by the National Encampment by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular annual meeting thereof." See Article XV., Chapter 5, Rules and Regulations.

A motion made in a Post which provides that there shall be no stated meetings of the Post during the months of July and August, and the first three weeks of September of any year, is in violation of this section of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and such motion should not be entertained by the Post Commander. Hence the ruling of the Post Commander and the ruling of the Department Commander on the point of order raised against the "substitute" to the original motion were clearly correct.

Article X., Chapter 2, of Rules and Regulations provides that:—

"Posts may adopt by-laws for their government not inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations or the by-laws or orders of the National or Department Encampments, and may provide for the alteration or amendment thereof."

Under the provisions of this section a Post is duly authorized to adopt a by-law fixing the time of the stated meetings of the Post, and providing for the alteration and amendment of such by-law, provided always that such by-law or any alteration or amendment thereof does not violate

that provision of the Rules and Regulations requiring that "stated meetings of each Post shall be held at least monthly."

A by-law of a Post can only be altered, amended, or suspended in one of two ways: first, under the provisions of some by-law adopted by the Post for that purpose; or, second, in the absence of such statutory provision, then under some recognized rule of parliamentary practice. The record in this case fails to disclose that the author of the motion, in his attempt to have the Post utterly ignore the provisions of one of its by-laws, either pursued the course marked out by any other by-law of the Post or brought his motion under any rule of established usage known in parliamentary practice. So long as this by-law fixing the time of the meetings of the Post remained unaltered, unamended, and not suspended, it was the imperative duty of the Post Commander to see that it was obeyed. And, since the motion that was presented was in direct violation of and contrary to the provisions of said by-law, and contained no provision for the suspension or alteration of said by-law, it was the duty of the Commander to sustain the point of order made against the consideration of said motion by the Post.

It is my opinion that the appeal is not well taken.

OSCAR L. MOORE,
Judge Advocate-General.

OPINION NO. 3.

Coleman Post No. 115, Department of Nebraska, was organized Oct. 7, 1882. One J. R. Dodds became a charter member of said Post, and was the first Adjutant of said Post. The record herein shows that he stated at the time of his muster in that he had served in an Iowa Regiment. From the meagre record of facts submitted upon this appeal it is clear that both sides of this controversy treat the matter as though the said J. R. Dodds had been dropped from membership in said Post, but for what reason does not appear. He seems to have been absent from the Post meetings for nearly twenty years.

On Dec. 3, 1904, he made some kind of an application for reinstatement or membership in the Post. What was its form, or whether in writing or not, does not appear. What action, if any, was taken by the Post upon the application does not appear. But from the records of the Post of Jan. 21, 1905, some action was taken by the Post upon the application; but the appeal shows that "from acts of members of the said Post relative to said application at a regular meeting of said Post on Jan. 21, 1905, an appeal was taken to the Department Commander." What these actions of members of the Post were, and who appealed, does not appear.

The Judge Advocate rendered an opinion upon the facts before him on such appeal, and the opinion was approved by the Department Commander. From this opinion it appears that the Department Commander

decided that J. R. Dodds' original muster into Post No. 115 was "irregular," because he had not produced legal evidence of his eligibility to membership in the Grand Army; but it was further held that, if he should furnish satisfactory and legal evidence of his time that he had served in the Army, and was honorably discharged, the same would relate back to his muster in and render the same valid. This decision was not appealed from, and was transmitted to the Post or to the parties appealing.

On Feb. 18, 1905, the matter of the application of said Dodds for reinstatement again came before the Post. The Commander of the Post then held that, "in accordance with the decision of the Judge Advocate, Department of Nebraska, approved by the Department Commander, he would have to rule that the application of J. R. Dodds would have to be acted upon the same as that of a recruit or new member."

The Post acquiesced in the ruling of the Commander, and a motion was made and carried by the Post that "all the papers of J. R. Dodds be returned to him."

At a subsequent meeting of the Post (date not given), the Post Commander being absent, the meeting of the Post was presided over by the Senior Vice-Commander. At this meeting a motion was made in writing, as follows:—

"As a comrade J. R. Dodds has what I think is a clear and perfect certificate of service in the War of the Rebellion, and I understand the Department Commander has not given a decision against Comrade Dodds being reinstated. I move you that we reinstate Comrade Dodds at once."

To this motion Comrade C. M. Murdock of said Post raised the point of order and objection as follows: that the motion was out of order because in violation and disobedience of the Rules and Regulations, and in violation and disobedience of the opinion and decision of the Judge Advocate, Department of Nebraska, approved by the Department Commander in this case dated Feb. 13, 1905; and in violation and disobedience of a decision and ruling of the Commander of the Post of its regular meeting on Feb. 18, 1905.

The point of order and objections raised by Comrade Murdock were overruled by the Senior Vice-Commander, and the motion was put, and a *viva voce* vote taken thereon, and the motion was declared carried by the Senior Vice-Commander, then in the chair.

From this ruling and action of the Post, Comrade Murdock appealed to the Department Commander of his Department; and upon a ruling of the Department Commander, adverse to him, he appealed to the Commander-in-Chief.

The foregoing are as nearly the facts in this case as I can gather them from the very meagre record before me.

The Rules and Regulations provide that soldiers of the United States Army, who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army.

The existence of the fact of "service" and "honorable discharge" are the elements of eligibility. The legal proof of such service and discharge should always be required before any one is admitted to membership. But if, through ignorance or neglect of a Post or mustering officer, a comrade who is in fact eligible to membership in the Grand Army, is mustered in without being first required to produce the legal proof of his eligibility, and who subsequently does produce the legal proof of his eligibility, the proof will relate back to the date of his muster in, and render his muster invalid.

If J. R. Dodds, upon his application for reinstatement in Post No. 115, produced legal proof that he served in the Army between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and was honorably discharged therefrom, then he was entitled to reinstatement in his Post upon the same terms and conditions as any other dropped member.

The serious and vital question in this appeal appears to me to be the manner in which the Post attempted to "reinstate" comrade J. R. Dodds. It appears that the Post attempted to "reinstate" him upon a written motion, but upon a *viva voce* vote upon said motion. Was such a vote legal?

Chapter V, Article 4, Section 4, provides that "A comrade may be reinstated in the Post from which he has been dropped by making a written statement to that effect, and on receiving a majority vote of those present at a regular meeting."

It was decided by the Commander-in-Chief, and approved by the National Encampment in 1882, that "there can be but one mode of balloting for candidates for admission or readmission to the Grand Army of the Republic; that is, by ball ballot" (see Chapter II., Article 2, Section 4, Rules and Regulations). See Opinion 142, page 220, Blue Book, 1902. Also Decisions 13, 18, 19, pages 222-224, Blue Book of 1902.

This decision has never been overruled, and is the law by which all Posts must be governed.

Coleman Post No. 115, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic having attempted to reinstate a dropped member by a *viva voce* vote, and by a mode of voting other than by ball ballot, their action in this regard must be held to have been illegal and void, and Comrade Dodds was not thereby legally reinstated a member of said Post. The appeal of Comrade Murdock should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR L. MOORE,
Judge Advocate General.

BY JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL A. M. THAYER.

Application was made to Stephenson Post No. 30, Department of Illinois, by T. F. L., a member of Company 8, Eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia. A certificate from the Adjutant-General's office of Missouri, dated June 3, 1903, accompanies the papers, to the effect that the records of that

office show that T. F. L. was a member of that company and regiment. The certificate is, however, indorsed with this language: "The record says nothing about the length of service or time or place of discharge: therefore the space is left blank in the certificate." A certificate of exemption of T. F. L. from military duty, dated St. Louis, March 31, 1864, by reason of "surgeon's certificate," accompanies the papers. Statements from officers and members of that command are also filed, to the effect that the regiment was called into service in 1862, which should not have great weight, inasmuch as, upon the face of the papers, they do not indicate any service on the part of the applicant, and are evidently in error in many important statements.

The application was referred to Comrade J. L. Bennett, Judge Advocate of Department of Illinois, who reported on Aug. 10, 1904, that the State of Missouri organized the enrolled militia pursuant to an arrangement between the governor and the United States government in 1862, and who quotes about this organization as follows: "This militia to be governed by the Articles of War, and be subject to the orders of United States officers for repelling invasion and putting down insurrection within the State of Missouri."

Under this state of facts the Judge Advocate ruled the applicant eligible to membership, and added as follows: "I do not regard the lack of a formal discharge as of importance in this case. I presume none were ever issued." This opinion was forwarded by the Department Commander for action by the Commander-in-Chief.

In order that the question presented may be accurately answered, it is proper to consider the orders under which the Eighth Regiment Enrolled Militia and sixty-seven other similar regiments were organized in the fall of 1862.

On Aug. 24, 1861, H. R. Gamble, who was duly chosen governor of the State of Missouri by a constitutional convention, which met in July of that year, issued a proclamation calling into the active service of the State a militia force of forty-two thousand men for a period of six months. Under this proclamation General Order No. 1 was issued by the Adjutant-General of the State under the order of the governor as Commander-in-Chief, indicating how and where this force was to be obtained and mustered into the State service, and General Order No. 2, issued as an explanatory order, indicated how any regiment thus organized under the State law, and desirous of volunteering into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, might procure a United States mustering officer to be mustered into the latter service. Under these orders the so-called "six-months militia" was enrolled into the State service (see pages 9 and 10, Missouri Adjutant-General's Report, 1863). These men were to be paid for their services by so-called "Defence Warrants," authorized by a law passed by the State convention which convened in October, 1861, and which warrants, in the terrible condition in which the State government found itself, were deemed of little value.

The governor then repaired to Washington for the purpose of effecting an arrangement with the general government, under which a force of the

State militia could be put into the field at its expense; and the result of this visit was an agreement between the governor and President Lincoln whereby a force was to be raised by the governor to serve "within the State as State militia during the war, there to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States in repelling the invasions of that State and suppressing rebellion therein, the said militia to be embodied and to be held, in the camp and in the field, drilled, disciplined, and governed according to the army regulations and subject to the Articles of War." Pursuant to this agreement, General Order No. 96 was issued Nov. 7, 1861, by the Adjutant-General of the United States, wherein authority was granted the governor of the State of Missouri to raise a force of State militia to serve during the war; and the order states further, "The State force thus authorized will be, during such time as they shall be actually engaged as an embodied military force in active service, armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the United States, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Army, and such orders as may from time to time be issued from the War Department, and in no other manner; and they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President may so direct." In publishing General Order No. 96 the governor used these words: "The troops already organized under the call of the Executive of the State (evidently referring to the 'six-months militia') can have the benefits of the arrangement made with the government of the United States by increasing the numbers in companies or regiments to the requirements for the war according to its terms." . . . Under the terms of the arrangement Major-General Henry W. Halleck of the United States Army was appointed and commissioned Major-General of the Missouri State Militia, and thereupon Brigadier-General John M. Schofield of the United States Volunteers was appointed and commissioned Brigadier-General of the Missouri State Militia, and placed in command thereof (pages 13 and 15 of the Missouri Adjutant-General's Report, 1863).

Only fourteen regiments of cavalry, one regiment and two battalions of infantry, aggregating over thirteen thousand men, were enlisted in this force; and it has been called the "Missouri State Militia." On July 22, 1862, Governor Gamble, having been informed that guerilla bands in different parts of the State were robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, for no other reason than that they were loyal to the government under which they had always lived, ordered the Commander of the Missouri State Militia to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, regiments, and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized as he might judge necessary for the purpose of putting down all murderers and defending the peaceable citizens of the State; and pursuant to this command on July 25, 1862, General Order No. 19 (page 20, *supra*) was issued, whereby an immediate organization of all the militia in Missouri was ordered, for the purpose of exterminating the guerillas that infested the State. Every able-bodied man capable of bearing arms, and subject to military duty, was ordered to repair to the nearest military post and report for duty. Under this latter

order the so-called "Enrolled Missouri Militia" was organized, to which the applicant belonged. The men were to be enrolled and sworn into the militia service, and were to be furloughed if their respective businesses did not admit of their absence without serious detriment or if not needed for immediate service. The men, if paid at all for service rendered, were paid by the State. (See General Order No. 2, Missouri Adjutant-General's office, p. 22, *supra*.) The only thing the United States government agreed to do was to furnish subsistence and forage to those who were in actual service (see General Order No. 4, Department of Missouri, Jan. 19, 1863, p. 23, *supra*) and clothing, camp, and garrison equipage to those in actual service (see despatch of Halleck, June 3, 1863, p. 33, *supra*). The Price raid, which occurred in the fall of 1864, was the occasion when the State authorities presumably called some of the Enrolled Missouri Militia regiments into service. There is no evidence that they were called into actual service and subject to the orders of the United States general officers. Some of the regiments served splendidly in defence of their homes, notably men of the 26th, 72d, 73d, and 74th regiments, at Springfield, Mo., Jan. 10, 1863, and men of the 68th regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, on Jan. 27, 1863, at Bloomfield, Mo.

In February, 1863, nine so-called provisional regiments of Enrolled Missouri Militia were organized out of the entire force, the men selected therefor being those who had seen service or shown the best qualifications for service. The organization of Enrolled Missouri Militia, as formed, contained some disloyal men, and the regiments some disloyal companies; and these were directed to be weeded out of the organization. (See General Order 7, July 19, 1863, Missouri Adjutant-General's office, p. 29, *supra*.)

Men in all these organizations of Enrolled Missouri Militia were permitted to purchase exemption from duty by payment of \$30 and one per cent. of the assessed value of their property. (See General Order 11, p. 31, *supra*.)

Upon the foregoing showing, it seems to me clear that the Enrolled Missouri Militia were not soldiers of the United States Army, nor State regiments in the sense in which these words are used in our Rules and Regulations. The orders under which the regiments were enrolled indicate clearly that the enrolment was purely for emergency service, such as brought some into contact with the enemy or into active service. And, although some of the men rendered valuable service, there is nothing to show that they were called into active service and subject to the orders of the United States general officers. While they were presumably sworn into the service, which I deem the mustering into the service, in obedience to the order under which they were enrolled, such muster was merely into the State service, and not into the United States service. They owed no duty to the United States government as soldiers, but to the State authorities, and then only when called into active service by the governor. This opinion is also held by the law officers of the United States government. Attorney-General Charles Devens, in an opinion rendered June 18, 1903, on the standing of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, said:

"The militia which are the subject of your inquiries were not, in my opinion, soldiers who served in the army of the United States. They were soldiers who served in a force which co-operated with the Army of the United States. Again, they were never mustered into the service of the United States, and were never treated as troops of the United States by payment for their services by the United States.

"In direct answer to your inquiries, therefore, I have to say that, in my opinion, the persons who served in the "Enrolled Missouri Militia" did not constitute a part of the Army of the United States, but were a force acting from time to time in co-operation with it. Second, that an order disbanding such troops cannot be considered the equivalent of an honorable discharge in the sense in which these words are used in Section 2304 of the Revised Statutes. They were never mustered into the service of the United States, consequently they were never mustered out of service." (16 Opinion Attorney-General, 150-152.)

The Judge Advocate of Illinois evidently confounded the organization known as the Missouri State Militia with the Enrolled Missouri Militia. The two organizations are widely different. One was organized as State militia under an agreement which provided that they should be taken into the United States service, and paid and treated in every way as United States soldiers. The other organization was pure and simple an organization of the militia for the State's purposes. The furnishing of forage, subsistence, clothing, etc., by the United States government when men were called into active service did not put them into the United States service. No time of service was specified by the State authorities, no discharge was granted, and no pay. When, in the fall of 1864, Price made his raid into Missouri, the State authorities called upon every able-bodied man to defend his fireside against this attack. In this emergency the Enrolled Missouri Militia was doubtless called out by the governor, and all these militia were required to respond. Doubtless, they co-operated with the United States troops under command of General A. J. Smith. It is also evident, however, that this applicant, who had been exempted from all such service in March, 1864, was not called out, and did not participate in the service of repelling the enemy which invaded Missouri under Price in the fall of that year.

From the foregoing it must be conceded that there can be no question about the ineligibility of the applicant. But we may safely go further, and hold that the Enrolled Missouri Militia regiments, as such, were not such State regiments as could have been called into active service under the orders of United States general officers during the War of the Rebellion. The power of calling them into active service remained with the governor of the State and such officers as were appointed by him under the laws of the State. What they did in the way of obeying orders of United States officers were purely voluntary acts on their part, which were not performed in discharge of obligations assumed when called upon to enroll. An organization from which exemption could be purchased, as was the case in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, cannot be deemed such State regiments as were meant by our Rules and Regulations, which placed them

on a par with those who bore the brunt of the battle or stood ready therefor, and were obligated to do so by their muster into the United States service.

The decisions heretofore rendered in our order confirm this opinion.

On page 41, Blue Book, edition 1902, in Decision 20, it was held by the National Encampment that members of the First Missouri Regiment, citizens' guard, were not eligible to membership, yet they served under General Rosecrans.

On page 45, Decision 12, it was held that members of companies called into service by United States general officers for an emergency, and dismissed when the emergency had passed, were not eligible. In this case the company was called into service by General Robert Anderson. Decision 5, found on page 44, covers the same point and with the same result.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

AMOS M. THAYER,

Judge Advocate-General.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 10, 1904.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

SPRING LAKE, N.J., Aug. 22, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: In submitting a brief report of my administration as Chief of Staff of our dead Commander-in-Chief Blackmar, I respectfully ask indulgence for personal reference to explain my absence from encampment. Lieutenant Wilmon W. Blackmar, First West Virginia Cavalry, served on my staff while commanding the First Brigade of Averill's Division, Army of Shenandoah, through all the desperate battles between Sheridan and Early in autumn of 1864, his exceptional ability, bravery, and personal magnetism during this campaign foreshadowing the great big-hearted man who afterward served his fellow-comrades as faithfully as he did his country. We were both awarded Congressional medals of honor, and, to say that in after-life we loved each other tells the whole story.

When the Grand Army of the Republic honored itself by unanimously electing him its Commander-in-Chief last year, his appeal to me to serve him as his Chief of Staff (as he had served me during the war), to aid him in all that man could do to serve his old comrades, to ride side by side at the head of their column at Denver, as we did at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, left me no alternative; and for a short year we lived our old life over again, never so happy as when working together for the old defenders and preservers of our grand united country. But with his death, and the coming of exceptionally heavy business duties, Commander-in-Chief King was good enough to accept my resignation.

We were well along in the work of staff organization when Commander-in-Chief Blackmar died. Scarcely a score of appointees declined to serve, and then only because of physical inability. Letters of acceptance from Maine to Texas, from Alaska to Florida, teeming full of patriotism and affection, poured into headquarters, and filled his big heart full of happy expectancy at coming of Denver meeting. But God willed otherwise. My unfinished work was immediately taken up by my able successor, to whom, as also Commander-in-Chief King and my fellow staff officers, I ask to be kindly remembered.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

J. M. SCHOONMAKER,

To July 18, 1905.

REPORT OF THE CUSTODIAN.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN,
INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 10, 1905

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: I have the honor to submit this, my tenth annual report as Custodian, for the year ending as above.

The Department of Pennsylvania during the past year repapered and repainted the room in Independence Hall devoted to the records of the Grand Army of the Republic without any expense to the National Encampment; and, with the addition of a large bookcase, which I was authorized to purchase, but which I secured by gift from Pennsylvania Reserve Post No. 191, Department of Pennsylvania, the archives are now securely placed in locked cases, in a fireproof building, sacredly guarded night and day, and are being added to from year to year, whenever material can be secured that has a bearing upon the War of the Rebellion, or its survivors. A number of the reports of the Adjutant-Generals of several of the States were received from a comrade in Washington, and make a very valuable addition to the records.

An appropriation of \$100 that was approved by the last encampment for binding Department Journals has not been expended; and I ask that that amount be appropriated for the same purpose during the coming year.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, I have purchased and issued all supplies for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic during the past year, as will appear in detail in his report, and have had printed and sent out to the various Departments the following Blank Forms, *issued free*:—

28,196 Form A and B.
299 Form C. (In detail.)
218 Form C. (Consol.)
218 Form D.
117 Form E-2.
5,552 Form H.

554 Form I.
7,580 Report of Post Chaplain.
119 Report of Dept. Chaplain.
4,310 Report of Post Surgeon.
96 Report of Medical Director.
150 Blank Credentials.

My thanks are tendered to the Assistant Adjutant-Generals of all the Departments for their co-operation in the work of preserving the history of our organization; and to yourself I am under obligation for many acts of kindness.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

J. HENRY HOLCOMB,
Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Council of Administration met pursuant to call of the Commander-in-Chief at 8 P.M., Aug. 18, 1904, at the Victoria Hotel, in Boston, Mass.

The following named members were present: the Commander-in-Chief, the Surgeon-General, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and Comrades Scott, Armstrong, Redfield, James, Stockham, Sunstrom, Hersey, Greenfield, Collins, Tilden, Winans, Sample, and Allan.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and seven members of the Council of Administration, to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Scott moved that the bond of the Adjutant-General be fixed at the sum of \$1,000, and that it be executed by a surety Company, and the premium paid by the National Encampment.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Collins moved that the bond of the Quartermaster-General be fixed at the sum of \$8,000, the same to be executed by a surety company, and the premium paid by the National Encampment.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Collins moved that the salary of the Adjutant-General be not more than \$1,200 per year, and the salary of the stenographer at National Headquarters be not exceeding \$600 a year, such salaries to be determined by the Commander-in-Chief.

The motion was carried.

Comrade James moved that the salary of the Quartermaster-General for the ensuing year be fixed at \$500, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Scott moved that the sum of \$200 be appropriated for defraying the expense of reporting and filing a copy of the proceedings of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment, and that the re-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



THOMAS G. SAMPLE
PENNSYLVANIA



GEORGE W. COOK
COLORADO



W. H. ARMSTRONG
INDIANA



L. W. COLLINS
MINNESOTA



JOHN W. HERSEY
MASSACHUSETTS



S. C. JAMES
IOWA



J. CORY WINANS
OHIO

tiring Adjutant-General shall edit the proceedings, under the supervision of the outgoing Commander-in-Chief.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Winans moved that the sum of \$200 be appropriated to defray the expenses of editing the Journal of the Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment, and that the same be subject to the order of the outgoing Commander-in-Chief.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Burrows moved that not exceeding six thousand copies of the Journal of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment be printed and distributed by the retiring Adjutant-General, and the motion was carried.

Comrade Gilman moved that the salary of the Custodian of Records be fixed at the sum of \$720 for the ensuing year.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Allan moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to draw upon the Quartermaster-General for the sum of \$2,000, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay actual travelling expenses; and the motion was carried.

The Council adjourned subject to the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. E. GILMAN,

Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER MEETINGS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in the club-room of the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Col., Monday, Dec. 12, 1904.

11 A.M., Committee called to order by General Wilmon W. Blackmar, Commander-in-Chief.

Present: Commander-in-Chief Wilmon W. Blackmar, Adjutant-General J. E. Gilman, J. Cory Winans, Thomas G. Sample, S. C. James, L. W. Collins, John W. Hersey, W. H. Armstrong, and George W. Cook.

Absent: Quartermaster-General Charles Burrows.

The minutes of last meeting of the Council of Administration read and approved.

The Commander-in-Chief stated that he had appointed the present Executive Committee in accordance with the directions of the Council of Administration.

The Commander-in-Chief reported the action taken by him on

the several orders of the Council of Administration, passed at its meeting on Aug. 18, 1904, as follows:—

The bond of the Adjutant-General has been given as required, and is in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

The bond furnished by the Quartermaster-General was made to "The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic," to which form the Commander-in-Chief objected, and suggested that it should run to Wilmon W. Blackmar, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his successors in office. This bond has not yet been furnished. The question of the incorporation of the Grand Army of the Republic was discussed by the committee, and it was ascertained that incorporate papers had not been taken out.

The Commander-in-Chief then reported that he had requested Comrade Charles Burrows as Quartermaster-General to furnish a bond for \$8,000, as called for by vote of the Council of Administration, at the Thirty-eighth National Encampment, and that the said bond should run from said Quartermaster-General to Wilmon W. Blackmar as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his successors in office.

Comrade Sample moved that the action of the Commander-in-Chief, in the matter of the bond of the Quartermaster-General, be approved by the Executive Committee. Motion seconded by Comrade James and adopted.

The bond as required was subsequently furnished by the Quartermaster-General very cheerfully.

Comrade Sample moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to take into consideration the securities belonging to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, their form and conditions of the accounts, the question of auditing the accounts, and kindred matters, and report at the next session of this committee. Motion seconded and carried.

The committee was appointed as follows: Comrades Sample, Collins, and Armstrong.

The Commander-in-Chief stated that the salary of the Adjutant-General had been fixed at \$1,200, and the salary of the stenographer at \$600.

Comrade Hersey moved that hereafter a duplicate copy of the stenographer's record of the proceedings of the National Encampment shall be furnished without delay to the newly elected Commander-in-Chief. Motion seconded and adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief said: "I desire to call your attention to the death of Edgar Allan, member of the Council of Administration from the Department of Virginia, and the vacancy caused by

his death. On recommendation of the Department Commander, I nominate John W. Stebbins, of Norfolk, Va., to fill the vacancy."

On motion of Comrade Sample, Comrade Stebbins was elected a member of the Council of Administration.

Comrade Sample moved that a committee of three be appointed to select a testimonial, to be presented to Past Commander-in-Chief John C. Black, at the Thirty-ninth National Encampment. Moved and seconded and carried.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrades Sample, Armstrong, and James as such committee.

Comrade James moved that the expenses of the Adjutant-General be paid while travelling, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. Motion seconded and adopted.

Comrade Sample moved that the Commander-in-Chief be given full power to secure appropriate badges for the members of the National Association of Army Nurses, as authorized by vote of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment. Comrade Collins moved to amend that the matter be referred to the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General. Amendment seconded and adopted.

Comrade Hersey moved that, when this committee adjourned, it adjourn to meet again at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Comrade Sample moved that we recommend to the Commander-in-Chief that none but Grand Army comrades, as Posts or individuals, and their accompanying musicians, be permitted in the line of the parade. Motion seconded and carried.

Comrade Sample moved that a committee of three be appointed to make a report to this committee to-morrow morning relative to railroad arrangements and the validation of tickets. Motion seconded and carried.

Committee appointed: Comrades Sample, Cook, and Winans.

Comrade Sample moved that the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, be selected as National Headquarters of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment. Motion seconded and adopted.

Comrade Armstrong moved that a committee of three be appointed to inspect the rooms of the Brown Palace Hotel, and ascertain the fitness and location of rooms to be used for the National and Staff Officers. Motion seconded and adopted.

Committee appointed: Comrades Armstrong, Cook, and Collins.

Comrade Cook moved that the Adjutant-General be authorized to employ a stenographer to assist in taking records of the meetings of the National Council of Administration and of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment. Motion seconded and adopted.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General be authorized to approve the bills for the trav-

elling and hotel expenses of the members of this committee in attendance upon this meeting. Motion seconded and adopted.

On motion of Comrade Sample the committee took a recess until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

DENVER, COL., Dec. 13, 1904.

The National Executive Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, met at 11 A.M., and was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief.

Present: Commander-in-Chief Blackmar, Adjutant-General Gilman, Comrades Winans, Sample, James, Collins, Hersey, Armstrong, and Cook.

On motion of Comrade Sample the reading of the minutes of the last session was dispensed with and the minutes approved.

The committee then went into joint session with the local committee, consisting of Comrades U. S. Hollister, H. M. Orahoad, H. C. Connelly, A. Rische, Department Commander Downen, and Mr. A. W. Williams; and the subjects of entertainment, convention halls, school-houses for free quarters, campfires, mounts, band for Commander-in-Chief, hotel rates, etc., were discussed, and reports were made on each subject to the Executive Committee.

The local committee retired, and the Executive Committee took a recess until 2 P.M.

2 P.M., DEC. 13, 1904.

The Executive Committee was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief, and received a committee of railroad men, consisting of S. K. Hooper, P. S. Eustis, E. L. Lomax, and the subjects of railroad validation of tickets, date of holding encampment, etc., were discussed at length by the representatives of the railroads, the local committee, and the members of the Executive Committee; and the committee was convinced that all was being done for the success of the encampment that was possible to do. The committee thanked the railroad representatives, and they retired.

Members of the local committee remained for consultation.

Commander-in-Chief.—It has been customary to have the die for the membership badges turned over to the Adjutant-General for safe keeping, that it may not be used again.

Comrade Gilman.—After the badges are struck off, they should be sealed up with the die and delivered to the Adjutant-General.

Comrade Cook.—Comrade Hollister will be chairman of the Committee on Badges, and will see that your instructions are complied with.

(The members of the local committee retired.)

Comrade Winans moved that the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic be held in Denver, Col., during the second week in September, 1905, beginning Monday, Sept. 11, 1905. Motion seconded.

Comrade Cook moved to amend to first week in September. Seconded. Informal vote for September 4, three; for September 11, four. Formal vote on amendment: for amendment, six; against amendment, one.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the vote be made unanimous for Monday, Sept. 4, 1905. Motion seconded and adopted.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the Grand Army parade take place on Wednesday, September 6. Motion seconded and carried.

Comrade Hersey moved that the two thousand grand-stand tickets be turned over to the Adjutant-General, to be delivered to a special committee of three of the Executive Committee, less such number as the Commander-in-Chief may require, said committee to make an equitable distribution of the same. Motion seconded and adopted.

Comrade Sample moved that the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of three to arrange further details for the Thirty-ninth National Encampment with the local committee and Grand Army Officials of the Department, and to secure compliance with the directions of the National Grand Army authorities. Motion seconded and carried; and Comrades Sample, Collins, and Cook were appointed on the committee.

The committee accepted an invitation to visit the Cripple Creek gold district on Wednesday, December 14, starting at 8 A.M. from Denver.

The committee took a recess until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY FORENOON, Dec. 15, 1904.

The meeting of the Executive Committee was continued in the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, and was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief.

Members present: Commander-in-Chief Blackmar, Adjutant-General Gilman, Comrades James, Cook, Armstrong, Sample, Winans, Collins, and Hersey; absent, Quartermaster-General Burrows.

Comrade Armstrong for the committee appointed to secure rooms in the Brown Palace Hotel for headquarters and National Officers read a form of contract prepared by said committee, which, on motion of Comrade Sample, was approved.

A contract was subsequently executed, and copies deposited with the Adjutant-General and Comrade Cook of the local committee, and the proprietor of the Brown Palace Hotel.

Comrade Collins, for the Committee on Auditing Securities in the hands of the Quartermaster-General, presented the following report:—

Whereas there has been referred to the undersigned as a sub-committee the question of the proper method of auditing the books and accounts of the Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also the condition of the securities belonging to such organization, and now in the hands of said officer,—

Upon consideration of these subjects we report that in our opinion no proper examination or auditing of the books and accounts of the Quartermaster-General can be made by a committee of comrades appointed during the encampment and required to perform their work while it is in session, as there is not sufficient time. We are also of the opinion that, as all securities owned by this organization should be in legal form, and made payable to the proper person, real or artificial, an examination should be promptly made of these securities under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of learning the facts.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

First: *Resolved*, That at least thirty days before the opening day of each encampment to be held hereafter the Commander-in-Chief should appoint an expert accountant, whose duty it shall be to forthwith examine and audit the books and accounts of the Quartermaster-General for the year then ending, and to make a report to said Commander-in-Chief of the condition of said books and accounts, with a statement of the funds on hand, the value and kind of securities in the Quartermaster-General's possession, and a detailed statement of the vouchers held by him for disbursements. Said report shall be made in time to allow the same to be presented by the Commander-in-Chief to the Executive Committee at its first meeting held during encampment week.

The compensation of said accountant for his examination and report to be allowed and paid in the usual manner.

Second: *Resolved*, That upon notice so to do from the Commander-in-Chief the Quartermaster-General shall forward to the former a full and complete inventory of all the securities of every nature held by him as such officer, the nature of each, the amount of the same, the rate of interest, what payments have been made, if any, and to whom each security or obligation is payable.

Third: *Resolved*, That, if in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief or Judge Advocate-General, there are any defects in the form, or otherwise, in said securities, the latter take such steps as may seem necessary to correct and validate the same in every respect.

Fourth: *Resolved*, That said Judge Advocate-General be and hereby requested to report to the Commander-in-Chief as to whether or not the organization should be incorporated, and, if so, in what State.

THOS. G. SAMPLE,
WM. H. ARMSTRONG,
L. W. COLLINS,

On motion of Comrade Sample, the report was accepted and the resolutions adopted, and the Commander-in-Chief was requested to carry out the recommendation of the committee.

Comrade Collins presented the following resolutions of thanks:—

Resolved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and his Executive Committee that we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to Comrade George W. Cook, of Denver, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, for his untiring efforts to make our visit a delightful one, and whose efforts have been crowned with success.

To the citizens of Denver for the numberless courtesies shown to us, and to the citizens from other parts of Colorado who have been so attentive and efficient. We especially mention the Colorado comrades, who so thoughtfully arranged the trip to the Cripple Creek mining districts, the officials of the railways who furnished the transportation for the trip, namely:—

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway, the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Short Line, the Midland Terminal, the Colorado Midland, the Colorado & Southern Railroad, and the Cripple Creek District Electric Railway Company.

We also mention the Denver Tramway Company, which so kindly transported us about the city; also the *Rocky Mountain News* for its presentation of photographs of the committee, the other newspapers of this city for favors shown us; and, further, the proprietor, Mr. Tabor, and the manager, Mr. Hernan, of the Brown Palace Hotel, who have been so kind and attentive.

Also to Major H. B. Heale, leader of the Cook Drum Corps and Band, for services, and to William G. Evans, president Denver Tramway Company for use of his private car.

To each and all we are greatly indebted, and tender our sincere thanks.

On motion of Comrade Hersey the resolutions were adopted, and the Adjutant-General was directed to forward to the different parties the vote of the Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief was requested to decide on the uniform for his official family.

On motion of Comrade Sample the committee took a recess to meet again on the train to St. Louis.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1904, ON TRAIN FROM DENVER TO ST. LOUIS.

The Executive Committee met according to adjournment, being called to order by the Commander-in-Chief.

Present: Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General, Comrades Sample, Collins, Armstrong, James, Hersey, Winans, and Cook.

On motion of Comrade Sample the Adjutant-General was author-

ized to formulate resolutions of thanks to Comrade George W. Cook, to be handsomely engrossed, and to bear the signatures of the Executive Committee, all at the expense of said committee.

The resolutions are as follows:—

TO COMRADE GEORGE W. COOK,

Member of Executive Committee of National Council of Administration, Grand Army of the Republic, and chairman Committee of Arrangements for Thirty-ninth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Denver, Col., Sept. 4 to 9, 1905.

In all civilized communities, and even in barbarous countries, the pleasing custom prevails among hosts of extending courtesies to visitors from a distance as well as to invited guests.

So universal has this custom become that it has now the force of unwritten law, and he would be a churlish host, indeed, who neglected to conform to the popular usage. Ordinary guests, therefore, receiving ordinary civilities, accept them as a matter of course, and recognize them in the ordinary way.

When a host, more generous than his fellows, extends to visitors extra courtesies, the recipients, sensible of the unusual show of hospitality, experience a deeper sense of appreciation, and express their gratitude in warm and unmistakable terms.

But, when a host with a bigger heart than all others, departs from custom, and, ignoring precedent, leaves the comforts of his home, travels a thousand miles to meet his guests, provides them with board, and secures for them transportation to their destination, ministers to their needs while there, arranges side-trips to interesting spots, anticipates all their wishes, and finally escorts them another thousand miles on their return, securing transportation and furnishing board *en route*, then the record of all other hosts is outdone, and the entertainment furnished by him takes first rank as an unlooked-for and extraordinary extension of hospitality.

The instances of this last description of hospitality are rare indeed, and, when encountered, there is left in the hearts of the fortunate guests an unusual degree of appreciation and thankfulness.

Such an experience fell to the lot of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, Grand Army of the Republic, and their ladies on their official trip to Denver, begun Dec. 8, 1904. After a warm welcome by their comrades of Illinois, they were taken in charge by the Colorado member of the Executive Committee, Comrade George W. Cook, and at his hands experienced the extraordinary hospitality above described. Nothing like it can be found in the annals of the Grand Army of the Republic. In all probability the future will witness nothing to compare with it. In the history of our order it forms a class by itself. There is, and can be, only one Comrade Cook. His hospitality was unbounded, his geniality was unsurpassed. His fund of reminiscence was

unfailing, and his attention to his comrades and gallantry to their ladies unflagging.

An uncommon sense of gratitude fills the hearts of the recipients of his princely reception, the pleasing recollections of which will forever abide in their memories. They love him with a comradely affection, and they take this means of assuring him of the esteem and admiration in which he is held by them.

Through him they also tender to the people of Colorado and Denver, whom he so grandly represented, their hearty thanks and assurances of high appreciation for their generous reception and unbounded hospitality.

On motion of Comrade Collins it was voted to request the Commander-in-Chief to personally extend the thanks of the Executive Committee to Mr. Percy Sprague Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and that the Adjutant-General be directed to send a formal vote of thanks to the same party.

(Subsequently the Commander-in-Chief in very appropriate language carried out the vote of the committee.)

The Adjutant-General was also instructed to forward a letter of thanks to Major George H. B. Heale, leader of the Cook Drum Corps and Band, for their valuable services during the committee's stay in Denver, and to Mr. William G. Evans, president of the Denver Tramway Company, for the use of his parlor car.

On motion of Comrade Sample it was voted to request the Commander-in-Chief to include in his introduction in General Orders No. 5 the thanks of the committee to the Western Passenger Association, Mr. E. E. McLeod, chairman, for courtesies rendered to the Executive Committee; also to forward a special letter of thanks to the same.

On motion of Comrade Hersey the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN E. GILMAN,
Adjutant-General.

JULY MEETING, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at National Headquarters, 95 Milk Street, Boston, on Monday, July 24, 1905, at 10.30 A.M.

The committee was called to order by General John R. King, Commander-in-Chief.

Present: Commander-in-Chief, John R. King, Adjutant-General J. E. Gilman, Quartermaster-General Charles Burrows, S. C. James, and John W. Hersey.

On motion of Comrade Hersey the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee was dispensed with.

On motion of Quartermaster-General Burrows the election of a Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to fill the vacancy now existing was deferred to the Denver meeting.

On motion of the Adjutant-General the Commander-in-Chief was authorized to draw upon the Quartermaster-General for such sums as may be necessary in defraying his actual expenses.

On motion of Comrade Hersey the Adjutant-General was instructed to carry out the late Commander-in-Chief Blackmar's plans for the auditing of the accounts of the Quartermaster-General, the auditor not to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Adjutant-General tendered to the Commander-in-Chief, in behalf of Mrs. Blackmar, the use of the present National Headquarters free of expense during the rest of the Administration.

On motion of Comrade Hersey the courtesy was accepted, and the Adjutant-General instructed to convey to Mrs. Blackmar the deep gratitude of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Comrade James it was voted that the official route of the Commander-in-Chief and party from Boston to the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Denver, Col., be by the following lines: Boston & Albany; New York Central; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern to Chicago; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to Denver.

The party to leave Boston at 10.45 A.M., Wednesday, August 30, and leave Chicago Thursday, August 31, at 5 P.M.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that the Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic would remain at 95 Milk Street, Boston.

The Adjutant-General, in behalf of Mrs. Blackmar, presented to the Grand Army of the Republic the new saddle, blanket, and equipments made especially for the late Commander-in-Chief Blackmar's use at the Thirty-ninth National Encampment. These to be in charge of National Headquarters, to be used by each Commander-in-Chief at National Encampments and such other occasions as may be necessary.

On motion of Comrade Burrows the gift was accepted, and the Adjutant-General instructed to convey to Mrs. Blackmar the deep gratitude of the Executive Committee for her thoughtfulness and generosity.

Adjourned.

J. E. GILMAN,

Adjutant-General

SEPTEMBER MEETING, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, held at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Col., on Sept. 4, 1905, at ten o'clock A.M.

Commander-in-Chief King presided.

Present, the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, Comrades Armstrong, Collins, Cook, James, Hersey, and Winans.

The Adjutant General presented resolutions prepared by him expressing the thanks of the members of the committee who enjoyed the hospitality of Comrade Cook on the occasion of the meeting of the committee in December last at Denver, and an engrossed copy was presented to Comrade Cook, who responded in fitting terms.

Comrade James moved that the Adjutant General be instructed to send a telegram to Comrade Sample, expressing the sympathy of the Executive Committee for him in his present affliction, and the motion was carried.

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on July 24, 1905, were read and approved.

The Adjutant General read the report of the Auditor appointed, pursuant to the action of the Executive Committee, and on motion of Comrade Collins the report was accepted, approved, and placed on file. The Auditor's report is as follows:—

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 4, 1905.

General John R. King, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.:—

Dear Sir,—In accordance with the desire of your lamented predecessor in office, I have, at the request of Adjutant General Gilman, carefully examined the accounts of the Quartermaster General for the past year.

I found them correctly kept, all receipts being properly entered, all disbursements supported by the required vouchers, and the balance of cash called for on deposit in the People's Bank and Trust Company, according to the statement of the bank authorities.

I was also shown sixteen United States 2 per cent. bonds of \$1,000 each, numbered 9447 to 9462, registered in the name of the Commander-in-Chief and Quartermaster General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The system of book-keeping used by the Quartermaster General is extremely simple and admirable, and the chance for any errors is practically annihilated.

The only change I would suggest is that the book of receipts and expenditures that is used by the Adjutant General be kept in such a manner as to show at a glance the exact amount of cash in the bank, so that the Commander-in-Chief may know at any time the condition of the account.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. KNAPP.

The Adjutant General stated that the examination and report of the Auditor was made without charge, and on motion of Comrade Hersey the thanks of the Executive Committee were extended to him.

On motion of Comrade Winans it was ordered that the Auditor's report be read in the Encampment, and a statement made that the work was done without charge.

The Adjutant General stated that the Encampment badges had been delivered to him by the Citizens' Executive Committee.

Comrade Cook, Chairman of the Citizens' Executive Committee, stated that he had two thousand grand stand tickets ready to be turned over to the Adjutant General. On motion of Comrade James a committee consisting of Comrades Armstrong, James, and Winans was appointed to distribute the tickets.

Comrade Burrows moved that the Adjutant General be permitted to retain his stenographer at the expense of the Encampment until October 1st, and the motion was carried.

It was moved and carried that the expenses of the Chief of Staff in attending this Encampment be paid.

Comrade Winans moved that a bill of \$60, incurred by the Quartermaster General for stenographic work in preparing his report, be paid, and the motion was carried.

Comrade Collins moved that Comrade Winans be appointed a committee of one on matters connected with railroad tickets, and the motion prevailed.

The Adjutant General stated that the bond of the Quartermaster General could not be found, and another bond had been made; that the bond was in favor of the Commander-in-Chief and his successors in office; that, upon a new Quartermaster General being appointed, it would be only necessary for the Bonding Company to issue a certificate of renewal.

The Adjutant General stated that the committee had offered to furnish him 2,500 tickets each day for four days for the bucking broncho contest, and he suggested that the committee charged with the distribution of the grand stand tickets be given charge of the distribution of these tickets.

The Commander-in-Chief: I think that will go without any motion.

Comrade Cook stated that as many tickets as were necessary would be furnished, so that every Grand Army man visiting Denver could see the contest without expense.

On motion of Comrade Hersey the Executive Committee recommended to the National Council of Administration that Comrade E. B. Stillings, of Massachusetts, be elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to fill the existing vacancy.

Comrade Cook stated that there were 175 tickets for the reviewing stand, and he desired to know how many tickets it was desirable that he should turn over to the Commander-in-Chief. On motion Comrade Cook was requested to retain such number as he thought proper for distribution by the Local Committee, and turn the balance over to the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the expenses of the members of the Executive Committee in attending the meeting held on the occasion of the funeral of the late Commander-in-Chief, be paid, and the motion was carried.

The Judge Advocate General was called in conference with the Committee upon the Question of the Incorporation of the National Encampment, and after discussion it seemed to be the general sentiment that the Encampment should not be incorporated.

The following telegram was sent Comrade Sample:—

THOMAS G. SAMPLE, ALLEGHENY, PENN.:—

The Executive Committee in session at Brown Palace Hotel miss you very much and send heartfelt sympathy and cordial greetings to their dear comrade. God bless you and restore you to health.

J. E. GILMAN,
Adjutant General.

The committee adjourned, subject to call of the Commander-in-Chief.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 4, 1905.

The Council of Administration of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at the headquarters in the Brown Palace Hotel, at Denver, at three o'clock P.M., Monday, Sept. 4, 1905, the Commander-in-Chief in the chair.

There were present the Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Surgeon-General, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Judge Advocate-General, and Comrades Collins, Armstrong, Scott, Winans, Hersey, James, Stover, Flanders, Tilden, Craig, Jackson, Pritchard, Howard, Cook, Crome, and Trainor.

Comrade Hersey called attention to the matter of the vacancy in the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and nominated comrade E. B. Stillings, of Massachusetts, as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to fill the vacancy. The nomination was seconded by Comrade Collins.

On motion the Adjutant-General cast the ballot of the Council for Comrade Stillings, and he was declared elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrades James and Hersey to escort Comrade Stillings to the Council Meeting, which duty was performed, and Comrade Stillings was duly obligated by the Commander-in-Chief, and took his seat as a member of the Council.

Comrade Winans moved that the report of the Auditor of the books and accounts of the Quartermaster-General be read to the Council, and the motion was carried.

The Adjutant-General read the report of the Auditor (which is printed with the officers' reports to the Thirty-ninth Encampment, and will be published in the Journal).

By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General read the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee, held at ten o'clock A.M., Sept. 4, 1905.

The Council thereupon adjourned.

J. E. GILMAN,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION FOR VETERANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 28, 1905.

TO THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF
THE REPUBLIC.

Comrades: Your committee in its report to the Thirty-eighth National Encampment called attention to the injustice which would be done to the old soldiers and their widows should a bill (H. R. No. 15,254) then on the calendar of the National House of Representatives, directing that on June 30, 1907, and thereafter, all employees in the civil service should be discharged upon reaching the age of seventy years, be passed as reported by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, without an amendment exempting them from the operation of the bill. In said report your committee showed the number of our comrades who would be affected by the passage without amendment of said bill, and recommended that the incoming Commander-in-Chief and the Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service be directed to use all proper means to secure the exemption of our comrades from the operation of such a law; and this report was adopted by the encampment.

In accordance with said order, your committee, in conjunction with the Commander-in-Chief, by personal interviews and by correspondence with the chairman and members of the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, who had reported the bill, and with our friends in the House and Senate, urged upon them the injustice of discharging our comrades as proposed. As a result of the work thus done, the bill was never called up for passage, but was allowed to die with that Congress. A new bill may hereafter be introduced, and, should that be done, the Commander-in-Chief and the Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service should see to it that our comrades and their widows are exempt from its operation.

The only other matter referred to your committee was the proposed Memorial Amphitheatre at Arlington. In this matter the Commander of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, and a committee from that Department, were also actively at work to secure the necessary legislation.

The Secretary of War again made an estimate, and asked Congress to appropriate the money necessary for plans and specifications and preparation for the work. By arrangement with eminent architects tentative plans had been prepared and exhibited to the Appropriation Committee, showing ground plan and elevation of a proposed memorial amphitheatre, which would, in every way, be a suitable memorial to our comrades; but we failed, on account of the financial situation of the public treasury, to secure the appropriation asked for by the Secretary of War.

In the cemetery at Arlington, comrades from all the States are buried. There lie our great leaders in the Army and Navy. In it are being buried our sons who fought in the Spanish-American War, China, and the Philippines. Every comrade in the Grand Army is interested in it, and most of them have comrades buried there.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the incoming Commander-in-Chief and the successors of your committee be directed to do all in their power to secure the necessary appropriation to build a memorial amphitheatre at Arlington.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

I. G. KIMBALL, *Chairman*,
ISAAC F. MACK,
J. P. S. GOBIN,
F. G. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN R. KING,

Committee.

REPORT OF TREASURER BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON MEMORIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 1, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: The following is an abstract of the report of our committee to July 20:—

Total cash on hand from contributors, Grand Army of the Republic, and otherwise	\$11,896.20
Balance to the credit of the Grant Fund	2,718.14
Total	<u>\$14,614.34</u>

Pledges made at Boston still unpaid, \$1,222.40.

Our committee will recommend that an additional \$5,000 be raised, and that the committee be continued with authority to proceed with the work.

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS WAGNER,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF FLAG COMMITTEE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 2, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*.

Comrade: As chairman of the Flag Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, I have the honor to submit the following report. The wisdom of appointing the members of this committee from those States that had not adopted flag legislation is made manifest. The members of the committee have reported flag laws passed in their States, as follows: Comrade P. H. Coney, Kansas; Comrade Charles A. Clarke, Idaho; Comrade N. J. O'Brien, Wyoming; Comrade Henry Haymond, of West Virginia, reported that steps had been taken to have a flag law passed. Comrade John B. Black, of North Dakota, reported that, after introducing a bill in their legislature, it was found that a bill was passed in 1901 which practically covered the ground. As your committee are a part of the American Flag Association, I will quote from the annual address of its President, Colonel Ralph E. Prime. He states that seven years of work have secured flag legislation in thirty-two States; namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington, and also Porto Rico. The three States in which legislation has been secured during the past year are Idaho, Kansas, and Wyoming. The President urges that all should discountenance the use of the flag for advertising purposes by refusing to buy anything with which the flag is associated as an advertisement. He urges the enforcement of the flag laws by patriotic citizens, and says that it is just as much a duty of the local prosecuting officers to enforce flag legislation as it is to punish capital crime. He again calls attention to the indifference of the American people in saluting the flag compared with the custom prevailing in other countries. Your committee have done all in their power to assist this grand organization in its work.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

HENRY S. PECK,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FREDERICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL PARK.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 18, 1905.

JOHN E. GILMAN, ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Comrade: Owing to the lateness of the appointment of the chairman of the Committee on the Fredericksburg National Park to succeed the lamented Comrade Edgar Allen, and the known attitude of Congress at that time toward any increase of expenditures, it was not thought worth while to call the committee together, as no action could be taken that was likely to be fruitful of success. It is recommended that the committee be continued, and that it be instructed to renew its efforts at the coming session of Congress to secure an appropriation to begin the work of appropriately marking the scenes of the terrific fighting around Fredericksburg, to properly designate a spot upon which more men were killed than probably upon any other area of equal extent upon the world's surface. Upon a little triangle the sides of which are not more than thirty miles in length, at least one hundred thousand Americans, on both sides, fell in defence of what they believed to be right.

Upon that narrow territory there was concentrated more desperate fighting, more acts of exalted heroism, more exhibitions of self-sacrificing devotion to principle, and more rich life went out in the darkness of death than upon any other similar area mentioned in history.

It seems in the highest degree fitting and proper—in fact, it seems an act of national decency and justice—that the land so consecrated by the blood of patriotic Americans should be secured by the government, and properly marked for the admonition of future generations as to the cost of the Union, and a lasting remembrance of the high price paid by the young manhood of America in 1861–65 for the preservation of the government and the blessings that future generations shall enjoy.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

JOHN McELROY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF
AIDE IN CHARGE OF MILITARY IN-
STRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION
IN SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1905.

JOHN R. KING, *Commander-in-Chief,*
Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade: It is with a sense of a high degree of pleasure that I approach the preparation of this, my seventh successive annual report as Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, because the progress which has been made will be shown to have been substantial and far-reaching; more pronounced and general than any of the preceding years, as if the combined efforts and results of the past had accumulated to give a propelling force to the energies of the present.

In accepting the appointment, by the lamented Commander-in-Chief, Wilmon W. Blackmar, to continue in the service which had been delightful and interesting for so many succeeding terms, it was with a determination to render him the greatest assistance possible toward making his administration one of the best in the history of the Grand Army; and I was specially inspired to diligence by his appreciated words of commendation in bestowing the appointment.

Following the practice of former years, the several Department Commanders of the order were immediately requested to nominate to him for appointment as Special Aide, to represent the Department wherein he belonged, an active and comprehensive comrade to labor in the field so rich in soil where might be sown the seed for so valuable a product as patriotism. In many instances the faithful and earnest Aides of the past, whom it gave me pleasure to suggest for re-appointment, were nominated; and in time every Department, except Montana, was represented and commissions issued.

The character of the comrades selected to represent their several Departments had my hearty approval, and the earnestness with which they entered upon and have discharged their duties has proven the wisdom of those making the selection.

It should be borne in mind that the labor and expense involved to successfully carry on the noblest pursuit of the Grand Army is

by no means trifling; yet, great as the labor and burdensome the expense, both have been cheerfully contributed, sometimes at personal sacrifice, and solely for the noble purpose of continuing a patriotic service to their country, as valuable, no doubt, for its safety and preservation, as was the field service to prevent its dissolution.

It is more than encouraging to observe by a careful study of the many reports from Special Aides herewith submitted that the teaching of patriotism to the pupils of the schools has become vastly more general through the co-operation of Posts, the assistance of Department Commanders, the support of Superintendents of Public Instruction than hitherto; and, with these growing influences now substantially obtained, the results must multiply until the grand object shall be attained of placing the statue of patriotism on a lofty pedestal, to rank highest among the exhibits of the virtues of a self-governed people.

Nothing, perhaps, has been so potent to establish one of the purposes of the Grand Army, its loyalty, as the teaching of patriotism to the youth who are to govern in succeeding years. The erroneous conclusion of many that the Grand Army had created itself for personal and selfish purposes only has been largely removed through this later service and devotion only to the country's welfare. Honor has come at last to those who, in the days of strife, offered themselves to be sacrificed, if necessary, on their country's altar; and the title of comrade now is synonymous with patriot. When the instruments of war were beaten into the implements of peace, the country took up its march of progress, and has become the most powerful nation of the globe,—powerful in its aim for universal peace for the good of all mankind. But power is always attended with danger from jealous foes or ambitious desires, and there should be allied to it only highest motives. The symbol of our greatness is the flag which has never known dishonor,—the flag which represents the brotherhood of man, the equality of race, and humanity for all mankind. If the youth graduating from the schools by the million from year to year, have been impressively taught that the Stars and Stripes, "preserved through so many dangers on land and sea," is an emblem representing the highest virtues of a righteous government, and that it represents no spirit of conquest for sordid motive, but stands for protection of citizenship of the noblest order, the Republic will withstand its opposing foes from without or within.

Following the custom of former years, there were issued on November 25, 1904, with the approval of the departed Commander-in-Chief, the following circulars to all Department Commanders and the Special Aides of their selection. They were courteously received, and the co-operative work of the administrative year began.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AIDE IN CHARGE.
479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
Nov. 25, 1904.

GENERAL.....

Department Commander.

Sir and Comrade: Enclosed herewith I beg to hand you copy of a circular which has been forwarded to Comrade whom you selected as Special Aide to represent your Department in Patriotic Education in Schools, also the modified method of Flag Salute.

May I ask that you will render such assistance to forward this important work as shall be to you consistent in giving notice and publicity through your Department Orders and in any other way you may deem advisable?

Yours for loyalty and in F., C., and L.,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
*Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and
Patriotic Education in Public Schools.*

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AIDE IN CHARGE.
479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
Nov. 25, 1904.

COLONEL.....

Department Aide.

Comrade: I desire to make formal announcement of my appointment by Commander-in-Chief Wilmon W. Blackmar as an Aide on his staff in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools.

In entering upon the seventh consecutive year to serve the Grand Army of the Republic in its noblest effort to preserve the nation, I acknowledge the renewed honor which has been conferred upon me, a result emanating from earnest and laborious service of Department Aides who have so faithfully aided me in accomplishing all that has been done.

If there had been no changes in the staff of Aides, it would be unnecessary to issue this circular at all, so many understanding full well the duties of this particular office; and, as my report to the National Encampment contains the circulars of the previous year, I say little besides referring to them as a guide. The first circular of the last year begins on page 2 of the report which has been mailed to you.

You are an appointee on recommendation of your own Department Commander, who will assist you in every practical way in securing county Aides and making known your wishes through Department General Orders.

The principal features of our service are to keep before the children the glory of "our flag" and all it represents; to insure the observance of Wash-

ington's and Lincoln's Birthdays, Memorial Day, and Flag Day (June 14) by special exercises in all the schools, and to procure the co-operation of all boards or superintendents of education.

The flag should be floated daily over every school-house: and, if any State has not yet on its statute books a law requiring this, all Aides in such States are urged to endeavor to secure such a law.

It should not be hoisted and lowered in a mere perfunctory way, but with ceremony and salutation. My recommendation to the National Encampment that there should be but one pledge in the salute met with favor, therefore the only pledge recommended is, "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice to all."

This form of pledge, with instructions for saluting, will be furnished upon requisition.

The Woman's Relief Corps, with whom you are urged to co-operate, are most earnest in this work of educating the youth to be patriotic, and you will find the Department President fully instructed by the National Patriotic Instructor and ready to join in every reasonable endeavor.

With the Department Commanders, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and superintendents of education all ready to assist you, and with your own effort to secure the interest of the Posts, this year should show a wonderful demonstration in patriotism and devotion to the future welfare of our country.

Let us all stand firmly together then, as if it were to be the last year in which we would have the privilege of serving our country. We must dispute the advance of anarchy. We must do all we can to prevent confusion by enrolling a large body in the interest of peace. Whoever shall be taught to respect the flag will always be ready to protect it. And, wherever it shall fly, it must be for the protection of the weak, a menace to inhumanity, a banner of good will and honor for all mankind.

Upon the recommendation of Past Commander-in-Chief John C. Black, the "School History Committee" has been discontinued, and the subject of school histories transferred to the Department of Patriotic Education in Schools.

If school histories covering the history of the Civil War contain sentiments that appear to you to be disloyal, I will consider it a favor if you will procure a copy and forward it to this office, provided this can be done without expense to yourself, otherwise advise me of its title only.

With my best fraternal greeting to you, comrade, and wishing you great success during the year, with much personal happiness, I am,

Yours in F., C., and L.,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and
Patriotic Education in Schools.*

Approved.

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.



TEACHING PATRIOTISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands,
one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."



"THE SCHOOL-HOUSE STANDS BY THE FLAG,
LET THE PEOPLE STAND BY THE SCHOOL."

"Let the national flag float over every school-house in the country,
and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic
duties of American citizens."—*Benjamin Harrison.*

SALUTE TO THE FLAG.

It will be remembered that, in order to have a uniform flag salute, and *only one*, that there might be no confusion, it was recommended in my last annual report that the following should be the prescribed form of the Grand Army of the Republic; and it was issued in quantities to all Aides for distribution, after approval of my recommendation by the committee appointed at the National Encampment of August, 1904, and, it having been made known to the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps in session at the same time that the recommendation would be made, that body adopted a resolution to conform to the wishes of the Grand Army of the Republic, and adopt such form as should be authorized.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG.

ISSUED BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ADOPTED BY THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

At the given hour in the morning the pupils are assembled and in their places in the school. A signal is given by the principal of the school. Every student or pupil rises in his place. The flag is brought forward to the principal or teacher. While it is being brought forward from the door to the stand of the principal or teacher, every pupil gives the flag the military salute, which is as follows:—

The right hand uplifted, palm upward, to a line with the forehead, close to it. While thus standing with the palm upward and in the attitude of salute, all the pupils repeat together, slowly and distinctly, the following pledge:—

**"I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for
which it stands: One Nation indivisible, with Liberty
and Justice for All."**

At the words "to my Flag," each one extends the right hand gracefully, palm upward, toward the flag, until the end of the pledge of affirmation. Then all hands drop to the side. The pupils still standing, all sing together in unison the song "America,"—"My Country, 'tis of thee."

In the primary departments, where the children are very small, they are taught to salute in silence, as an act of reverence, unaccompanied by any pledge. At a signal, as the flag reaches its station, the right hand is raised, palm downward, to a horizontal position against the forehead, and held there until the flag is dipped and returned to a vertical position. Then, at a second signal, the hand is dropped to the side, and the pupil takes his seat. The silent salute conforms very closely to the military and naval salute to the flag.

Principals may adopt the "silent salute" for a daily exercise and the "pledge salute" for special occasions.

Compiled by ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, National Chief Aide, G.A.R., in Charge of
Patriotic Education in Schools.

Believing it worthy of practice to have a more formal raising and lowering of the flag at the opening and closing of school exercises daily, the illustrated circular of January, 1905, herewith, was widely distributed throughout the different Departments, and cordially received.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AIDE IN CHARGE.
479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
January, 1905.

.....

The within illustration expressing more clearly than words can define the purpose of this circular, it is presented with the hope that a matter which has been considered very thoughtfully for some time will receive earnest attention from all who are interested in the education of the youth to honor and revere our flag.

It must be conceded that the mere display of the flag hoisted unceremoniously by a care-taker of a school will not create the regard for it that would be created by exercises of ceremony with the scholars as participants.

This illustration is copied from the frontispiece of the School Manual of West Virginia, and the use kindly permitted by Special Aide Comrade Thomas C. Miller, who is the State Superintendent of the Department of Free Schools.

Special Aides of all Departments are herewith requested to bring this subject before all State officers of education within their reach and teachers of schools, with a view of having the method of flag raising an exercise of patriotism.

There are so many ways of attracting the interest of children in patriotic education that no plan of operation is recommended beyond the suggestion that the pupils should be given the privilege, as a reward of merit, of being the guardians of the flag, and thus early in life its protectors and supporters.

The very general practice now in operation of flying the flag over or near the school-house is so valuable an example that the undecorated school will soon be a lonesome exception, but the holier method of setting and lowering the flag with becoming ceremony and reverence will add value to the patriotic custom a thousand-fold.

Yours sincerely,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
Chief Aide in Charge

MEMORIAL DAY.

Encouraged by the growing tendency of the people to recognize Memorial Day as a day demanding more respect than would be expected of a nominal holiday, made evident through the reports of Special Aides of the previous years, more than ordinary attention was given to claim proper observance of it and to encourage the children to consider it a sacred day, worthy of devotion rather than frolic. To this end a circular was issued to all the Special Aides, of which the following is the text. In addition to a proper celebration of this day, it will be observed that Memorial Sunday was prominently set forth as a day to interest the children as well, especially those of the Sunday-schools. If the children on either of these days are gathered in a body and given a part in the public exercises, they will become interested to an enthusiastic degree, and thus enlist the attention and co-operation of the parents.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AIDE IN CHARGE.
479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
April 19, 1905.

COLONEL.....

Special Aide, etc.

Dear Comrade: Another revolution of the wheel of time has brought us close to another

MEMORIAL DAY,

the day that belongs peculiarly to us, the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There is no opportunity during the year more fitting for our purpose to illustrate the work we have undertaken to perform,—the inculcation of patriotism in the minds of the youth.

You are therefore urged to co-operate with the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and all patriotic organizations to arrange for a proper recognition of the season of our remembrance of the days of the "tented fields" and "shotged guns," when our now sleeping comrades dared death with us that our country might live.

Let us see to it that every school holds appropriate exercises when the day approaches, that the children may be taught the value of American liberty. Let us be present to tell them what the flag means, what it promises, what it cost. Let us avoid harrowing tales, but rather impress them with the privileges they enjoy far beyond those of other climes because our flag is a banner of peace, an enemy of oppression. On Memorial Sunday have the Sunday-schools present to sing and to join in the tribute of memory of those they have never seen, but gave them so much, and on

MEMORIAL DAY

have them prepared to cull with you the flowers of spring to lay upon hallowed mounds, and in sacred places, and to scatter over the waters leading to the sea, the beautiful expressions of refined testimony of regard.

If a comrade is sick, let us send a child to him with a rose to cheer him. If one in a veterans' asylum, let him be remembered, too, and may the smiling brightness of childhood be encouraged to always be messengers with blessings to those who have but few.

You are requested to see that every Post in your Department has a copy of this circular; and, if they cannot be provided otherwise, a requisition on these Headquarters will be filled.

Yours fraternally,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
*Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and
Patriotic Education in Schools.*

So general was the attention given by Special Aides to the suggestions of the circular, there was an apparent concert of action almost everywhere, as the several reports will bear testimony. There seems to have been a spontaneous awakening to the purpose for which the day has been set apart.

Too much praise cannot be given to General Frederick Funston, United States Army, for, in his capacity as an officer of the army (the rank and file of which can possibly appreciate more fully than any one else what the soldiers of the Civil War gave in devotion to duty during four years of unequalled strife and activity), officially setting forth in general orders to his command that Memorial Day was to be regarded with respect and reverence, and that athletic sports and similar entertainments must not be indulged in. In part, the order said "Memorial Day was set apart, not for recreation and pleasure, but for the sole purpose of doing honor to those who gave their lives to the service of their country." This order became generally known throughout the land, and the following is a specimen of editorial comment brought forth. It was clipped from a Minnesota newspaper.

MEMORIAL DAY AMUSEMENTS.

General Funston's order that the soldiers in his command in the Department of California must not indulge in athletic contests or other entertainments on Memorial Day will not effect a reform in the method of celebrating that day, but it at least has the substantial merit of putting the seal of disapproval on forms of celebration wholly out of keeping with the spirit and purpose of Memorial Day. A day set apart to do honor to the dead ought not to be celebrated in the same spirit that is shown on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation. Yet it has come to be so. A very small percentage of those in the large communities gather in the morning reverentially to do honor to the memory of those who fought for their country in its hour of need. The vast majority ignore the day entirely. To them it is merely an opportunity for pleasure and for recreation, a day for picnics, dances, and the other usual entertainments of a midsummer holiday.

It is not urged that all should participate in the ceremonies of the day, though it would be better for all and for the country if they were to do so. No one wants mere formal and conventional homage paid to the dead soldiers or through them to the great cause for which they fought. It ought to be that gratitude and patriotism would bring forth a spontaneous tribute from every man and woman of American blood or imbued with American traditions; but for some years there has been growing a tendency to leave the ceremonies of the day to those particularly interested and to treat the day itself as a day of rejoicing. That those who do not appreciate the spirit of the occasion should take advantage of it is

perhaps not reprehensible, though the lack of appreciation is to be regretted; but they should at least so far respect the feelings and desires of those to whom the day has a deep meaning and significance as to refrain from boisterousness and mere levity. There are many wholesome and inoffensive forms of amusement not at all incompatible either with the spirit of Memorial Day or with personal enjoyment.

While it has not been considered one of the duties of your Aides to create a proper recognition of Memorial Day in a general way, it has been their privilege and pleasure to connect the youth of the schools in a decorous observance of it; and the success has been greater than the most sanguine had indulged the hope for.

Your attention is especially directed to the report of the Special Aide representing Minnesota, who states that on Memorial Day there were 15,000 school children in the parade, headed by a *living flag* made up of 273 children; and at the public gathering exercises they were surrounded by 7,000 citizens, and were eloquently addressed by a Grand Army comrade, and then the children sang the songs. Surely, this is "patriotic teaching."

It gives me great pleasure to embody in this report a proclamation by the governor of Minnesota, calling for a proper recognition of the day. It is doubtless one of the foremost causes for the unequalled observance wherein the children occupied so conspicuous and important a part. It is worthy of emulation by the governor of every State of the Union.

Memorial Day is the Grand Army's birthright. Around it should be drawn a circle, the line of which should only be crossed in an attitude of contemplative reverence. The sacred enclosure has been baptized with sacrificial blood, and it holds a covenant that none but those who offered his life should touch and live.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

Again that day approaches about which cluster the tenderest associations of the nation,—

MEMORIAL DAY.

For almost half a century the beautiful custom of decorating the graves of soldiers has obtained. Most of the States of the Union, including our own, have by proper legislation set the seal of approval upon this custom by setting this day apart for filial rites of remembrance and for the payment of a just and deserved tribute to those who, forgetting all save love for country, enlisted in the war for the preservation of the Union.

True ancestor worship—this tribute from grateful, loving children to

the heroic forefathers who fought to preserve to their heirs a land free from encumbrance, and who wrote their last testament with their own blood, that all the world might read.

In the great family struggle Minnesota played no fledgling part. The first State to offer her sons for the sacrifice and the last to withdraw them from service, her story is written in the language of Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Nashville, Vicksburg, and a hundred other battles where valor and courage made heroes of men. Those who rest beneath the mounds in the North and South can no longer tell of their deeds, but the mound is in itself a story of patriotism, love, and sacrifice. And it is to those mounds that we are privileged to go on Memorial Day and by floral and other decoration show our reverence and affection for the heroes of the nation.

It is therefore taken for granted that no unnecessary labor will be performed on this day of hallowed memories, either in the home or business world, and all citizens of the State are urged to lay aside their cares and duties for that day, and generally join in a due observance of the customs which prevail,—to find some form for showing veneration, to express some tender thought for the departed. The drooping flag, the evergreen, the flowers of the field, should become proper symbols, typifying the resurrection of the body; and all these we may find at hand to express the gentler emotions of the heart and soul.

The race of heroes has not become extinct. The passing of the soldiers of 1864 is at hand; but the records of Santiago and Manila remind us and bear noble testimony that at any call to duty American sons quickly respond, testifying that heroism and patriotism are imperishable.

Let us, then, with one accord gather together, with unity of spirit, with one purpose, and without stint do homage at the shrine of the departed heroes of our country, and thus honor ourselves in the performance of a sacred duty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the capitol, in the city of St. Paul, this fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1905.

JOHN H. JOHNSON,

Governor.

Attest:

P. E. HANSON,

Secretary of State.

FLAG DAY.

At the same time the circular for Memorial Day was issued one was distributed for Flag Day, as well as an address to the American people, urging universal recognition of the day, as set forth in the following words:—

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AIDE IN CHARGE.
479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
April 19, 1905.

COLONEL

Special Aide.

Comrade: The one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the American flag will be celebrated on Wednesday, June 14. According to a custom now established it should be celebrated with a brilliant display, and from every housetop it should float in becoming recognition of an important event. The enclosed letters to governors of States and Department Commanders are for your information to guide you to action. It is desirable that a supreme effort should be made to secure recognition in all schools through special exercises devoted to its history and achievements.

Every Grand Army Post in your Department should be informed of the movement for a general observance of the day, and to this end they should be supplied with copies of this circular and the address enclosed. If you have no means at hand to freely distribute both, make your wishes known to these Headquarters.

Superintendents of education will doubtless assist you in distribution of this literature. They have means, facilities, and patriotism, and need only to be reminded.

The newspapers, if requested, will publish this address; and every effort should be made to spread this gospel of peace far and wide.

Comrade, an important mission is assigned to you, and your patriotism will prompt you to an extraordinary effort to perform it. Let the crowning glory of your loyalty, as the Grand Army marches at "double quick" to its final victory, be the establishment of a custom to be observed to the end of all time, reverence for the flag and the display of its virtues.

Let the people be stirred to a depth of feeling hitherto unknown until every building, public and private, every home, humble or palatial, shall be decorated with the emblem that illustrates freedom and liberty in the highest sense. On this day and in this way every growing child may be taught that the flag stands for nobility and equality.

The children of to-day will be the rulers of to-morrow in this land where the people rule; and, if properly educated, security will prevail and honor be everlasting.

Yours fraternally,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
*Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and
Patriotic Education in Schools.*

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

FLAG DAY.

With the sunlight of a new-born day, Wednesday, June 14, will be the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the Stars and Stripes.

The custom inaugurated by proclamation and steadily growing into a general observance of the celebration of the creation of this emblem of liberty wrought out by a determined people now prevails, and this day is the banner day of the republic.

IT IS A FLAG OF BEAUTY.

Its stripes of red illustrate the blood of freemen shed for freedom from oppression; its parallel stripes of white, the purity of purpose. Its stars are brilliants, multiplying as the years pass on, which are set in an azure sky covered by the heavens, where omnipotence reigns. It is a flag of triumph, crowned with victory, carrying no spoils of war or other trophy of conquest beyond an establishment of unblemished peace.

Every American citizen, every unchained bondman, every being relieved from oppression, every exalted woman, every child of equality, will recognize its mission to uplift the nation above the avarice of mankind.

It floats to-day through eternal space; and, as it is lowered at night where the world sleeps, it is raised at morn where the world awakes.

It is becoming, therefore, that on this anniversary day it should fly from every masthead, every steeple, every housetop; and, as we celebrate the birth of human life with breath untainted or purpose undefiled, so should we celebrate the coming into being of an emblem whose life has been untarnished with greed or rapine. As it soars above us, we should realize that its wings are not spread in false ambition's flight, its conquests have not been heartless nor tyranny its mission.

Every lover of his country will honor his flag, and no honor can be too great or profuse for our token of peace inspired by the Divine will.

The influence of proper reverence for the brilliant symbol of "peace on earth and good will toward men" will increase our exaltation as a nation, and be a defence against injustice and a warning against trespass.

Let us accept it then as a seal of promise, legalizing our birthright as American citizens dwelling together in harmony, brotherly love, and family unity.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and
Patriotic Education in Schools, Grand Army of the Republic.*

In addition to the foregoing, there was issued a call to all Department Commanders, urging their assistance to secure a general observance of both Memorial and Flag Days. This was met with a generous response, and the General Orders issued at the time were prolific in earnest and eloquent appeal for the fullest recognition of the two days so uniquely the creation of the Grand Army of the Republic. Much of the progress made in this direction is the result of the hearty and patriotic indorsement given and orders issued.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AIDE IN CHARGE.
479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
April 19, 1905.

.....
Department Commander.

Dear Sir and Comrade: Enclosed herewith I beg to hand you copies of circulars being issued to Department Aides, who were appointed by Commander-in-Chief Blackmar on your recommendation, relative to Memorial and Flag Days.

Confident of your approval and readiness to assist in every possible way for the proper observance of both occasions, you are earnestly requested to give extended notice in such General Orders as you may issue and in all other possible ways encourage your Aides in their effort to promote patriotism and illustrate their continued loyalty.

A call from you for all comrades to display their flags on these days and to remind their neighbors of the priceless benefit the flag bestows upon them through the principles it represents will have much effect, and the nation will be stronger if the children are taught what the flag cost and what it insures.

It is a grand flag. Let all who suffered for it and rallied around it hold it forth as an evidence of American heroism and sublimest patriotism.

Yours in F., C., and L.,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
*Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and
Patriotic Education in Schools.*

There were also sent to the governor of each State and Territory the following appeal, to which is due much of the improved recognition of the natal day of the flag, to save the honor of which so many lives were sacrificed and hardships endured :—

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AIDE IN CHARGE.
479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

April 19, 1905.

GOVERNOR

.....

Sir: As you are aware, the patriotic custom of recognizing June 14 as the birthday of the flag is extending more generally year after year, and the beautiful display of the emblem of the liberty and glory of our country on that day will most fittingly celebrate the anniversary.

In the name of those who offered their lives a sacrifice for the Union, and in memory of those who fell in defence of its banner, I would respectfully request your co-operation in rendering assistance for a proper observance of the day. May I ask you to issue, at the proper time, a proclamation to the people of your State? The following is a specimen of one issued in 1901 that has a true ring, and is in keeping with the true spirit of loyalty that so universally prevails within our borders:—

FLAG DAY PROCLAMATION.

The American flag is universally recognized as the emblem of liberty and justice. Beneath it brave and loyal hearts beat with pride and devotion. To the oppressed it affords the inspiration of hope. To each of our citizens it guarantees individual liberty and protection to personal and property rights. The fire of patriotism never burned more brightly than to-day. It is, therefore, eminently proper that we unitedly show our regard for the Stars and Stripes and our love for our common country. An approved custom abides of appointing a day upon which the flag is displayed upon public buildings, private residences, and business houses. In accord with this commendable custom,

I,, governor of the State of
....., do hereby designate , June 14, A.D. 190 , as

FLAG DAY

and heartily recommend a general display of Old Glory throughout the day. Let it appear in evidence everywhere, over church and school-house factory and dwelling, public and private building, illustrating our faith in all it represents.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the capitol, this..... day of June,

.....
Governor.

Attest:

.....
Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be in our country's cause,

Sincerely yours,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
*Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and
Patriotic Education in Public Schools.*

Eleven governors responded to the call,—namely, those of Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Doubtless many of those not responding to the call were deterred because of a supposed lack of legislative authority. Notably was this reason given by the governor of Connecticut,—a reason which will not be applicable in that State in the future because of the enactment of a law secured through the influence of the Grand Army making it obligatory.

THE ACT.

The governor shall annually in the spring designate by official proclamation, the fourteenth day of June as Flag Day; and suitable exercises, having reference to the adoption of the national flag, shall be held in public schools on that day, or, in case that day shall not be a school day, on the school day next preceding, or on such other days as the school visitors, board of education, or town school committee, may prescribe.

It is greatly to be desired that, encouraged by the comrades of Connecticut, a similar law shall be established in all the other States and Territories.

Perhaps no effort put forth during the past brought larger returns than the earnest endeavor to arouse public recognition of the anniversary of the day when Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the banner of the country. Special exercises appropriate to the day were held in an increased number of schools under special direction of superintendents of education, and through the ready response of the press, which published far and near the "Address to the People," with, in many cases, editorial comment. The people responded by displaying the flag abundantly from places of abode, warehouses, churches, and ships, until, as the Department reports show, the country seems to have unanimously adopted the sentiment; and there will now be an established custom throughout the entire breadth of the land. In frequent instances the clergymen of all denominations selected patriotism for a discourse from the pulpit on Sunday preceding Flag Day.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

Among the most impressive customs of the Grand Army is that of attending divine service on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day. To worship the God of battles is most appropriate for soldiers. It is a recognition of holy authority and, to a great extent, sanctifies

the necessity of war. A reverential soldier tends greatly to remove the impression so generally prevailing that soldiers have no religious thoughts. Church exercises, when devoted to patriotic themes, are impressive and beautiful. A flag-draped church is a becoming and inspiring spectacle, hence it was made a feature of the plans for the year to bring the Sunday-school scholar to be a participant in the Grand Army service, where, with pure and simple chorus, they brought melody well tuned for the occasion; lightened many a saddened heart, and imparted to weary comrades courage to pursue the rest of the march toward the final camp where peace abides, and the tents are pitched for an everlasting rest.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

It has been reported that military instruction in public schools is growing to be considered an important feature of the curriculum. The drill taught has not advanced greatly beyond the "setting up,"—a sort of athletic exercise,—and the necessary discipline and march in case of fire. In many sections the high school has monopolized Military Instruction, and is producing fine, well-formed specimens of American youth, who will successfully defend the flag, or carry it forward to protect the weak, should necessity arise. A few calls for instruction from among the retired officers of the army, as provided for under the Act of 1904, have been made; and there are many Corps of Cadets connected with the higher grade of schools which are a credit to the school where they are trained, and to the country itself, in the defence of which none will be found more trustworthy and ready.

PATRIOTIC TEACHING.

Patriotic teaching within the schools is not only above reproach, but entitled to the highest praise. From the many reports hereto attached, it may be gathered at a glance that wonderful progress has been made. Preceding all patriotic holidays occurring while schools are in session, it is now an almost universal custom to devote one day to patriotic exercises, and it is an inspiring spectacle to behold an assembly of bright, intelligent children gathered together to illustrate, with essay and epigram, song and declamation, the virtues of such illustrious characters as Washington, Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, who are set forth as brilliant and noble examples to encourage an emulation of their highest character.

There is nothing done in the whole country more valuable for its perpetuity and safety than these periodical special exercises of a

patriotic character. In truth there can be no estimate made to measure the value of the impressions absorbed by the youth now numbering thirteen millions, who are so soon to be parents of an additional thirty millions, who will be taught by them to love their country and stand forth for the flag. There is no spectacle so stirring as that of the children—perfect in decorum and bright of intellect—performing their part in the exercises which have a meaning all can appreciate and even the youngest understand. Conspicuous in the display are the comrades of the Grand Army,—the real, moving figures in this panorama of the most wonderful and serious crisis of the country's life. What intense expressions of wonder and emotion appear upon the countenances of spell-bound children, listening to the words from the lips of those who took part in the conflicts and are characters of the story they relate, revealing to the expanding mind the real price in blood and treasure and anxiety and sorrow which was paid to ransom the country which had become involved, the country now so free and powerful! To the youth our comrades not only appear to be soldiers and heroes, but demigods to be worshipped and revered. One could not count the mental resolves of the earnest throngs of boys and girls who desire to become great as Washington to throttle tyranny, or Lincoln to unshackle slavery, or Grant to be merciful in victory, or McKinley to deliver oppression or to uphold the flag that waves for all mankind,—a warning to trespassers and transgressors, a blessing of universal peace.

It is gratifying, indeed, to be able to place before you convincing evidence that the method of developing national pride, enlarging patriotic emotions, and creating love and honor for the flag through the medium of teaching in public schools, has attracted prominent attention and thoughtful consideration in foreign lands, even to expressions of favorable comment on public occasions by prominent officials of the government they serve. The following cablegram from England of May 30, published in the *New York Herald*, attracted my attention and astonishment. It is a splendid compliment to every American, great or small, who has in any degree contributed to patriotic teaching in schools; and, as it did not give honor to all of those to whom honor was due, a reply was prepared and published, as a matter of justice to those who have been foremost in stirring the hearts of the people, who now so fully recognize the value and importance of what has been accomplished.

CHIDES ENGLAND FOR FLAG NEGLECT.

GIBRALTAR'S GOVERNOR, SIR GEORGE WHITE, CONTRASTS AMERICA'S EXAMPLE IN TEACHING CHILDREN PATRIOTISM, AND PRAISES PRESIDENT AND STATESMEN.

LONDON, TUESDAY.—The text of a speech delivered by Sir George White, governor of Gibraltar, at Gibraltar on Empire Day (May 24, the anniversary of the birth of the late Queen Victoria), has just reached London. Sir George based his speech on a recent address by Mr. Choate, the former ambassador, on the subject of patriotism.

The governor said that England was sadly lacking in education in regard to patriotism, compared with the United States, where a vast and increasing population enjoyed the blessings of peace and unequalled wealth, which meant the sinews of war, and where statesmen headed by far-seeing President Roosevelt neglected no opportunity of educating the children of the nation to honor the flag above all else. Sir George said that England's omission in this essential was a notable blot, and fraught with dangerous potentialities.—*Extract New York "Herald," May 31, 1905.*

JUNE 3, 1905.

To the Editor of the New York "Herald":

I was very much interested in the article published in the edition of the *Herald* of May 31 referring to the text of a speech delivered by Sir George White, governor of Gibraltar, at Gibraltar on Empire Day (May 24, the anniversary of the birth of the late Queen Victoria), wherein he made a comparison favorable to America against England, concerning the teaching of patriotism to the children of the schools. Having been honored with the charge of this matter by the Grand Army of the Republic for the past seven years, I feel much gratified that the work which has been done by the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, has been noticed abroad, and has received so high a compliment as the favorable comment of Sir George White. It would be an interesting story indeed to follow the history of patriotic teaching in schools under the auspices of the Grand Army since the first flag presentation at a school in New Orleans during the Civil War to the present time. Foremost in this work has been Lafayette Post No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic of this city, which, in addition to presenting hundreds of flags to educational institutions on this continent, sent to the schools of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaii many hundreds of 4 x 6 bunting flags, with smaller ones for saluting purposes, and forms of salutation exercises, until it was relieved by the United States government, which now furnishes these flags by the thousand for educational purposes. It is also gratifying to be able to report that at all times assistance has been cheerfully rendered by the government in giving its recognition of the patriotic fervor of the Grand Army of the Republic by furnishing free transportation, making public mention and commendation through its highest officers, notably the late President McKinley and former Secre-

tary of War, Elihu Root. It may not be generally known, nevertheless true, that through the instrumentality of the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps most of the Northern States have enacted laws requiring public schools to fly the flag at all times while they are in session. Not only are the children taught patriotism, but the public generally are annually reminded that the birthday of the flag is June 14; and all citizens are requested to display the colors on that day. It has been my privilege to issue an address yearly for several years similar to the enclosed, and publishing it widely with the aid of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, and the press throughout the continent and the island possessions, with the result that the 14th of June is now widely recognized as Flag Day, and is so designated in several States by special proclamations issued by the governors.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No portion of this report is more gratifying than to be able to testify to the loyalty of the superintendents and others officially connected with public instruction. In every instance, as far as the knowledge has come to hand, these conscientious officers have proved their loyalty to country and their honest endeavor to promote the welfare of the pupils in whose interest they have assumed a great responsibility, and it is a reflection of their worth to be able to bear witness to their cheerful willingness to render every assistance in their power for the proper study of patriotism. At the approach of all patriotic holidays, during school sessions, they have not only permitted, but directed, that a day should be set apart for appropriate exercises, and in many States have issued unique and attractive manuals, devoted to patriotic programmes, appropriate themes, and inspiring songs. Flag Day has been recognized in many localities; and appropriate exercises have been authorized to commemorate the day and the occasion of its designation. Co-operation with the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps has been liberal and painstaking, and in several places flags for schools have been listed with the general supplies. This will doubtless be most gratifying, as it tends to secure for all time, after the Grand Army shall have made its final march and has left to succeeding generations so rich a legacy as the plan of intensifying patriotism, a system of tuition on patriotic lines. The Grand Army must pass away; but its history will remain, whose pages shall reveal the most remarkable lessons ever taught for the welfare of man, except those of the Teacher divine. With this created feature of school discipline fully established and so unqualifiedly indorsed, comrades of the order may

resignedly depart at the end of their devoted lives, leaving the testament of their legacy to such faithful executors as the school authorities, to whom they will have assigned their interest for proper administration.

A MENACE TO PATRIOTISM.

On two occasions during the past year my attention has been called to the public utterances of the heads of two prominent educational institutions, which savored, if not of disloyalty, of un-Americanism, the term for which during the Civil War was coined as Copperheadism. Their bold assertions in opposition to patriotic teaching in schools, in the presence of the young who are instructed to regard their words as those of wisdom, are dangerous, perhaps, and should be denounced in no uncertain tone. Smothering an impulse to publicly arraign the two offenders noted, lest dignity might be given their utterances through notice, their heresy has been permitted to moulder in their own minds, leaving it to the National Encampment to determine whether a denunciation of their doctrine is advisable or whether it should be left as an abnormal creation to be noticed as the production of rare freaks of nature attractive only as curiosities, the anatomy of which cannot be explained. Anarchists may applaud the sentiments of such men, but the spirit of the loyal saviors of the flag has been imparted to millions of youth who have learned what the flag represents, what it has cost in treasure, human life and heartache, what it has guaranteed to the oppressed; what it promises to the downtrodden; what it reveals and protects, until the "safety in numbers" of those who believe may be assured, if, peradventure, the weeds growing in the fields where patriotism has been sown shall, taking nourishment from the soil enriched at the expense of toil and sacrifice endeavor to choke the growth of the desired product.

FLAGS FOR SCHOOLS.

One of the principal problems to be solved in connection with patriotic education is that of providing flags for schools. Hitherto, wherever furnished,—and the schools without them are few in comparison,—the contributions have come from private sources, and in many instances have been provided from the personal resources of Special Aides,—a glowing tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the veteran who helped to save it from disgrace. In addition to other attendant expenses necessary to perform the duties of the office, it has in many cases been a personal sacrifice of some comfort deserved by himself and family. As education is in political economy considered necessary for the welfare of the nation, certainly

patriotic education is none the less so. The supplies for common education being furnished by the State, why not the flag, which is the text-book of patriotism? I have no doubt that, with special attention given to this feature of work before us, it can be accomplished that every appropriation for school supplies shall include a flag, bright and glorious, for the campus and for every room, where it may be saluted with reverence and pride, as the opening and closing exercises of every school day.

It is my pleasure to report that every known request for a flag has been met, obtained from loyal Posts and patriotic friends, where the locality had not within its space resources of its own; and in all cases it has been a condition of the gift that it should be presented and received in a public manner with becoming ceremony.

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without mention of one instance of presentation, noteworthy because of locality and inspiring because of the general enthusiasm it created. A suggestion from Salt Lake City, by the then Department Commander, H. P. Burns, that, of the two hundred and eighty school-rooms there, only eighty had flags, it would be a worthy bestowal if, by any means, all could be provided, inspired me to place the subject before the Flag Association of Lafayette Post No. 140 of the Department of New York. The result of the hearty response of this loyal Post was that on June 14, Flag Day, at Liberty Park, Salt Lake City, two thousand persons assembled to witness the grand spectacle of two hundred ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ feet) bunting flags, carried by two hundred lovely girls of the schools, were publicly presented and received, and addresses made by the governor and mayor, accompanied by songs of the children and the welcome shouts of the multitude. It was an inspiring occasion, and will doubtless result in the possession, by every school of the State, of a real flag to replace the painted representation on the walls, which in many places is the best that has been provided. The exercises closed with the singing of "America," amid the waving of three thousand miniature flags, and an exhibition drill on the parade ground of the high-school cadets.

THE PHILIPPINES AND PORTO RICO.

If encouragement in flag work is necessary, it may be found in the reports from the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. Remembering the welcome of the flag at both places, which to the number of many hundred had been presented to the schools by Lafayette Post, and desiring to know whether the worn ones were replaced, the salute maintained, and exercises consistent with patriotic holidays continued, an inquiry of the commissioner of education of each place

was made, and, to my delight and gratification, received the following letters. Comment is unnecessary. The plain facts are sufficient to encourage us all, and the result a reward satisfactory and complete. Thousands of flags supplied annually to the schools of the island possessions by the United States government, following the lead of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a compliment, indeed, and can be quoted at times when the scoffer and pessimist uncovers his unhallowed head.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

SAN JUAN, Feb. 6, 1905.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of January 20 referring to the use of the American flag over school-houses. It is with pleasure that I inform you that every school-house in Porto Rico is provided with an American flag, which is raised every school day. In locations where it is possible to do so, the flag is raised with appropriate ceremonies, including the salute and the oath of allegiance given by the children. In every case every effort is made to instill a due reverence for our national ensign, and I feel that we may safely say that in no part of the United States does the flag on the school-house have a greater significance or perform a greater mission than it does in this island. We feel that the children who are being trained in our public schools are learning lessons of patriotism and of love and respect for American institutions which cannot fail to be of tremendous effect in the final Americanization of this people.

We have at the present time about eleven hundred and fifty public schools. Flags are furnished to all of these schools by the Department, and it is intended that every flag used shall be kept in good condition.

Yours truly,
(Signed)

E. W. LORD,
Assistant Commissioner.

KBH-978.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

SAN JUAN, March 7, 1905.

Dear Sir:—I have at hand yours of the 21st ult., and am very glad to note that the disposition of this Department in supplying flags to the public schools meets with so hearty approbation. It is, however, possible that, as you may not fully understand the situation here, our act has seemed more remarkable than it really is. The Department of Education of Porto Rico furnishes all supplies to all the public schools of the island. It is, therefore, but natural that flags should be so furnished, since, if they were not provided by the Department, they could not be obtained for any schools. We issue no printed instructions in regard to their use. The superintendents of the various districts have from time to time given special instructions, but in general the rule is that the flag is to be raised

over every school-house on every school day and on national holidays. One of the most inspiring and pleasing sights which it has been my good fortune to observe in Porto Rico is the evident interest of the children of the public schools in the flag and its significance. I recently had the pleasure of visiting one of our interior towns to which the only means of approach is over a mountain trail. There I found a large and enthusiastic body of children drawn up at the side of the public plaza to take part in the regular morning exercise of flag raising. As I approached, the children were singing "America" in English, and were very evidently putting their whole soul into their music. At the close of the singing the flag was raised, while the pupils saluted and repeated the words of the pledge of allegiance. The exercise closed with the singing of the "Star-spangled Banner," and the children marched to their respective class-rooms. Such exercises may be seen in any part of Porto Rico, and give to the American visitor a feeling that the future of Porto Rico as a part of the United States of America is assured.

Yours truly,
(Signed)

E. W. LORD,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION.
MANILA, P.I., March 22, 1905.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
MR. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, 479 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your inquiry of January 30, I have the honor to advise you that more than four thousand United States flags have been distributed since the establishment of this bureau for the use of the schools throughout the archipelago. About two thousand of these are serviceable at the present time. It is our intention to order from the United States an additional supply of three thousand 4 x 6 flags, to be distributed during the coming school year. It has been our practice, in so far as the supply has permitted, to require the flying of a flag over every school-house in the islands.

I wish to thank you for the circulars just received, in which is recommended the adoption of a formal exercise for the daily raising and lowering of the flag. The adoption of some such form cannot fail to add greatly to the significance of the practice.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) DANIEL B. BARROWS,
General Superintendent.

SCHOOL HISTORIES.

As recommended by the last National Encampment, the Committee on School Histories has been discontinued, and the subject referred to those in charge of Patriotic Education in Schools, where it properly belongs. In my circular of Nov. 25, 1904, to Department Aides is the following paragraph:—

"If school histories covering the history of the Civil War contain sentiments that appear to you to be disloyal, I will consider it a favor if you will procure a copy, and forward it to this office, provided this can be done without expense to yourself. Otherwise advise me of the title only."

No copies of histories have been sent me, titles furnished, nor comment made. Hence I conclude that there are no seriously ill effects being produced, and that, perhaps, you will agree with me that it is not always wise to excite a somewhat dormant opposition.

AMERICAN CIVICS.

There has been great progress during the past year in this branch of our work, but it is chiefly owing to the assistance of the Woman's Relief Corps, who through its National Patriotic Instructor, Kate E. Jones, distributed prize badges for the best essays on patriotic subjects. Through the plan adopted there has been a more general effort to induce pupils to express their thoughts concerning vital matters. Thousands of essays have been received by the Committees of Examination; and wonderful, indeed, has been the product. It would be a glowing tribute to the intelligence and patriotism of the youth, so soon to take our places, if all could be printed. The following is a specimen:—

ESSAY THAT WON BADGE.

R. MARSHALL MCGAW, A PUPIL OF THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ON
"PATRIOTISM."

At Thursday's session of the Boys' High School, Principal Robert S. Birch announced that R. Marshall McGaw had been awarded the beautiful gold badge offered by the State Encampment of the Woman's Relief Corps for the best essay on "Patriotism." The award met with general satisfaction. Following is the paper in part:—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

In reply to this query I most emphatically answer "No." Ever since the founding of nations, men have been willing to die for love of country. We have always found men, when they were needed, ready to give their homes, their fortunes, and even their very lives in defence of their native land. This is the true spirit of patriotism,—a spirit which has endured throughout the centuries, and will endure until the millennium.

All American citizens are loud in proclaiming their patriotism; but

many of them claim that they have no opportunity of showing it. In patriotism, as in everything else, we must make our opportunities. The professional man and the merchant, by taking a little time from their business and devoting it to politics, could show their patriotism by bettering the present political condition. The mechanic and the workingman, the people as a man, have their opportunity at the polls. They can cast their votes for the man best suited for the office, regardless of party lines. This would do much for America to-day. The school-boy of to-day who has learned to love his country by reading the history of the men who have achieved much for that country can, by studying diligently political economy, commercial law, and the advantages that can be secured to his country through trade, accomplish much in retaining and increasing the prestige of the land of his birth. The women of the land may show theirs by bringing up their sons and daughters in such a manner that they shall ever be ideal patriots.

One is likely to think of patriotism and heroism as synonymous, but there is a wide difference. A man is first a patriot, and then hero. It is the spirit of patriotism that lends a man courage enough to sacrifice his all. Washington, Greene, Grant, Lincoln, and hosts of others loved their native land first, and did their heroic deeds afterwards.

This country is offering to her people an unparalleled opportunity to show their patriotism through self-sacrifice. America has the greatest resources of any nation on the globe, and from them can be obtained untold wealth.

We want more men like Jacob Riis, who, although a foreigner, has proven, after residing in this country for forty years, to be one of our best patriots. He has done more to eliminate the slums of our country than any other single man. He did it at great personal sacrifice, and because he loved beautiful America, and saw that by hard work he could rid her fair face of one dark blot. America would take a still higher place among the nations if we had more women the type of Miss Helen Gould,—women willing to sacrifice, as she has done, that their native land might be more beautiful.

It requires patriotism of another type for a man to go to almost certain death without a companion,—a most despicable death,—that of a spy. In every war, men have gone to that death, alone, unknown, and unknowing. Their names never go down in the archives of history, their deeds never shine in the annals of their country. But some day they will receive a "Well done!"

The patriotism of our women is greatly taxed during a war. They must offer up their fathers, husbands, brothers, and lovers as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country. Think of the gray-haired mother sitting at her window watching, waiting, listening, for the loved one who will not return to comfort her old age. Yet she will never quit longing for that loved one who lies cold and stark upon the battlefield far away. The quiet tears roll down her face, and yet she is happy; for she knows that he died bravely, facing the front and fighting for a good cause. Bereft of her treasure, she sends a silent prayer of thanks to God for having been per-

mitted to send one good, clean, courageous man to fight for their native land.

"To teach them. . . . It stings there! I made them indeed
Speak plain the word 'country.' I taught them, no doubt,
That a country's a thing men should die for at need.
I prated of liberty, rights, and about the tyrant cast out.

"And when their eyes flashed, . . . oh, my beautiful eyes!
I exulted; nay, let them go forth at the wheels
Of the guns, and denied not. But then the surprise
When one sits quite alone. Then one weeps, then one kneels!
God, how the house feels!"

Look at the young maid whose prospects for a bright future are cut short by a cruel bullet. She walks through life alone, sorrowing quietly, patiently waiting for the last trumpet-call which shall join her with her beloved in a land where they shall never part more.

"There's another—not a sister, in the happy days gone by
You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye.
Too innocent for coquetry, too fond for idle scorning,—
O friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning!"

Such patriotism is divine! Yet it is those who suffer in silence that receive the least credit and small praise.

Every man, every woman, and every child should each day strive to make themselves better men and women,—better morally, better socially, better in every way, remembering that by so doing they were raising the standard of their country. It is only people who are pure and courageous in the seeming small things of life who are endowed with the true spirit of patriotism. It is they whose eyes fill with tears of joy at the sight of "Old Glory," and who sing, with hearts full of love,

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

THE AUTHOR OF THE ESSAY.

The author of the prize essay, R. Marshall McGaw, was born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1886. He attended the public schools of Carlisle six years, until thirteen years of age. At this time his parents moved to this city. He was then admitted to the Perklomen Avenue Grammar School, from which, under the wise administration and careful tuition of Miss Fanny L. Hughes, the principal, he passed into the Boys' High School. He is now a member of Class B, with good prospects of promotion to Class A at the close of this school term.

FLAG ASSOCIATIONS.

I wish to recommend the formation of Flag Associations within Posts. I know of only one, that of Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York. Through it thousands of flags have been given to schools without reserve as to territory, race, or creed. By this medium more good has been accomplished in many ways than through any other, the results to be more lasting, the history of the Grand Army of the Republic made more complete, its unselfishness more apparent. Post funds need not be invaded, and through it entertainment and patriotism may join hands. It will furnish employment and beneficial co-operation for associate memberships, and bring closer together the Sons of Veterans, who need not wait until the Grand Army of the Republic expires to be useful.

AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS.

From the readiness with which, from far and near, the following proposed amendments to Rules and Regulations have been approved, the plan, as proposed thereby, will be undoubtedly adopted by the National Encampment. Several Departments at their encampments adopted resolutions favorable to them, and among them were Pennsylvania and Connecticut, which have presented them to a certain extent to the Adjutant-General for promulgation, prior to the encampment, according to Rules and Regulations. These, presented by the Department of New York, are fully set forth in the subjoined text, expressing the several chapters, articles, and sections as they will appear after the adoption of the amendments. It is to the Woman's Relief Corps that credit should be given if the amendments prevail. The plan is the same as the one which has been in progress in that body, and working with practical and business-like measure. Hitherto the Chief Aide in Charge of Patriotic Education would receive his appointment by the Commander-in-Chief sooner or later after the adjournment of the encampment; and a request would be made of the several Department Commanders to recommend comrades for appointment as Special Department Aides, who, in turn, would endeavor to secure county assistants, etc., occupying from two to four months before the work of the year would be in fair operation, and much valuable time lost. Under the proposed plan Department and Post Aides will have been appointed when the Chief Aide or National Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief is appointed, and the business for a whole year may begin at once, with the gain of a quarter or third of a year in time. There will also be the advantage of Departmental and Post responsibility; and those rendering

valuable service will have an official recognition and title, with an authorized insignia of office. In addition to these advantages, Flag Day will have official recognition equal to Memorial Day. It is urgently requested that all representatives to this National Encampment will consider this subject with unusual care, and vote for the passage of the amendments as the Committee on Rules and Regulations may approve.

· RULES AND REGULATIONS AS THEY WILL APPEAR WHEN
AMENDED AS PROPOSED.

CHAPTER II.

ARTICLE VI.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of each Post shall be a Post Commander, a Senior Vice Post Commander, a Junior Vice Post Commander, an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, a Surgeon, a Chaplain, an Officer of the Day, an Officer of the Guard, a Patriotic Instructor, a Sergeant-Major, and a Quartermaster-Sergeant.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Post officers (the Adjutant, Patriotic Instructor, Sergeant-Major, and the Quartermaster-Sergeant excepted) shall be elected at the first stated meeting in December, by ballot, unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent. They shall be installed into their respective offices the first stated meeting in January following; and such installation may be conducted publicly at a special meeting to be held for that purpose, when no part of the opening or closing services or signs of recognition shall be used. (No installation of officers shall be held at the first meeting in January until the Post has been inspected. The installing officers shall ascertain whether or not the Post has been inspected for the previous year. If it has not, he shall proceed to the work of inspection, deferring the installation of officers until its completion.)

At the installation of officers the Post Commander shall appoint the Adjutant and the Patriotic Instructor; and, upon the recommendation of the Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively, he shall also appoint the Sergeant-Major and the Quartermaster-Sergeant, and may remove these officers at his pleasure. They shall enter upon

their duties at once; and all officers, whether elected or appointed, shall hold office until their successors are installed.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 5. The Surgeon and Patriotic Instructor shall discharge such duties in connection with their office as may be required of them.

CHAPTER III.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 2. The officers of each Department shall be a Commander, a Senior Vice-Commander, a Junior Vice-Commander, an Assistant Adjutant-General, an Assistant Quartermaster-General, an Inspector, a Judge Advocate, a Chief Mustering Officer, a Medical Director, a Chaplain, a Patriotic Instructor, and a Council of Administration, consisting of the above-named officers and five members by election: provided that any Department may, at its option, consolidate the offices of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. These officers, except the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Inspector, the Judge Advocate, the Patriotic Instructor, and the Chief Mustering Officer, shall be chosen at the annual meeting of the Department Encampment in each year, by ballot, in the manner prescribed for the election by ballot of officers of Posts in Chapter II., Article VII., of these regulations.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Department Commander shall immediately, upon entering his office, appoint an Assistant Adjutant-General, an Assistant Quartermaster-General, a Judge Advocate, a Patriotic Instructor, and a Chief Mustering Officer, and may remove these officers at his pleasure. He may appoint as many Assistant Inspectors, on the nomination of the Inspector of the Department, and as many

Aides-de-Camp as he may deem necessary. He shall preside at all meetings of the Department Encampment and Council of Administration, shall forward the reports and dues to National Headquarters, and see that all orders received from thence are properly published and obeyed, shall issue suitable charters to all Posts organized in his Department, and perform such other duties as are incumbent on officers of like position.

SECTION 6. The Judge Advocate, Patriotic Instructor, and Chief Mustering Officer shall perform the duties properly belonging to their offices.

CHAPTER IV.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 2. The National Officers of the Grand Army of the Republic shall be a Commander-in-Chief, a Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, a Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, an Adjutant-General, a Quartermaster-General, an Inspector-General, a Judge Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General, a Chaplain-in-Chief, a Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief, and a Council of Administration, consisting of the above named officers and one comrade from each Department, to be chosen by the National Encampment.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The National Officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, except the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General, the Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief, and the Judge Advocate-General, shall be elected annually, by ballot, at the stated meeting of the National Encampment, in the manner prescribed for the election by ballot of officers of the Posts in Chapter II., Article VII., Section 2.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Commander-in-Chief shall enforce the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the orders of the National Encampment and the Council of Administration; and for this purpose he may issue such orders as may be necessary. He shall preside in the National Encampment and Council of Admin-

istration, decide all questions of law or usage, subject to an appeal to the National Encampment, approve all requisitions properly drawn on the Quartermaster-General, and shall hold all securities given by national officers as trustee for the Grand Army of the Republic. He shall appoint, immediately after entering upon his office, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General, the Judge Advocate-General, the Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief, an Assistant Adjutant-General, as many Assistant Inspectors-General, on the nomination of the Inspector-General, and as many Aides-de-Camp as he may deem necessary. He shall appoint all other national officers and committees not otherwise provided for, and may remove these officers at his pleasure. He shall promulgate through the proper officers the national countersign, and may change the same at his discretion, and shall issue to all Departments, regularly organized, suitable charters, and appoint Provisional Commanders in States and Territories where there is no Department organization.

SECTION 7. The Chaplain-in-Chief and Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief shall perform such duties in connection with their office as the Commander-in-Chief or the National Encampment may require.

CHAPTER V.

SECTION 7. The Patriotic Instructor of each Post shall, through the Post Cominander, make a report upon forms obtained from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department within thirty days after receiving notice from the Department Commander, and forward the same direct to the Patriotic Instructor of the Department, who shall, in turn, make a report to the Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief thirty days prior to the meeting of the National Encampment.

The Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief shall make a comprehensive report to the annual session of the National Encampment, rendering the same by Departments, and shall prescribe the form of blanks to be used for the reports of the Patriotic Instructors of Posts and Departments.

ARTICLE XV.

FLAG DAY.

The National Encampment hereby recognizes the fourteenth day of June as Flag Day, to be observed by all members of the Grand Army of the Republic annually, in the display of the United States flag at their dwellings and places of business, to commemorate the

birthday of the flag on the date of its adoption by Congress, June 14, 1777.

ARTICLE XVI.

ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

The Rules and Regulations and the Ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic shall only be altered or amended by the National Encampment, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular annual meeting thereof: provided that such amendments have been approved and are presented by a Department Encampment, and notice thereof has been given by the Adjutant-General at least thirty days before the assembling of the National Encampment. But any section herein may be suspended for the time being, at any annual meeting of the National Encampment, by a unanimous vote.

OFFICIAL BADGES.

Resolved, That the National Encampment designates as the insignia of rank upon the official badge strap:—

For Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief, one silver star.

For Department Patriotic Instructor, silver eagle.

For Post Patriotic Instructor, one gilt bar.

The following reports by Departments will be found full of interest, and, though not wholly complete, the number is greater than before, and a careful perusal will be most convincing that Patriotic Education in Schools is the foremost in importance of any object now engrossing the attention of the order we have the distinguished honor to be considered worthy of membership within:—

ALABAMA.

The interest in the flag is growing in this Department. All our schools are required to float the flag. Most of them do so on special occasions and many all the time. Some schools have "flag drills," which create a great deal of enthusiasm.

A liberal display of "Old Glory" and some bunting was made on Flag Day and July 4. At the Department Encampment I addressed the comrades assembled, who pledged themselves to go home and work. I think it wise to move cautiously and even slowly in the matter on account of a certain few who are not as yet reconstructed, and take advantage of every occasion of any agitation to bring forth the old stars and bars, and have on more than one occasion of public interest so displayed them as to preclude our grand old Grand Army of the Republic joining, as it is against our rules to march in a procession where they (stars and bars) are

displayed. But the masses are loyal to our flag, and this sentiment will grow until it will ere long be universal. Our public press called attention to Flag Day with good results, I believe.

A. N. BALLARD,
Special Aide.

ARKANSAS.

The time since my appointment as Special Aide has been too short to have accomplished more than to lay plans and devise means by which the work of promoting patriotic sentiment may be carried on successfully. Previous to the request for my acceptance of the position of Special Aide I was perfectly ignorant of there being any such office existing in this State. After my appointment I made an effort to learn what had been done, so that I might know where and how to commence, but could not learn of any work having been done or of any literature in existence, and, becoming fully satisfied there was no literature that could be or had been distributed (I know no work had been done), I commenced to study the work before me and the whole situation. I felt of the pulse (as a doctor would say of his patient) of the prominent men of the community. They are Democrats, of course, and largely ex-Confederates, and I found that real patriotic impulses were not only existing, but really alive, and only needed the proper touch to set the great machinery of patriotic life in motion.

But, like the touch of an electric button that sets the machinery of a great workshop going, where the touch of a simple individual or a little child will answer the purpose, however, the right button must be touched.

The display of patriotic sentiment, love of, and devotion to the flag of our fathers, the banner of the brave and the free, on the Fourth of July was a glorious surprise to me, notwithstanding that I expected much. But it was so spontaneous that I nor any one else can claim more credit than every other patriotic citizen.

The great majority of our people love our country in its preserved united sisterhood of States. They love the Union and the flag. They only need to understand the matter, and they will be in perfect accord with us. But here we come to the delicate point of properly handling the matter. We must be aggressive, and not offensive. We must get the facts before the people, and get them to understand what true patriotism is. This, I am sure, I have solved since my appointment as Special Aide. I had not weighed the matter before.

I have the sympathy, and am pledged the hearty co-operation by prominent Democrats (please remember Democrat has not the same meaning here that the same word has in your section) of rank of circuit judge, county judge, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, etc. Of course, Grand Army of the Republic men and Republicans are expected to be with us, and we only need to rouse them to activity. I find, if I work much in this line, I shall have to go down into my own pocket, as I have no treasury to draw from and our Grand Army of the Republic people are mostly poor. I think, however, I can create a limited treasury.

We need a special kind of literature that will be suitable for our people. Our needs are different from those of the North and East. No work in that line has ever been done here that has reached the surface, and now is the time to do it.

When I announced to friends that I had been asked to accept the position of Special Aide, they begged me not to do so, as it would ruin my business (I am an architect); but it has been rather a benefit, if it has affected my business at all.

The little time that I have had to work has brought me in personal contact and touch with people whom I just merely knew by sight before, and rather looked upon them as unregenerated rebels. My work shall be largely to get in touch with the people whom I, as well as others, have not thought of having truly loyal, patriotic souls, who would and could in any way be brought into patriotic sympathy with myself; but the work you have assigned me has changed my mind to quite an extent.

The scope of my work necessarily is narrow, since the time since my appointment is so short. I made a special trip to Little Rock to see Governor Davis, with a view of trying to get him to issue a Flag Day Proclamation for the 14th of June; but, when I got there, the governor was away, and his secretary informed me that he would not be back for a number of days. I had then never met the governor, and supposed I would have to rely on the hearty co-operation of personal friends of his to secure the Flag Day Proclamation, but since have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and feel confident that I only need to call his attention to the matter at the proper time; for I am not at all exaggerating facts when I report to you that our governor (as are our people) is as loyal to the flag as any people anywhere. Only the matter of co-operation needs to be arranged and handled skillfully.

When the new Commander-in-Chief has appointed a Special Aide to succeed me, supposing my term ends with the term of the present Commander-in-Chief, I shall be glad to confer and most heartily co-operate with him. I have some additional work mapped out to be done before the meeting of the National Encampment.

D. C. WURTZ,
Special Aide.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

I have the honor to report having called on the superintendents of schools in Los Angeles and County, in Santa Clara County and city of San José, in Riverside County and the city of Riverside, in San Francisco City and County, in Alameda County and city of Oakland, California, in all of which places I found a welcome, and in some of them succeeded in interesting them yet further. In regard to Flag Day in Riverside I was able to be instrumental, through personal canvas and the use of both daily papers, in seeing the colors flying on most of the business blocks, all the schools (the vacation being on in this county), and on the public buildings inside of the city, except the court-house (newly built), which has not yet gotten a flag suitable for the edifice. In conjunction with members of

our local Post I was enabled to get a vote at the last meeting of the supervisors of the county to purchase and install a pole and procure a suitable flag therefor.

I have with Past Department Commander C. F. Rice, and as a member of his staff, made one pleasant visit to Redlands, where I was privileged to use my influence and raise my voice to encourage an apparently declining Post, which is, I understand, making a new effort to have a sentiment aroused in patriotic fervor.

I have distributed copies of letters to members of all Posts who were detailed to attend to patriotic public education in schools who requested instruction.

Some very remarkable and pleasant details of methods of this kind of instruction were related to me by different superintendents, two of which I cannot forbear to mention:—

One in Horace Mann School (grammar) in San José was a congress in which each State of the Union was represented exactly as in the United States Congress by both senators and representatives. In this way Superintendent Wells has managed not only to teach his pupils the methods of parliamentary bodies, but has brought before them the needs of each State of the Union, commercially and in other business ways, and has taught them how each State and its varied interests are related to the whole; and it seems to me that, if every school (which is large enough) in our whole country should adopt this method, it would be one of the most practical ways of teaching patriotism.

I venture to recommend this as worth the attention and consideration of this Department of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The other thing which deserves especial mention may, as indeed also the one which I have already mentioned, be already known to you.

About twenty years have gone by since its happening. It occurred in one of the schools in Oakland at that time the Board of Education named a new school in honor of the immortal Lincoln. The city named the square in which it was located "Lincoln Square." The pupils, with ceremony, attended by the military band from the Presidio at San Francisco, and encouraged by the presence of the commander of that military post, some naval officers from the Mare Island Yard, the mayor of Oakland, and other dignitaries, planted a Lincoln tree, which has flourished in the soil, a bit of which came from every State in the Union and all the (then) Territories, as also a handful each from the graves of many national patriots. Could not many such trees be profitably and suitably planted to the encouragement both of the present and successive generations of pupils in our public schools?

S. A. WHITE,
Special Aide.

CONNECTICUT.

I have the honor to present to you this my first annual report as Special Aide of the Connecticut Department, Grand Army of the Republic, on Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Public Schools.

Being new in this work, results perhaps are less apparent than they might be otherwise.

Through the untiring co-operation of our efficient Department Commander, William C. Hillard, we have succeeded in securing an Assistant Aide in every Post in the State, sixty-five Posts in all, except one. This cost us much time and correspondence. We have found difficulty in securing the consent of many comrades to appear before the schools on Grand Army of the Republic Day, partly from over-modesty or lack of time or failure to appreciate its importance, one or all of these together.

In the State we have about 1,900 schools, public and private, in which are about 210,000 scholars.

In a very large proportion of these schools the flag is daily displayed, either on the building or in the rooms, or both.

The tendency is toward displaying the flag in the school-room, probably because exposure outside soon destroys them.

A small number of schools have military drills, but mostly as a gymnastic exercise.

Nearly all the schools have a flag salute and patriotic exercises on all patriotic days, particularly the birthday of Washington, Lincoln, and McKinley, Grand Army of the Republic Day, and Flag Day, June 14.

All these days were better observed this year than ever before. There is also a growing tendency for the children to take a prominent part in the observance of Memorial Day. Never before was this as marked as this year.

Through the kindness of the Hon. C. A. Hine, secretary of the State Board of Education, we were enabled to distribute through the State schools five thousand flag salute leaflets without expense to us or the State.

We have sent out about two hundred leaflets of observance of Flag Day to all the papers of the State, and they have quite generally been published and commented upon; and, as a result, Flag Day has been more generally observed this year than ever before.

Much other literature has also been sent out over the State to Aides, Grand Army of the Republic Posts, newspapers, etc.

Many of our Aides have done excellent work, but I may especially mention Comrade Francis B. Allen, of Hartford. Through his labors Hartford has been stirred as never before in our line of work.

We early saw his Excellency, Governor Roberts, and requested him to issue a Flag Day Proclamation.

He sincerely regretted his inability to do so, as the law did not provide for it. We put the matter in the hands of Aide Francis B. Allen, and he had a bill put through the General Assembly requiring the governor annually to issue such proclamation. The bill became a law just too late for this year, but stands for the future.

This year was the first that Grand Army of the Republic Day has been observed as an official day. We have, therefore, been blazing the way for the future.

At times we felt that we were on uncertain ground, not having precedents to follow.

I have thoroughly enjoyed the work, though almost limitless. Am

much impressed with the immeasurable good that may be accomplished through this Department of our Grand Army of the Republic work.

I appreciate as never before the immense work you have done in this Department for these many years, and the deep and lasting obligations we are all under to you for it.

With gratitude to you and all my co-laborers for unfailing kindness and courtesy, I now beg to submit this report.

D. R. LOWELL,
Special Aide.

DELAWARE.

I have the honor to report again my pleasure as Aide on Patriotic Education in Schools.

Being unable to get the number of schools in the State, I give figures for city of Wilmington only:—

Number of schools in the city	29
Number of pupils in the Department	48,125

All schools in city visited by Grand Army of the Republic comrades.

We are nearing the day in May that renews that sadness of heart for our dear dead comrades, whose memory and heroism we will never forget.

The school children look upon that day with a feeling of reverence for the comrades with whom they associate in scattering flowers upon the graves of our deceased soldiers and planting Old Glory upon each silent mound.

Flag Day, with all the name implies, is observed in all our schools with that spirit of patriotism that is being taught to our children either by the presence of a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic in his suit of blue in the school-room or by the influence of our patriotic teachers.

Memorial, Flag, and Washington's Birthday are legal holidays, and the children have exercises of a patriotic nature in the schools.

The flag floats daily upon all school buildings, and it is an imperative duty for the janitor to be prompt in having Old Glory floating to the breeze each morning.

When all our comrades have passed away, this feeling of patriotism, as taught by inspiration, one heart in unison with another, will live and continue to grow.

All schools recognize national holidays. The State law requires the school-houses to fly the old flag daily.

WILLIAM G. BAUGH, JR.,
Special Aide.

FLORIDA.

When I agreed to assume the office of Aide under your direction, I had a small idea of its duties; but my age and other difficulties make it impossible for me to be of any service whatever to you and the noble aims to which you are striving. Much as my soul is in the cause of Patriotism,

I shall have to be only a well-wisher in the cause. The obstacles in the way of successful work on my part are: first, my age and the infirmities that have come upon me in the past year, as I shall be seventy-two September 8; second, the want of money to carry on the work as it should be in railroad expenses and in letters and printing, etc.; third, the State of Florida, as regards its public schools, is so far behind all Northern States that the superintendent of our high school here in Eustis dare not give me an hour or half-hour even to talk to the pupils on Washington's Birthday,—patriotic holidays are not known in Florida; fourth, our schools close before Memorial Day and Flag Day, so there is no opportunity of having the schools co-operate with us on these days; fifth and last, our former Department Commander, Marcote, did all he could to assist me. The present Commander, Owens, has not recognized me, but has put Comrade DeLancy on his staff to that position.

W. W. JAMES,
Special Aide.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

I regret having delayed your report, but I have waited in hopes of receiving something from my Assistant Aides; but so far none of them have made any report to me. I appointed fifteen Assistant Aides, furnishing them full instructions and circulars as received from your office. I sent the "Address to the People," calling attention to Flag Day, to all the principal newspapers in the State, with request to publish; and I fail to find on examination of the files of exchanges that a single paper has published the address, except one in our own city. I mailed request to the governor to issue proclamation, but have not seen any such proclamation. Several superintendents of schools have replied that they raise the flag over the schools, but do not approve of the salute. Five flags have been presented to the schools in our city and colony, and the salute is generally used. The reason: we are a colony mostly of Northern people. The Southerners, though they profess to be loyal, do not make much showing of their loyalty through patriotic ceremonies. Travellers through the State report many flags floating over the schools, but I have no means of ascertaining the number. I do not use the regular blank report, because, as you see, I have no statistics on any point. I do not think patriotic instruction can be made a great success in this Department, but perhaps others with more time and means at their command can accomplish more than I have been able to do.

Duly appreciating the great work you are doing, and hoping the time may soon come when the North and South will work harmoniously together along all lines of patriotic work, when all shall feel and realize the blessings of liberty and Union with one country and one flag in the greatest and grandest nation that ever was or ever will be,

J. R. GREEN,
Special Aide.

IDAHO.

During the past year some progress has been made in this Department, as follows:—

1. I have had much more co-operation in this work from comrades throughout the State than I had last year.

2. I wish to call special attention to the kind assistance rendered by the State superintendent of public instruction, Hon. Miss May L. Scott. Herself the daughter of a veteran of the Civil War, she has exhibited a high degree of patriotic interest in the work of this Department. She has sent out to the teachers and school officers about 2,000 copies of the Flag Day circulars issued by your office, and has thus introduced to a large number of the people of the State the subject of patriotic thought and interest which the observance was intended to promote. No doubt the fruits of this effort will appear for many years to come.

3. I had the honor to call the attention of his Excellency, the governor of this State, to the matter of the birthday of the flag, and on behalf of this Department of the Grand Army of the Republic to ask that he issue a proclamation asking the people to specially observe that day. He very promptly and kindly consented to do so, and I am sure the members of the Grand Army of the Republic may feel that the heart of Governor F. R. Gooding is in the right place on this question.

4. At the State Sunday-school Convention held at Mountain Home on June 13 to 15, inclusive, the observance of Flag Day was made one of the features of the programme. On Wednesday, June 14, the convention spent an hour in consideration of this subject. The history of the flag was presented, the origin of Flag Day as at present was explained, showing that it has been brought to prominence by the Grand Army of the Republic, and the hour closed with recitations by young people of some of the most striking eulogies of the flag by some of the great orators of the past, and by Drake's poem on the American flag.

In conclusion, I will say that I believe from the interest that has been manifested in this subject by my comrades and by the Woman's Relief Corps that Idaho will not be found lagging behind in the development of patriotic spirit and purpose in the days to come. I desire to express my thanks to the officials of the Department of Public Instruction and to my comrades of the Department of Idaho, Grand Army of the Republic, who have aided in this patriotic work in any manner.

H. A. LEE,
Special Aide.

IOWA.

I take pleasure in sending this report as Special Aide in Charge of Patriotic Education. I am sorry that the report must of necessity be informal. I have not been able to collect such statistics as I would be glad to furnish you.

In a general way permit me to say that Iowa seeks to stand for the best things. She is proud of her citizenship, proud of the rising generation, and therefore she seeks to promote true patriotism in the youth.

Your Special Aide has sought to co-operate with the superintendent of public instruction in circulating proper literature to promote patriotism. The superintendent sends to all the schools a manual suggesting proper methods for observing national days. I take pleasure in mailing you a copy of this manual.

The Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps seek to assist the schools in inculcating patriotic ideas. In a large number of the towns these two organizations make at least a yearly visit to the schools. In many schools the day selected is Washington's Birthday. In others it is Lincoln's Birthday. In many others it is Memorial Day or the day preceding the time for memorial exercises. When the day preceding Memorial Day is chosen, it is usually customary to appoint a comrade for each school building, and this comrade addresses the children. The children, as a rule, have a prominent part in the memorial exercises. Often they sing patriotic selections, many times they have a part in the parade, and frequently they carry the wreaths for decorating the graves. I have communicated with the Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic to ascertain just how many schools have had the assistance of the Grand Army in celebrating patriotic days, but he informs me that there are no such statistics on this point.

Iowa has about nineteen thousand school-rooms. About one-third of these are graded schools. The Grand Army certainly visits many of these graded schools. It must not be inferred that the subject of patriotism is neglected in the country schools, far from it. It is probably taught as effectively there as anywhere else. The beautiful emblem that floats over every school-house is itself a silent but powerful teacher of patriotism.

Some schools salute the flag daily, others salute it only on patriotic days.

Flag Day was quite generally observed throughout the State. The governor issued a proclamation calling upon citizens to observe the day. Many churches were decorated with flags on the Sabbath preceding, the pastors calling attention to the anniversary just at hand and commending the observance of the day. Your Special Aide had the privilege of addressing the eleven hundred teachers of the Iowa State Normal School on that day, and he had constantly in mind, not the eleven hundred present, but the many thousands of children with whom these teachers come in such close contact.

I take pleasure in submitting this report, regretting that the statistics are not fuller, but realizing at the same time that some of the most important things cannot be covered by statistics.

W. W. GIST,
Special Aide.

ILLINOIS.

I have the honor to report that the past year has been one of faithful endeavor in the field of patriotism in the Department of Illinois. Many Posts of the Grand Army are rapidly decreasing in membership, and a few are making their last stand. Nearly a regiment of our comrades have

reported to the Grand Commander for duty on the other side of the dark river. All are growing old, but none are faltering. Those who remain will stand by the flag of the Union to the end.

Early in the year the Department Commander, Robert Mann Woods, issued his General Order No. 10, naming one comrade in each of the one hundred and two counties of the State as Aide-de-Camp in charge of military instruction and patriotic education in schools in this Department, directing them to report to me.

This duty was assumed by the comrades named, and on February 22 I addressed to each of them a letter of advice, leaving each Aide free to adapt his further procedure to the special circumstances in his county.

The result has been more definite and effective work than heretofore. I am now receiving reports of which the following is a type:—

ALFRED BAYLISS, *Chief Aide-de-Camp in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education, Department of Illinois, and Special Aide for Illinois to the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.*

My dear Friend and Comrade: I have the pleasure to report to you that your instructions, by circular of Feb. 22, 1905, in regard to the observance of Memorial Day by the school authorities and the pupils of the public schools, and the veterans of the Civil War, of Peoria County and City, have been carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

Many of the county schools had been previously dismissed for the year, but those which were yet in session had patriotic exercises on a day shortly preceding the 30th of May.

The city schools of Peoria, under a general plan outlined by Superintendent N. C. Dougherty, gave the greater part of Monday, May 29, in each of the several large district buildings, to exercises appropriate to the occasion, in which comrades of the Grand Army and ladies of the Grand Army had prominent and conspicuous parts.

I am most respectfully your obedient servant,

HALLER E. CHARLES,
Aide-de-Camp.

I enclose also, as part of this report, a copy of circular No. 72 issued from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the material for which was collected by the county Aides, and to whom special acknowledgment is due.

In conclusion, I am glad to be able to report that the spirit of genuine patriotism in this great Department is alive and active. It extends to the school districts. Our people believe, and act up to their faith, that, if a child is trained in the school, he is likely to become a good citizen of the State. He will not fail to act the man in great emergencies, even in the emergency of war.

ALFRED BAYLISS,
Special Aide.

INDIANA.

My report for the year is somewhat brief. I issued circulars calling attention to Decoration Day and Flag Day. I sent copies of your address. I have also called favorable attention to "Rules and Regulations as they will appear when Amended as Proposed," writing especially to Colonel Sackett, Commander Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana.

It seems to me that there is great reason for encouragement in our patriotic instruction in the fact that we have so many men of high character sacrificing personal gain for the sake of serving the country.

W. F. STOLL,
Special Aide.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

I have but little to report this year in addition to what I did say in my report of last year. I do not know of any increase in the number of schools in our cities that have embraced the provisions of the act whereby they may secure a retired United States officer or non-commissioned officer for military instruction in their schools. The question of so doing is still being earnestly considered in some localities. There are three or four schools in the Indian Territory making use of the provisions of said act. I doubt not but in the near future this number will be increased.

Flag Day was observed in more places in the Territory this year than last. Quite a number of our papers gave notice of the day, and an account of the historical incidents and particulars connected therewith. Most of our schools are closed June 14, but those that had not had their Commencements observed the day. The Flag Day Proclamation from your headquarters was distributed. When our Territory becomes a State, and we have the proper State officers to bring such matters to the notice of our people and communities, it will greatly increase the attention of our citizens to all such patriotic observances.

LYMAN F. STROTHER,
Special Aide.

KANSAS.

I wish to report to you as to the progress of patriotic instruction in Kansas.

We have a people that can be relied upon for true loyalty and devotion to the flag. As long as the old veterans remain, there will be no lack of devotion to the flag. I think the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas is composed of as loyal and brave men as can be found anywhere. It has been my privilege to address them in all points of the State. My allusion to "Old Glory" never fails to meet a hearty response from the old veterans.

Our public schools are controlled by teachers that are patriotic. The flag drill is gone through with very often. I find that most of the schools have a flag or flags of their own. Some of the teachers do not have the

flag exercise every day. They think that it is not best to have it so often, the children may lose interest in it. I am inclined to think they are right. I am not in favor of having the flag on the school buildings every day. They become soiled and ragged from constant exposure, and their appearance depreciates the effect. I think they ought to be raised on Flag Day and on all patriotic days. Then they will be fresh and attractive. The Woman's Relief Corps have adopted the plan of presenting a large beautiful silk flag to the high school in the place where the Department Encampment is held. A very fine flag was presented at Parsons this year.

The Senior Class of the Preparatory Department of Midland College at Atchison erected a fine steel flag-staff on the campus, and presented the college a fine flag.

The resolution you sent was duly presented to the Department Encampment, and unanimously adopted.

B. F. BOYLE,
Special Aide.

KENTUCKY.

The work of another year has come to a close. It has been a year of toil and success in the fruitful field of labor. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps have been especially active in promoting the observance of Memorial Day and Flag Day and in special patriotic exercises in the public schools. In Bellevue the day following Memorial Sunday was devoted to patriotic exercises in the public schools. This was a very interesting occasion. The children and visitors enjoyed it very much, and the impressions made will not soon be forgotten. The exercises consisted of music, song, and recitations. The Daughters of America presented a flag to the high school of Bellevue on Thanksgiving Day of 1904. There was a very large concourse present, the various patriotic orders of Bellevue and Newport participating. Addresses by prominent citizens, among them Colonel James Ellis and the principals of the public schools of Bellevue and Newport. When the flag was hoisted, it was greeted by three rousing cheers.

We can report progress for Kentucky. The grand old State of Henry Clay has redeemed herself, and taken her place in the front rank of patriotic devotion to the flag and the cause of patriotism.

JOSEPH FABER,
Special Aide.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

I desire to report that Flag Day was observed very generally in this city. Flags were hoisted on public buildings and many private institutions.

Not a school in the city that does not fly the flag throughout school term, but there is room for improvement in teaching the history of the flag to our children.

Flag Day has not yet been made a holiday here, but it is hoped the General Assembly will take up the matter with a will.

The Department of Louisiana and Mississippi and Department Commander C. W. Keating are in full accord. The Department Commander joins in all patriotic movements, and encourages the comrades; but the Department is poor, and therefore financially disabled. But the old comrades, whose patriotism will not down, still stand by the colors and salute the flag.

Our good wishes to you and the Flag Association of Lafayette Post No. 140.

O. PILMAN,
Special Aide.

MAINE.

I herewith submit my first report as Special Aide. My appointment coming somewhat late in the year, I have been unable to accomplish all I had desired, especially in regard to securing the county Aides. Realizing this a very important adjunct in carrying on the work of patriotic instruction, I prefer to wait until a comrade from each county can be secured who has the time to devote to the work, and who will give it his hearty and enthusiastic support. I secured a hearing at the Department meeting, where I urged upon the comrades the necessity of individual effort, and especially that the children have some part assigned to them in their Memorial Day exercises. The request was received with enthusiasm, and I think in many places has borne fruit.

I have done everything in my power to secure a speaker of national reputation for the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction now being held in this city, but I am sorry to say without success. In October, however, there is to be another teachers' convention, at which time I am in hopes something will be done in this direction. I have distributed to the Posts throughout the State your circulars regarding Memorial and Flag Days, together with my own circular. Throughout the State Memorial Day has been more generally observed than ever before. At Portland a very interesting part of the day's programme was the part taken by a uniformed company of Grandsons of Veterans, who helped to decorate the graves of the nation's dead. It was a very interesting and impressive ceremony. The State superintendent, as well as a number of local school superintendents, and many of the leading newspapers throughout the State, have assured me of their hearty support.

JAMES W. BRACKETT,
Special Aide.

MARYLAND.

The effort to introduce patriotism in the public schools of Maryland has again received an impetus and a well-marked advance in the anticipation of the reception of the remains of that naval hero of the Revolution, John Paul Jones, at the capital of our old Commonwealth, Annapolis, this month. Such lessons, vividly impressed on our young at this time, continue to rivet the sentiments of such heroes on the hearts and minds of the whole generation.

The sincere and loyal believers in popular government in this State hope and pray that patriotic education has, through the commendable efforts of the press and the fair and just political leaders of both parties, so far impressed the voting majority that in passing judgment this fall on the proposed iniquitous amendment to the State Convention, they may prevent the contemplated disfranchisement of many of her truly loyal and deserving citizens.

This amendment almost amounts to giving power to the registrars to say to each voter at the polls, Unless you understand the construction of Maryland as *we* "understand" it, you cannot vote. Truly, it appears that, as the *Outlook* on a recent comment on the situation says, "this amendment is proposed, not in the interest of the government of the people, for the people, and by the people, but in the interest of the government of the machine, for the machine, and by the machine."

Your representative was more than pleased at a strong exhibition of patriotism at the magnificently managed concerts of the great Christian Endeavor Convention recently held in Baltimore. The choir of 2,400 young ladies and gentlemen, when closing the exhilarating and impressive song, "The Stars and Stripes," suddenly brought forth from their concealment 2,400 flags, and, waving them in unison with the inspiring strains of the volume of music, so thrilled the audience of 16,000 sympathetic hearers that they *en masse* immediately stood up, and "returned the wave" with their handkerchiefs. It is such object-lessons as those that encourage the loyal youth to revere the emblem which means so much in the estimation of those who struggled for the preservation of all its stars and stripes during the dark days of the '60's.

As far as your Aide is informed, the State of Maryland has a unique experience in that there has been dedicated during the past year a church paid for by Comrade Charles J. Hull, of Durham Post No. 3, about nine miles from Baltimore, in which it is enjoined in the deed that in each year, on the second Tuesday of May, memorial services shall be held for the deceased comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. With a view of expressing their appreciation of this commendable effort of our comrade, Department Commander General R. N. Bowerman has appointed a committee who have ordered a chaste and beautifully designed memorial window to be placed behind the pulpit, with the Grand Army of the Republic badge in its normal colors in cathedral glass, this being a constant reminder and educator, if need be, for the worshippers, that, next to devotion to the Almighty, we should be loyal to our country.

The Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, continue to indorse and aid all the efforts of your representatives in Maryland, where the flag of the free continues to wave over every school-house.

Your Aide is also under obligations to the State Department Commander and his staff and to the several assistants in the Posts throughout the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. LANE TANEYHILL,
Special Aide.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The patriotic work of Massachusetts Department placed in my charge by appointment as Special Aide has the past year been pursued along lines found to be useful, practical, and to a degree effective in preceding years, nothing new in form of general circular or literature having issued from my office. But I have kept in close touch with those specially designated to have charge of patriotic work in the several Posts of Massachusetts Department through correspondence, and have supplied literature in my possession, when it has been asked for, and have given advice as to methods of work to the best of my ability, when it has been sought.

The seed-planting of previous years has resulted in a state of affairs in the public schools of the State which is highly gratifying. As a rule, the teachers take the initiative, invite the comrades to visit the schools, and are sure to have exercises prepared that thrill with delight the hearts of the old comrades. The contrast between this hearty, enthusiastic co-operation and the state of affairs when comrades of whom you are a conspicuous example began this "patriotic crusade" not so many years ago is, to one who has watched the trend of affairs, not only gratifying, but full of promise. But we of the Grand Army of the Republic must not—for we cannot justly—claim all the credit. I have noted the work in this State with some care, and am sure it is at least an open question if, in methods pursued, enthusiasm, and tact in reaching results aimed at, the Woman's Relief Corps is not entitled to the palm of excellence. Of course, I speak for this Department only; but here it is certain that in the matter of supplying flags for school-rooms (small silk flags for daily use), in arranging effective and pleasing exercises, and on kindred lines, they have done that which should entitle them to the gratitude of comrades everywhere.

The section where I have my home has its "Lexington" and its "Bunker Hill." April 19 is a legal holiday in the State, June 17 is made so by universal consent. Between these two dates comes the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our national emblem. But, if the first two named overshadow the Flag Day, the latter event was not overlooked. The daily and weekly papers almost generally called attention to the event in advance, many of them gave the story of the flag with somewhat copious illustration, and the general display of "Old Glory" would have given you great satisfaction.

CHARLES S. PARKER,
Special Aide.

MICHIGAN.

When in February last it was proposed to me to accept the honorable appointment of Special Aide, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, for Patriotic Instruction in Public Schools, to relieve Theodore E. Potter on account of his poor health and advanced age, it seemed to me impossible to add more to the many duties claiming my time and strength. But I recalled the emotions of my boyhood at the sight of the flag and singing of patriotic songs, and resolved, as one of the young-

est survivors of the Civil War, having enlisted and entered the ranks in Illinois in 1864, just after passing my fifteenth birthday, that I would try to keep in touch with the youth of our State and nation, and help keep alive and growing the spirit of loyal devotion in their minds and hearts for the banner we comrades saved untarnished for them.

First, to reach the largest number without cost to the Department, I procured at personal cost from the Rocky Beach Benevolent Association a full page in the *Orphan's Voice*, a quarterly published by the Association. Ten thousand copies were mailed to most of the newspaper editors, county school commissioners, principals of schools, Woman's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic, etc.

Two special items marked the matter published:—

1. Twenty dollars were pledged for the best incidental sketch of a regimental flag written by a comrade who had carried or followed it. The result was disappointing. So few comrades have clear recollections of events directly connected with their regimental colors. It is pathetic proof of failing faculties. With us will pass away the knowledge of incidents that made regimental flags sacred to us. Could that knowledge have been preserved for our sons and daughters, they would prize more highly and keep more sacredly the old flags, and the public archives would be enriched by the record of events associated with them. Is it not worth the special efforts of the comrades, to whom in every State the proposition is open for the coming year?

2. The teachers and pupils were requested to aid in forming the

SCHOLARS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Motto: Obedience and kindness in the home and school, personal integrity, humanity, loyalty to our country's flag everywhere.

Application for Enrolment: I desire to be enrolled as a member of the Scholars' Patriotic League. I indorse and will endeavor to practise the principles of its motto.

The object of this organization is to promote unity of sentiment and action in laying the foundation of good citizenship in early life. "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."

1. Number of schools in Department, 7,200.
2. Number of pupils, 400,000.
3. Number of schools visited by Grand Army of the Republic comrades, not reported.
4. Number of schools displaying flags daily, probably one-half.
5. Number of schools using flag salute, not reported.
6. How many salute leaflets have been distributed? Not reported.
7. How many schools recognize national holidays by patriotic exercises? Almost every school.
8. Is Flag Day (June 14) generally observed? Yes.
9. How many schools give military instruction and drill the scholars? None heard of.
10. How many schools have prize contests for patriotic essays? About 100.

11. How many newspapers published the leaflets "For More Patriotism" and "Rally to the Colors"? In many cases.

12. Is there a law in your State requiring schools to fly the flag? Yes.

13. Did the governor of your State issue a proclamation calling for the observance of Flag Day (June 14)? Yes.

The fourth and last special effort has been to keep alive and extend the prize essay contests on patriotic subjects.

Three classifications of school grades were made:—

1. Seventh and eighth grades.

2. Ninth and tenth grades.

3. Eleventh and twelfth grades.

The subjects assigned were:—

1. Ulysses S. Grant.

2. Thomas Jefferson and his Influence on the American People.

3. What, in your opinion, was the decisive event in favor of the Union cause during the Civil War? Your reasons therefor?

Several hundred essays were written, in many cases school principals and teachers selecting the best to read to the Department.

To each classification were awarded three prize medals: first prize, gold; second prize, silver; third prize, bronze.

The Department of Public Instruction took an active interest in the contest, and gave twenty-six diplomas of "honorable mention" to that number of most meritorious essays.

We do well to inculcate patriotism in our children, lest, like those who squander the hard-earned fortunes inherited from their fathers, they let slip from them the glory, prestige, and power of the flag and country we secured for them by so much expenditure of blood and suffering.

WINIFRED SCOTT SLY.

MINNESOTA.

My appointment came so late that I did not get to work until the year was almost half gone.

To organize this Department thoroughly has been my desire. To this end I have decided to appoint, with the approval of my Department Commander, Colonel C. F. McDonald (who, by the way, is co-operating with me, and giving me his hearty support in this work), Special Aides of one comrade from each Post in the Department and one sister from each Woman's Relief Corps and Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Circle, these Aides to have charge of the work in their several localities. Said Aides have not all been selected as yet, for this work will be largely in the public schools; and they will not get to work before September.

FROM LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE.

I took a cue from Burnside Post No. 8, Washington, D.C., and have proposed to place in every school-house in this Department a picture of "From Log Cabin to White House." To this end circulars were issued,

a copy of which is enclosed; and about four hundred were presented by the several Posts on Memorial Friday.

My own Post (Acker No. 21) purchased seventy-five for the city, parochial, and private schools, each to receive one picture.

Many Posts in Minneapolis did the same. St. Cloud, where the Department Commander lives, also contributed to the good work. The town of Detroit, through Commander J. J. Wilkins, received and distributed twenty-six copies to the schools in their vicinity.

Pictures have been placed in the schools of Zumbrota, Owatonna, Ada, Wadena, Princeton, Bemidji, Winona, Park Rapids, Rushford, Fairmont, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

At St. Cloud and Sioux Rapids and many other places the presentation of the pictures to the schools was made a special feature on Memorial Friday, and the local papers gave ample notices of the proceedings with favorable comments. "This picture," says one, "very effectively portrays the life of Abraham Lincoln, and is a very valuable object-lesson for the youth of the land."

MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

On Memorial Sunday I was invited to visit the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday-school in the city. I had with me the Color Guard and colors from Acker Post and the bugler of Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, Colonel J. E. Casley, with his bugle. The Color Guards, Comrades Chapron and Skiff, were old veterans, nearly eighty years old. With their bright blue blouses and brass buttons, gray hair and whiskers, and silk flags, they certainly made an imposing spectacle.

My subject, "Patriotism," was handled in two sections. First, definition. You cannot divorce patriotism from Christianity. The cross of our Saviour and the flag of our country go hand in hand together. The close was a description of the battle of Allatoona Pass in Georgia, Oct. 5 and 6, 1864, where General Corse, with two thousand men (the Minnesota Fourth being of the number), was surrounded by General French with six thousand Confederates, who demanded a surrender of his command and over one million rations stored for Sherman's march to the sea. Corse told him to "come on," and then one of the fiercest conflicts of the Civil War ensued, continuing for over eight hours, during which time Sherman signalled from Kenesaw that "he was sending reinforcements." The battle was won, and Sherman's army had rations enabling it to make the march to the sea.

It is from this incident that the old army songster, George Root, wrote the gospel song,—

"Ho, my comrades, see the signals waving in the sky.

Hold the fort, for I am coming, Jesus signals still,"

and from which so many thousand Christians the world over have received inspiration to better living. The school sang the hymn amid the waving of "Old Glory."

The second part was a rehearsal of my former story of the "Battle

Hymn of the Republic," of which I wrote you an account. Talk as you may, this weaving of incidents of the Civil War into our talks to children awake in the hearts of the young a new interest, not only in us old veterans, but in humanity at large, for which "Old Glory" stands to-day.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day as never before was observed by our people. The governor's proclamation is herewith enclosed, and it breathes the air of just such ozone as our people are made of. In all the exercises the little ones were invited to take part, joining hands with the veterans in singing the good old songs or in keeping step to the peal of the fife and the beat of the drums.

This year the Living Flag, made up of two hundred and seventy-three children, marched at the head of over fifteen thousand school children, and then were seated surrounding the speakers at the Grand Army exercises, where over seven thousand citizens listened to a masterly address by Judge Charles G. Burton, Past Department Commander of Missouri. Beautiful sight!—the little throats swelling in sincere devotion, as they sang

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,"

and

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee we sing," etc.

Our Department Encampment in March, at my suggestion, and on the recommendation of the Department Commander, Colonel Harrison White, adopted a resolution placing all patriotic and educational work of this Department in charge of the Special Aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and authorized him to spend \$75 in this work. This will be done this year under my direction, largely in encouraging the high-school scholars of the State to study and write about what we did and its benefits for humanity at large, about the campaigns, the battles and leaders of our great Civil War. I know no other method by which to make a more lasting impression upon the minds of the youth of our country than to induce them to study our country's history.

This Department is fully in accord with me in pushing this matter, and the success of the past two years warrants us in continuing. In making his annual report last year, Department Commander White insisted that the Department authorize a continuance on this line, and in addition on this subject I recommended that special prizes be made a local as well as department feature of commencement exercises in our public schools, comrades and Posts to give prizes for the best essays presented; and in some of the larger towns, notably Wadena, by Comrade George A. Whitney, and Stillwater, by Comrade Byron J. Mossier, this was done. In these cities prizes were offered, and in many schools every child wrote an essay on subjects connected with the Civil War.

The prize essay on General Grant, submitted to Commander White the past year, as did those of the preceding years, under my personal supervision, showed unusual ability and research for high-school scholars. This is made a special feature of the annual encampment.

The prizes are distributed, and the winners are entertained as the guests of the Department during the encampment, thus bringing a new factor into the proceedings of our annual gatherings, which is enjoyed by old and young.

FLAG DAY.

Flag Day, June 14, in this Department was an unusual occasion, and never again will we have such another. The Legislature last winter, at the suggestion of the Grand Army of the Republic Department Encampment, made an appropriation therefor, and authorized the old flags (stored in the old State House) to be moved, under the direction of a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the handsome new State capitol building, now being completed. This committee, consisting of General J. W. Bishop, L. W. Collins, J. C. McDonald, J. M. Bowler, J. H. Abbott, D. L. Kingsberg, C. F. Hansdorff, and C. R. Fix, had arranged for a grand event in the history of the State. Proclamation by the governor was made May 16. Ample provisions were made for the assembling of the survivors of the Civil War belonging to Minnesota regiments. Reduced railroad rates were offered. Provisions were made to entertain and care for the veterans and their families. Reunions of the several regiments and detachments were held in the vacated rooms of the old capitol, where for forty years the dear old flags, so tattered and torn, had "stood guard" in the main corridor, where many an old veteran has brushed away the "human rain" as he stood with uncovered head gazing at the emblems of the liberty he loved better than he did his life. At these reunions officers were elected for the ensuing year, and guards were appointed to carry "these precious jewels" to their last resting-place in the beautiful white marble palace prepared for them by the State.

After a most elegant dinner given by the Woman's Relief Corps of this city the surviving veterans of all the regiments from this State, under their own officers, were assembled on the east and south campus of the old capitol, where General J. W. Bishop, former Colonel of the Second Regiment, and the ranking surviving officers received the old flags, and placed them in the hands of the guards to be carried to their last resting-place. What a scene! What emotion! What memories! Tenderly they bore them amidst the hushed voices and tear-dipped eyes of the thousands. After receiving the flags, the Color Guards (many of them had carried the same flags through the fire and smoke and shot and shell of a hundred of the fiercest of the battles of the Civil War), surrounded by the surviving veterans of the several regiments, marched out of the campus, escorted by the "living flag," composed of school children, and, soon after, joined by the United States troops stationed at Fort Snelling, under the command of Brigadier-General Cary, United States Army, and the Minnesota State militia, through the streets of our city, followed by the Department of Minne-

sota Grand Army of the Republic, five hundred strong, led by Department Commander McDonald and staff, national, State, and municipal officers, invited guests, and over ten thousand school children,—certainly the most imposing exhibition of veneration and reverence ever witnessed in any State of this great Union. The procession, led by Brigadier-General L. F. Hubbard and staff; the "living flag," composed of school children; the old flags carried by the old guards; the survivors of the Civil and Spanish-American War, United States Army, and State militia, national, State, and municipal officers, and the little children,—the whole State alive to the occasion; the public and private buildings decorated with bunting and "Old Glory"; the street alive with humanity from curb to property line; bands playing and the hush of death permeating every sound, and yet the two hundred thousand people on the streets of this capital city each striving to do honor to the old boys "they have for yet a little while and then no more"; the flags tattered and torn, riddled with bullets in the hands of "wayward brothers,"—emblems of peace and humanity precious to those who loved them and bore them to a successful and peaceful ending,—was immense in its grandeur.

After passing through the streets of our beautiful city, they were received at the State capitol by thousands and tens of thousands of citizens with uncovered heads and sincere devotion, and then placed securely in the receptacle prepared for them by the State of Minnesota.

The parade in itself was one of the most impressive spectacles ever witnessed in the United States. Of course, the veteran regiments, with their battle-wounded flags, was the main feature of the parade; but the most impressive, perhaps, was the "Living Flag," composed of two hundred and seventy-three school children, dressed in red, white, and blue, with caps coming well down over their heads, and wearing capes of appropriate color, the larger girls marching in front, the red and white heads sloping towards the rear ranks, which were filled with little tots, scarcely out of the kindergarten. Of the thousands of children, less than five thousand were from the city schools. The parochial schools turned out *en masse*. Over four thousand Catholic children were said to have marched. The children kept in line like well-trained soldiers, and made a pretty rear-guard for the column headed by the soldiers, every regiment (Minnesota) in the Civil War and several batteries and squadrons of cavalry participating, carrying in all thirty-six flags that had been carried to victory in nearly one thousand hard-fought battles.

In receiving the flags at the old capitol, General Bishop said:—

"It becomes my duty as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements to place them once more in the worthy hands of the men who carried and defended them in the days and years of the Civil War.

"Worn and faded as they are, they speak more eloquently than human tongue could speak to the gray-haired old soldiers who shared their exposure to the pitiless rain, the scalding sun, and the choking dust of the tedious campaigns, and who bore them into the hell of shot and shell in the hours of battle.

"The hundreds now here present stand for the thousands who marched under these colors in 1861 and 1865.

"Many of those brave boys laid down their lives at Gettysburg, at Chickamauga, at Vicksburg, and on many other battlefields, on the picket line or the tiresome marches, or in the cruel hospitals, where the best and strongest wasted to death under the merciless disease and wounds.

"And let us now carry these old flags once more, keeping step, as best we old fellows can, to the old-time music, and then put them to rest in the new capitol, there to remain an object-lesson in patriotism long after the men who carried and followed and loved them so well shall have passed from earth."

And, in receiving the flags at the new capitol, Governor J. A. Johnson extolled the services of the soldiers as the preservers of the nation, and dwelt on the importance of the citizens of Minnesota fighting corruption and dishonesty in public life as the old soldiers had fought the enemy on the battlefield.

Archbishop Ireland, himself a Minnesota veteran and a member of Acker Post, delivered the oration of the occasion, and among the many good things he said:—

"Dear old flags, tattered and shattered, storm-beaten and bullet-bored, to you our hearts go out in sweetest love, in fondest embrace. The tears bedewing our eyelids bespeak the emotions welling in our souls.

"Dear old flags, receive our salute, most sincere in its tenderness, most plenary in its effusiveness.

"Dear old flags, precious and sacred are the memories you evoke, meaningful and rich the lessons you impart.

"The old flags borne by loyal sons of Minnesota through America's mighty war in defence of the oneness of the life of America, borne ever stainless and blameless, borne ever with firmest resolve to die or to conquer, borne at last to resplendent victory.

"The old flags! They are the pride of Minnesota: they are her treasure. Honor as Minnesota may, never will she pay to them tribute too high. Guard them as she may in loving care, never will she guard them beyond their claims to her abiding vigilance.

"Old flags, look down upon us, smile to us. Do you know us, the old soldiers who marched with you, who camped near you, who fought with you and for you, who would have died ten times over to avert from you one blemish or disgrace?

"Old flags, others love and honor you,—none with hearts so sincere, so affectionate, as do your own old soldiers.

"Old soldiers, speak to the flags as your hearts bid you speak, speak to them for your own selves, speak to them for the old comrades whom shot and shell did kill, whom fever did consume, whom one after another succeeding years have been yielding up to the clamors of death. For yourselves, for the old comrades, old soldiers, give your salute to the old flags. Your last public salute it will be. Never again will they ask you to march beneath their folds, never again will they revive for you so vividly as they now do the scenes of olden days. Into your last public salute to the old flags put, old soldiers, the fulness of your heart's best and sweetest love.

"The old soldiers! Oh, they are passing away, steadily and fast, as the leaves beneath the autumnal winds. Death is relentless. Even across the rejoicings of this significant day it has stretched its insolent hand to snatch off the noblest of the noble, him whom the old flags should have sought out with deepest eagerness of loving recognition, the intrepid leader of Minnesota's wonderful charge at Gettysburg. Comrades, with bowed heads, with quivering hearts, we pronounce his name, Colonel William Colville.

"What guards and upbuilds State and nation is patriotism,—patriotism, unselfish, all-consuming, prompt to every sacrifice. Who, seeing the old flags, reading their lessons, drinking their inspirations, is not the patriot—the martyr, if need there were—in defence of America, in defence of all that America stands for, in defence of all that makes for the welfare and the greatness of America? Who, seeing the old flags, will not be fired with love somewhat akin to that which the old soldiers bore to them, and will not swear to them death-daring allegiance? The sight of the old flags, methinks, should instantly quell every evil passion, awaken every noble aspiration, impel to every highest deed of patriotism, and thus forever make America and American institutions safe from every peril in time of peace, in time of war,—safe from every peril, from foes without or foes within her every border.

"The old flags! For aye the palladium of Minnesota, the palladium of America.

"Mr. Governor, the old soldiers present to your keeping the delight of their hearts, the old flags. Old flags, good-bye."

I cannot close this report of "Flag Day" without recording the glorious passing away of one of God's noblemen, Colonel William Colville, who led the charge of the First Minnesota at the battle of Gettysburg. This grand old fearless leader came to this city the evening before to enjoy the meeting of his old comrades. His poor old frame riddled with bullets, scarcely able to walk, yet this was the day of all others. Flag Day! Had he not for over forty years carried in his body the "heavy weight" of lead from rebel guns that shall warrant him in saying good-bye to those dear old flags on this memorable occasion? Could he not once more look into the faces and shake the glad hands of his comrades on this day of all days? Who had a better right to the "seat at the head of the table" where McGregor of old sat? Who of all these heroes of the Civil War has suffered more? Ah, none! and he came; but, after passing a quiet and to him a joyful evening with his comrades and friends, he returned to his bed to sleep the sleep of a "just man made perfect."

He never saw the sun again, but was found that Flag Day morning lying on his bed, with his noble head resting upon his hand. He looked with a smile into the face of his God. Mourn we of the living. His memory is a delight. His peaceful going and his joyful entrance into the "mansions on high" was all we could ask for ourselves.

His remains were carried by survivors of his old regiment to the State capitol, where thousands with uncovered heads and bereaved hearts passed in review beside his casket. Here it remained under guard by Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, till removed the next day to Cannon Falls, to rest beside his wife, escorted by delegations of national and State officers, members of his old regiment and citizens.

Please carry to the Commander-in-Chief my love, and accept for yourself the assurance of a faithful friend in

ISAAC L. MAHAN,
Special Aide.

NEBRASKA.

It is my privilege and honor to report with extreme satisfaction that through the assistance of energetic and zealous county Aides I am able to lay before you the results of another year's progressive labor.

Immediately upon receiving reappointment as Assistant Aide for this Department I consulted with the Department Commander, and in his General Orders No. 8, issued Dec. 16, 1904, he particularly called the attention of every comrade to this the now most important branch of our Grand Army work, and announced the appointment of seventy-six comrades as Assistant Special Aides to take charge of and forward under my supervision the work in their respective counties.

For their guidance and instruction I issued a circular.

As far as possible the efficient county Aides, who had previously rendered valuable services, were reappointed; and I am assured by correspondence with them and others, and by conversations with citizens and educators from all parts of our State, that the teaching of patriotism has continued without interruption, and the work along this line has been pursued with unabated interest during the present year.

Washington and Lincoln's Birthdays were observed by Posts, Corps, schools, civic and fraternal societies, with suitable programmes.

Memorial Day was more generally observed on account of the high standard of patriotism as taught by precept and example in the schools and colleges of this State. This day has a prominent place in the hearts of the teachers and pupils. The custom of holding public exercises on the Friday preceding May 30, at which veterans and members of the Woman's Relief Corps are detailed to address the scholars, is one of the principal sources of the renewed awakening to the sanctity of this holy day.

Flag Day, June 14, was very generally observed, and the sight of our flag floating over homes, stores, offices, and workshops was an inspiration to all hearts.

During the past winter the Legislature passed the following laws:—

To prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the United States flag.

To prohibit and punish all desecration of Memorial Day.

To allow the Department and Subordinate Corps of the Woman's Relief Corps to incorporate.

Military instruction is given at the State University, and several colleges and twelve high schools have cadet battalions. In all some two thousand young men are being fitted for command, should our country ever call for their service.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the talented, educated, patriotic Hon. J. L. McBrien, who is a son of a veteran, has distributed to every school-teacher in Nebraska a volume of Special Day Programmes of one hundred and fifty-six pages, filled with choice selections of patriotism, prose and song, to aid the teachers in planning exercises for Washington's, Lincoln's, and McKinley's Birthdays, Memorial Day, Flag Day, etc.; also ten thousand books of forty-eight pages each on tree planting, school gardening, and school-room decoration. With

these were sent portraits of Washington and Lincoln, to be framed and hung on the school-room wall, so that every school-room in this State shall be adorned by the features of the father and savior of our country.

I am under lasting obligations to the Woman's Relief Corps and their efficient Patriotic Instructors for timely co-operation in all my endeavors.

The future is full of promise. The value of the lessons of patriotism being systematically taught all over this broad land by the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, cannot be over-estimated. The love of flag and country is an inspiration.

In my humble opinion, the noble work you are engaged in should be continued as long as our order lasts.

BRAD P. COOK,
Special Aide.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is still forging ahead in all lines of patriotism, with an increased respect and love for our flag and the pure principles which it represents.

Memorial Day is growing more sacred,—more of a “holy day” rather than a holiday.

There is a growing demand for the old soldier as the Memorial Day speaker. The man who never carried a musket nor heard the ping of a bullet may be most eloquent, his words the acme of patriotism, but the man “who was there” knows the grim facts, for they are burnt right into his memory; and that is what people want and should hear.

Flag Day was more generally observed this year than heretofore. Most of the State papers published the Chief Aide's address to the American people, with favorable comments, many being prompted thereby who otherwise would have forgotten to do so.

Some say, “It's no use,” they'll forget; but, after all, the only safe rule is to keep hammering away, “lest we forget.”

D. E. PROCTOR,
Special Aide.

NEW JERSEY.

I have the honor to report, concerning military and patriotic teaching in the Department of New Jersey, that the number of schools in the State, according to the latest report that I have (June 1, 1903), was 1,963, the number of pupils, 344,457. These numbers must have increased somewhat since that date. All schools are required by the law of the State to display the United States flag daily while the schools are in session, and to recognize all legal patriotic holidays by appropriate exercises, which law is very generally complied with. Although not required by law, more than half of the schools use the flag salute daily and on all special occasions. No salute leaflets have been called for this year, the schools apparently being all supplied. Flag Day, June 14, was very generally observed throughout the State. No proclamation was issued by the governor, but notification by my Assistant Aides through the public press

and General Orders by the Department Commander to Grand Army Posts was followed by a general display of flags upon both public and private houses. Assistant Aide George R. Buntin reports that he had all of the whistles in Perth Amboy blown for ten minutes at 8 A.M., in addition to other display. All Assistant Aides report the recognition of the day by exercises in the public schools. Military drill, as before reported, consists of marching in column and evolutions with flags, which is common with all of the schools; but, so far as I can learn, no further instruction in military tactics is at present taught in any of the public schools. In reference to this matter I here add an extract from the Bucks County (Pennsylvania) *Republican* of May 25, 1905, namely: "At the Friends yearly meeting in Race Street, Philadelphia, last Wednesday, a minute from Hadden Field quarterly meeting in New Jersey, read at the men's meeting, stated that there is a growing sentiment in that State in favor of military drill in the public schools. A discussion by the members of the meeting brought out the fact that this does not apply to New Jersey only, but is the same everywhere."

The only prize contest that I can report is that of the Skilton Public School, No. 4, at Trenton (Professor White the principal), where on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 21, I had the honor of making a presentation of a prize offered by an individual (whom I was informed did not wish his name mentioned) to a pupil, Miss Rose Vine, for the best essay upon the subject "Our Flag." At the same time the Department of the Woman's Relief Corps, through one of its members, Mrs. J. R. Durett, presented a very fine silk flag to the school. The Department usually presents a flag each year to the high school of the city where their convention is held. The Trenton High School having already a flag, the Woman's Relief Corps decided to present the flag to the Skilton School on account of the prominent patriotism of the whole school, which is always to the front as assistant to the Grand Army of the Republic on Memorial Day and other patriotic occasions. It looks bad for the country when men of supposed unusual intelligence take occasion to find fault with the patriotic teaching of the Grand Army of the Republic. One such, I am credibly informed, in a public address remarked that he could not see any use for the teaching of our school children to worship the flag (the flag of our country). Such remarks show a lack of appreciation, to say the least, of the work that is being done and efforts that are being made by those whose stern experience has taught them to do all in their power to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the evils of the past. "One flag, one people, and one country." "United we stand, divided we fall." And where shall we look for a rallying point except around our glorious flag? At a school flag raising some time ago a political public speaker said that "politics had nothing to do with patriotism." At the raising of the flag on the pole in my little speech I recalled that remark, and said that I feared that it was "too true," and that it was time that patriotism had something to do with politics for the welfare of the country.

As to the histories in use in the schools, there are three grades. Professor Charles Baxter, State Superintendent of Instruction, tells me that

the school boards of each district make their own selections, also stated that he was sure that all histories used in the schools in New Jersey were all right. Assistant Aide James Wood, of Mercer County, reports, "History all right." Assistant Aide Stewart Bellis, of Hunterdon County, reports, through the county superintendent, histories used are chiefly Montgomery's, next Barnes's, Thomas Anderson's, and McMaster "all right." Joshua Dawson, Gloucester County, reports, "History all right"; E. G. Galligan, of Warren County, "History all right," other Aides not reporting.

With thanks to my Assistant Aides and the very efficient Woman's Relief Corps for their kind assistance at all times.

R. S. DANA, M.D.,
Special Aide.

NEW YORK.

It gives me great pleasure, as your Special Aide on Patriotic Instruction in the Public Schools of the State of New York, to report satisfactory progress all along the line during the past year.

Realizing to its fullest extent the great importance of teaching the young such lessons in love of country as will make lasting impressions upon their plastic minds, we have not only made it a point to address children in various schools, but have met and addressed teachers at many associations, and impressed upon them the necessity of teaching the boys and girls in every possible way lessons in patriotism, at the same time avoiding all vain-glory and boasting, all useless effusion and word service, seeking rather to touch the heart and kindle the fire of a healthy sentiment that shall grow stronger and stronger until, as time passes, it shall become a part of their very selves.

Desiring to know to what extent this important part of educating the young was prevailing, the following circular letter was sent to superintendents and principals of schools in which nearly twenty thousand teachers are employed:

First: Is the flag displayed on each school-house each day in suitable weather?

Second: Is the flag salute given in the different schools? The salute referred to is the one sent out by the Hon. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Schools.

Third: What general teaching is done to encourage love of country, especially that broader patriotism that teaches love of fellow-man?

Fourth: Are the national holidays that come during the school year observed in a suitable manner?

Fifth: Do you have suitable exercises on Memorial Day, May 30, or on the school day next preceding?

The responses to these questions were exceedingly gratifying. Questions 1, 2, 4, and 5 were all answered affirmatively. Number 3 in two or three instances showed that nothing of importance was done along general lines.

The replies from Superintendents W. H. Maxwell, New York, Charles

E. Gorton, Yonkers, Andrew B. Blodgett, Syracuse, J. C. Van Etten, Dunkirk, Edwin C. Harris, Troy, Richard H. Searing, North Tonawanda, and several others were exceedingly gratifying.

From a considerable number of principals of smaller schools the additional information was given that the school children not only furnished the flowers, but accompanied the Posts in a body to the cemeteries, and assisted in decorating the graves of veterans. Than this there is no more impressive lesson in patriotic teaching.

In Syracuse special exercises are held in Lincoln Hall on February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, when the flags which were presented to the public schools of the city by Root and Lilly Posts some years ago are transferred from the old color bearer, who has had charge of the flag of his school for the year past, to the new one, who is to have the care of it for the year to come. Each color bearer is appointed on merit, and esteems it an honor to carry and care for his country's flag.

These exercises, with a carefully prepared programme, have been found very valuable as patriotic lessons, because of the enthusiasm they kindle in the hearts of the children representing the different schools by delegations. Apropos to this are the incidental lessons spoken of by superintendents and principals from all over the State, declamations, songs, and patriotic exercises,—lessons that make more lasting impressions than could possibly be made by more formal ones. We also find that in many cities and villages delegations are sent by the various Posts to visit schools on Memorial Day. These visits we deem important, because they are object-lessons by men who helped to make history by taking an active part in the great struggle of '61-'65 that saved the nation. In this connection we would caution the comrades who visit not to make long and sometimes, we fear, rambling talks. On these visits, if one is called upon to say a word, remember that one short story with a point is worth more than a half-dozen that are not appreciated. Children tire easily, become restless, and in such condition are not responsive.

We are also glad to report that in many schools the decorations are assuming a more patriotic nature. Porter School of Syracuse has a replica of Houdon's famous statue of George Washington, busts of Lincoln, Grant, Jefferson, Irving, Longfellow, Webster, Hamilton, Lafayette, Mann, McKinley, Franklin, with many pictures and casts representing some historic incident of American history.

On Dec. 12, 1904, an important meeting of the Committee on Teaching Patriotism in the Public Schools of the State of New York, appointed by Department Commander H. N. Burhans, was held in the office of Commissioner of Schools Andrew S. Draper at Albany, N.Y., Hon. J. A. Goulden, M.C., New York, chairman, and W. H. Scott, Syracuse, secretary. A number of the committee were present. There were also present Past Department Commander Allan C. Bakewell, Chief Aide on Patriotic and Military Instruction on Staff of Commander-in-Chief W. W. Blackmar, Grand Army of the Republic; Mrs. Kate E. Jones, National Patriotic Instructor, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Florence M. Wescott, Department President, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Kate L. Gledhill,

Past Department President, Woman's Relief Corps; and First Assistant Commissioner of Education, H. J. Rogers. The meeting was enthusiastic. Reports of committees were heard and stirring addresses made by Comrades Bakewell, Bell, Turner, Scott, Fry, Robinson, and Chairman Goulden, and by Assistant Commissioner Rogers, who brought the greetings of and voiced the sentiments of Commissioner of Education Hon. Andrew S. Draper. Letters of regret were read from Governor B. B. Odell, Governor-elect Frank W. Higgins, Hon. J. W. Vrooman, and others, because of their inability to be present.

Sub-committees were appointed to further the work of the committee, when an adjournment was made subject to the call of the chairman.

Your Special Aide deems it important to call especial attention to the fact that Hon. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education for the great State of New York, is enthusiastically in favor of the work this committee is doing. In an interview with him by Hon. J. A. Goulden and your Aide, he expressed himself as heartily in favor of the work we are engaged in, and his willingness to aid us in carrying it on in every way possible. From his office have been scattered through the schools of the Empire State thousands of the little circulars prepared by you; and these little missives have done much good in furthering this important work.

Past Department Commander Henry N. Burhans is entitled to hearty thanks from your committee for interest and support in our work of teaching patriotism, as will be seen by his annual report submitted at the encampment of this Department held in Syracuse on June 21-23.

With ceaseless endeavor the Woman's Relief Corps has assisted us in our noble work; and by them North and South, East and West, every means is used to teach children to love the flag, emblem of our country and her institutions. In this work the Corps has accomplished wonderful things in the Southland, where the sons and daughters, grandsons and grand-daughters of the brave men who fought against us in the perilous days of the Civil War are being taught to, yes, are saluting their country's, our united country's flag, just as loyally as the children and grandchildren of the veterans of the great Union army are doing, wherever found.

Blessed be the God of Nations for this wonderful work. May it continue until there is no North, no South, no East, no West, but one great country from ocean to ocean, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and to the islands of the sea!

The days are passing, and with each day pass some of the men who helped to save the nation. Soon, too soon, all will have passed to the Silent Bivouac of the dead. May we so teach the young lessons of patriotic devotion that they will take up the pleasant duty where we lay it down, and, in turn, hand it down to faithful hands and hearts through the long ages.

W. H. SCOTT,
Special Aide.

NORTH DAKOTA.

In making this, my annual report, I will say that, as in other years, my work—namely, "The Encouragement of Patriotic Education" in this State—has been done through and by the Department of Public Instruction, in charge of State Superintendent W. L. Stockwell. Under his direction the cause of patriotic education has not suffered in North Dakota.

Memorial Day and other patriotic days are very generally observed, as far as it is practicable, in schools. June 14, Flag Day, is beginning to be also observed. The flag flies daily over or in nearly every school-house, and the flag salute is used in many.

Military drill is practised in but two, the Fargo Agricultural College and the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks.

By invitation of the State Superintendent, I wrote an article addressed to the "Teachers and Pupils of North Dakota," which was printed in his pamphlet, entitled "Memorial Day in the Schools." I send under separate cover the pamphlet, that you may have an opportunity to observe its excellence and the generous courtesy accorded the Grand Army of the Republic.

EDWIN SOUTHARD,
Special Aide.

OHIO.

I have the honor to submit the following report:

I have lately conferred with a number of the school superintendents of the Ohio schools on patriotic work in the schools, and find that in nearly all schools some patriotic instruction and work is done. The salute to the flag is steadily becoming more generally observed. A portion of the instruction in United States history and some of the supplementary reading matter used supply excellent patriotic instruction during the school year.

The birthdays of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant are generally observed. Flag Day comes too late for general observance by the schools, but the day was well observed by flag displays by citizens over the State. Governor Herrick issued a well-timed proclamation that bore fruit.

Your Special Aide for Ohio has charge of the drawing in the Newark schools, so an exhibit of pupils' work of last year will shortly be made in the large store windows of the Powers Miller Company. This firm generously agrees to present a suitable indoor flag to each school-room in the city as a prize to be won by the group of pupils in each room that has in display the best specimens of art work. About one hundred good flags will thus be given to the city schools. The flags will be properly and regularly saluted during the school years.

Each year more patriotic music is coming into use. Professor Nelson B. Yeardley, supervisor of music in the Newark schools, has kindly handed me for use in this report the following list of patriotic songs by grades as used here:—

PATRIOTIC SONGS TAUGHT IN THE NEWARK, OHIO, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
NELSON B. YEARDLEY, SUPERVISOR OF MUSIC.

First Grade.

America.

The Big Drum. From "Modern Music Primer," Silver, Burdett & Co.

Soldiers. Rote Song Book. American Book Company.

Our Flag. Songs of the Child World (Gaynor). John Church Company.

Our Flag Colors (Three Little Sisters). W. W. Gilchrist, Plan Book, Feb. Flanagan.

Decoration Day. A. J. Gantvoort (Model Manual). American Book Company, Chicago.

Second Grade.

America.

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.

George Washington (One Time there was a Little Boy). Tune, "Yankee Doodle."

(All other songs as given for first grade.)

Third Grade.

America.

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean ("Red, White, and Blue").

Washington's Birthday (Our Country's Honored Father). Gantvoort Model First Reader.

Flag Song. Salute the Flag. T. M. Towne Brewer's Primary Song Book.

Our Native Land (Methfessel). Model First Music Reader.

Decoration Day (Gantvoort). Model Manual.

Our Country's Flag. Educational First Reader. Ginn & Co.

Fourth Grade.

America.

Red, White, and Blue.

Star-Spangled Banner.

Our Native Land (Silcher). Educational Second Reader. Ginn & Co.

Two Names, Two Skies, Two Voices. Alsatian Melody Ditto.

Hail, Columbia.

Washington's Birthday (Gantvoort). Model Second Reader. American Book Company.

Decoration Day (Gantvoort). Model Second Reader. American Book Company.

Fifth Grade.

America.

Red, White, and Blue.

Star-Spangled Banner.

Hail, Columbia.

The Dear Old Flag (W. W. Gilchrist). Educational Third Reader.

Review of the Veteran.

Our School, our Home, our Land.

My Country (Koschatt).

Our Country's Story.

Hurrah for Washington (Gantvoort). Model Third Reader.

Decoration Day (Broekhoven). Model Third Reader.

Memorial Hymn. School Music Monthly Supplementary Leaflet.

Sixth Grade.

America.

Red, White, and Blue.

Star-Spangled Banner.

Hail, Columbia.

Our Sheltering Land (L. Von Call). Educational Fourth Reader.

Reconciliation (Anding). Educational Fourth Reader.

Song of Brotherhood. Holland National Air. Educational Fourth Reader.

The Pilgrim Fathers (Mendelssohn). Educational Fourth Reader.

Soldiers' Rest, and four other songs (Veazie). Ginn & Co. Code No. 164.

Seventh Grade.

America.

Red, White, and Blue.

Star-Spangled Banner.

Hail, Columbia.

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Memorial Day. Sweet Memories we revere to-day. Ginn & Co. Code No. 218.

My Country.

A Home Greeting (Mohring). Educational Fifth Reader.

Prayer for our Country (Reissiger). Educational Fifth Reader.

Eighth Grade.

Same as Seventh Grade.

Additional:

Six Patriotic Songs. Beacon Series, No. 87. Silver, Burdett & Co.

O Lovely Peace (Handel). From "Judas Maccabeus." Cecilian Series, Book 11.

High School.

America.

Red, White, and Blue.

Star-Spangled Banner.

Hail, Columbia.

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Hail to the Land. From Gounod's "Soldier Chorus." Congdon's Select Songs, 4.

An Appeal to the Patriots (Mozart).

Our Country (Klein). From "Songs of the Year," Part I. Silver, Burdett & Co.

Watch on the Rhine (Wilhelm).

Columbia, Hail (Zitz).

Prayer during Battle (Hummel).

Oh, so fair our Fatherland (Klauer). From Beacon Song Collection, No. 1.

Praise of our Country (Billetzer).

God save our Fatherland (Lyoff).

Our Native Land (Abt).

How can I serve my Country Best? (Frueh).

O Native Land (Reichardt).

Our Country we will ever love (Methfessel).

The Pilgrim Fathers (Hatton).

Patriotic music should be regarded as an important part of patriotic instruction. It has been said, "He who makes the songs need not care who makes the laws of a nation."

F. G. STEELE,
Special Aide.

OKLAHOMA.

I hand you the following report of the work in the Territory of Oklahoma for the year just closing, and wish also to express my high appreciation of your earnest and courteous labors in the field of patriotism. Your name and fame leads the great army of educators in the field of military instruction and patriotic education, and has crossed the boundaries of the United States, a national missionary giving life and liberty to the inhabitants of the world. May continued success be yours!

First. The legislative assembly of this Territory enacted a law, approved by the governor, which provides "that every board of education and every school district board in this Territory shall own and display within the school-house a United States flag." A failure to comply with this act is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

This bill is not exactly what I wanted, but was the best that could be done at present.

Second. The governor of this Territory, Hon. T. B. Ferguson, in due time issued a proclamation (and a fine one it was, too), calling attention to Flag Day, and requesting (recommending also) its due and proper observance.

The day was observed in this city, and, so far as I can learn, throughout the Territory.

The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps had charge of and conducted the public literary exercises, and was a success, many school children taking part.

The ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic purchased a large silk flag, and donated the same to the Carnegie Library Board. They also purchased and had erected on the ground near the building a fine flag staff. On the 30th of May, while the patriotic ladies sang "Guard the Flag," this silken banner was raised for the first time over this great, grand building and sacred grounds, and daily stands guard, the protector and guarantor of the highest civilization and greatest liberty, the purity of the home of the brave and the land of the free.

The ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic have also caused the American flag to float daily over the Logan County High School building since the organization of the school.

A great work has been and is being done all the time by our ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps along the lines of patriotic education in this Territory.

It is highly gratifying to note the co-operation and assistance of the citizens and ladies generally, financially, and every other way possible, in the advancement of the teaching of patriotism and good citizenship generally. The people of this Territory are intensely loyal, patriotic, and law-abiding.

Third. The press of this Territory have given more space and publicity to the matter which you have sent me than ever before, and, moreover, vastly more editorial comment, historical facts, and generally more valuable and extensive assistance than heretofore. I have not had a dollar with which to carry on this work. The press and the people are doing

this work certainly not for the dollar. It has been a pleasure this year to note, not only in our metropolitan papers, but in the country newspapers, almost every issue, a reference to June 14, "Flag Day." We take off our hats. More flags were displayed, and more extensive decoration in honor of the day, pleasantly greeted the people of this Territory, than at any time in the past. In short, there has been a great, grand, uniform, universal, and intelligent advancement made in the past year. This grand Territory, if it does not now, will shortly lead all the States in the teaching of patriotism in the schools.

I need not report, because it goes without saying, that Memorial Day was duly and properly observed throughout this Territory, that the ladies, the school children, the Sons of Veterans, the Spanish War soldiers, all joined to keep that day sacred, and paid due reverence to the memory of departed soldiers and proudly stood by and assisted the living soldiers. Our business men, as usual, assisted in every way, and heartily joined in the sacred duty.

Our Department Commander, the several Post Commanders, and the comrades generally have co-operated with me, and assisted materially in the work of the past year.

The annual encampment, as usual, displayed great interest in the advancement of patriotic education and military instruction in the schools, and again aided in giving strength, solidity, and uniformity to the work.

A resolution asking that the laws of the Grand Army of the Republic be amended, and the office of National Patriotic Instructor and Department Instructor be created. It is hoped that this will be done at Denver.

I cannot conclude this report without adding that, for some reason, or supposed reason, we sadly face the fact that the Congress of the United States has continuously refused to add Oklahoma's star to the American flag, notwithstanding the fact that the Territory is admittedly qualified and deserving from every standpoint. In the time of necessity we can and would furnish more men to follow that flag to victory than any State in the Union. We have been tried. We furnished the men that ascended San Juan Hill with the present President of the United States, and planted the American flag on the summit thereof. We are equipped for statehood, and should be admitted to the Union we love and for which we unitedly stand. Would it be out of place for the National Encampment, at its session in the city of Denver, to petition the Congress of the United States to admit us to the Union with the States? What we have accomplished is only an earnest effort of what we will accomplish.

W. B. HEROD,
Special Aide.

OREGON.

I have the honor to report that on my appointment as Special Aide for Military Instruction and Patriotic Education for Oregon I took up the matter as best I could, visiting the schools and urging the work along patriotic lines. I am glad to be able to report that almost every school-house in the State has flags, and a great many of the schools go through

the exercises of saluting the flag on opening each session of school. All the schools of the larger towns and many of the country schools held patriotic exercises on the Friday preceding Memorial Day, and some took part in the observance of the day with the Grand Army of the Republic. It was not possible to observe the anniversary of the birth of the flag in the schools as they were not in session at the time. I had talked of the matter to the schools I had visited, and had articles published in the papers urging a general observance of the day, and am happy to report that my efforts bore fruit, and a great many houses carried the flag on that day; and it was made a special feature at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in Portland. So, taking the matter of the work in Oregon all together, I think the matter of patriotic education in the schools in Oregon has been materially advanced by the past year's work.

T. C. SMITH,
Special Aide.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It was the aim and effort of your late departed B. F. Jennings to promote the feelings of patriotic enthusiasm and veneration for the flag of our country among the children and youth within the sphere of our department by having as many of the children of the schools as could be gathered to meet at Schenley Park on the fourteenth day of June to listen to patriotic speeches of varied quality and length, and so learn patriotic wisdom from the orators of the occasion, and add the eloquence of song to the programme of the hour. This course had been the "order of the day" for several years; and the attention of the children to the speeches was frequently not as concentrated as could be desired, so it was conceived that perhaps a different order could be devised that would come nearer attaining the desired result. It would have at least the novelty of a change. The conception was to have the principal of each of the ward schools in each of the cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and McKeesport, as well as of the schools of the rural districts of the country, assigned a patriotic theme or themes as the subject of "original" orations by the older boys capable of doing justice to the theme from the standpoint of youth. Also, to assign the same character of theme as the subject of "essays" by the older girls, and have younger girls and boys select such themes for "declamation," and designate a time for public competition by all those preparing, and have a meeting of all the people of the ward or school district, and have a public exhibition of their abilities. Some patriotic citizens of the ward or district would, no doubt, provide honor medals for the successful contestants. Those so succeeding in the schools of the city to appear in friendly competition for the honors of the city at a meeting of the citizens of the city, to be called by the General Superintendent of the Schools of the city. The decision of merit to be determined by a committee composed of residents of the city and appointed by the superintendent, and medal of honor awarded to those judged of greatest merit to defend the honor of the city in a general competition with others so determined in the other cities. The general meeting

for the competitive trial of merit to be called by the superintendents of the cities and county and under regulations to be made by them. At this meeting judges to be appointed from the different institutions of learning in the county not connected with the public schools, who shall decide the successful competitors and award the prize of merit. It could be depended upon that there would be enough patriotic citizens to supply the prizes, which might be medals whose value would not be, according to the commercial standard, of great intrinsic value, but would be esteemed, as was that of the "laurel wreath" at the Olympic games, greater by far than the highest estimate of a commercial standard. These exhibition days could be filled with the high and noble thoughts of patriotic ardor that would give the impetus of patriotic devotion to youth, and fan the flames into fervid glow in the bosom of all. That would give such an inspiration that would tend to the ambition to attain to a higher plane of civic achievement than we have yet attained.

From the above suggested conception, although vague and unclothed with detail specifications, a magnificent structure could be erected in our land that would result in only good, and good continually. I regret, however, that the conception has not passed beyond the stage of suggestion and only now submitted for the benefit of my successor, who, I hope, will bring it forth in all the grandeur and beauty and beneficence that will certainly result from its operation.

I take pleasure in reporting that the patriotic education of our youth has not been left without effort by the teachers in the precincts of school-room and by the different posts of our Department, and is being advanced along the lines that tend to the making of patriotic citizens, the hope of our country.

A. DEMPSTER,
Special Aide.

POTOMAC.

I have the honor to submit my report as Special Aide of the Grand Army of the Republic of this Department in charge of Patriotic Instruction in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

In entering upon my duties I found a ready acquiescence on the part of the Superintendent of Schools and all the teachers in my plans for the observance of Flag Day, and every means possible was placed at my command in the effort to secure a proper recognition of the event. For weeks prior thereto recitations were prepared and songs rehearsed; and, when the day arrived, a splendid programme was produced in each of the one hundred and thirty schools in the jurisdiction. Comrades had been selected and assigned to the duty of speaking to the children, no small task in itself, considering the number of appointments to fill. The reports from them show not only an unusual interest in the patriotic exercises of the occasion, but an actual love for the flag and all that it represents almost beyond belief.

As an illustration of the feeling exhibited by the children toward Old Glory, it will not be out of place to recite an incident that came under

my personal observation. When the exercises had about concluded at one of our large schools, the principal was asked by one of the smaller children what the flag which she had exhibited represented. She explained that it was a battle flag which had seen service at Antietam which had been borrowed for the occasion. The child asked if it was a flag which the soldiers had followed and fought for, and the teacher answered, "Yes." "Is it a *sure enough* battle-flag," asked the child, and again the teacher answered, "Yes." "Then," said the child, "please let me kiss it." Could any one desire a warmer expression of love for the flag than this, and does it not surely repay for all the sacrifices and hardships of a soldier's life to have the children of our country manifest such deep devotion to its emblem?

The commissioners of the District of Columbia, united in the proper expression of what was a public sentiment, requested all citizens to display the flag from their residences and places of business, thus showing their desire to co-operate in recognition of the day; and the public press gave freely of their space in making announcement of names of speakers and in the Sunday morning issues preceding made a special feature in their columns, besides publishing the programmes of the several schools in full.

I cannot close this report without expressing my obligation to the Rev. J. H. Bradford, of Reynolds Post No. 7, my predecessor in this work, for his advice as to my plans for carrying out your directions, and particularly to Comrade A. B. Frisbee, of John Logan Post No. 13, for his indefatigable labors in assisting in procuring speakers and otherwise helping in bringing success to the efforts made for a proper observance of Flag Day.

ARTHUR HENDRICKS,
Special Aide.

RHODE ISLAND.

I am in receipt of your circular letter, and hasten to make my report.

1st. I highly appreciate the privilege of serving on your important and useful committee. As my appointment was wholly unexpected and entirely unsolicited, I esteem it the more greatly, and through you would like to tender my thanks to Commander Blackmar for the honor conferred.

2d. I read your first circular (accompanied with remarks) in three of the five Posts in this city, and made it my aim to call its attention to comrades as I met them. I think without vanity that I materially aided the cause thereby.

3d. Grand Army Flag Day was observed in all the city schools and very generally in the country districts. In this city the comrades turned out in large numbers, and Sons of Veterans and Spanish War veterans were present in many instances. On that day the school authorities exact from the principals of the schools exercises appropriate to the occasion. Comrades were present in nearly or quite all the schools, and made addresses. For myself I visited a large grammar school, and made an address of some length, which was so strenuously applauded that I was

compelled to ascend the platform, and make another speech. Some of the exercises were of quite an elaborate nature, and in many of the schools every pupil had a flag to wave. In the school I visited an orchestra of twenty pieces, composed of pupils of the school, furnished excellent music. Our school children look forward eagerly to this day, and you may be assured that they will make future Rhode Island as loyal and patriotic as the Rhode Island of 1861.

4th. As Flag Day, June 14, comes so near the close of the school year, no formal exercises could be arranged, although the banners were all unfurled, and special attention was paid to saluting the flag.

5th. Memorial Sunday was appropriately observed, comrades attending divine service in large numbers. The pastors of our churches eagerly welcome their veteran visitors.

6th. On Memorial Day (an ideal one) a larger number of comrades took part than was expected, and very many citizens witnessed the ceremonies at the cemeteries. The schools furnished flowers and plants in abundance and of superior quality, and the pupils helped us by singing.

Your letter to the *Herald* I saw on the day it was published. I like it, and will give it as wide a circulation as I am able.

ORMUS A. TAFT,
Special Aide.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

I have to report for the fourth time as Special Aide in Patriotic Education of our children of the public schools. My work in this Department does not satisfy me, as time is at a premium with me; yet the flag floats over most of our school-houses and the salute is used in many of our schools. Patriotism prevailed to a greater extent than ever before. Memorial Day is being observed and respected almost universally in this State. Our loyal citizens are condemning ball games and other sports on this day. At my solicitation Governor Elrod issued a proclamation declaring June 14 Flag Day, and asked the people to observe the same, which, I am pleased to report, was generally done. I have had the co-operation of our Department Commander and nearly all school officers in this glorious work.

The time will come when we cannot take the lead in this work, but we will leave it in good hands. The generation now being taught patriotism and love for our flag will associate our memories with it. Let the good work go on.

T. C. DE JEAN,
Special Aide.

TEXAS.

During my term I have not had the time to devote the proper energy to the duties of the office to which you honored me. However, in connection with the local Grand Army Post and Woman's Relief Corps have made some progress for the cause of "patriotism."

In this city we have the largest Post (Richard J. Oglesby) in the State,

and Woman's Relief Corps of eighty-two loyal and patriotic members, working in perfect harmony with the Post to which they are auxiliary for Grand Army principles. Within the past six months seventeen flags have been presented by the Post and Woman's Relief Corps to the public schools in and near the city. Thirteen of the number were presented publicly to the schools during our twentieth annual State encampment, held May 2, 3, and 4, 1905, General Wilmon W. Blackmar being present, witnessing the presentation to Colonel John H. Traylor, Commander of Sterling Price Camp, U. C. V., who had been designated by the Dallas School Board to receive the flags. Twelve of these flags presented by the Woman's Relief Corps and one by the Post. The citizens of this State honor the flag; and, in my opinion, within a very few years the Stars and Stripes will float over every public building and institution within its bounds.

Thanking you heartily for the honor conferred, I am,

Very truly in F., C., and L.,

A. S. LEE,

Special Aide.

UTAH.

On the 25th of April, 1905, I received from you the appointment of Special Aide in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools through the recommendation of Department Commander H. P. Burns. I immediately acknowledged receipt of same and proceeded to perform the duties to which I had been assigned through the resignation of Comrade Corser.

I herewith attach list of speakers assigned to the various schools, and it is with the most profound pleasure that I am enabled to report an almost general response on the part of the speakers. The interest taken by the superintendent of schools, Mr. Christensen, and the principals of the various schools begets a patriotic fervor among the fifteen thousand school children of the city of Salt Lake. Too much praise cannot be given Past Department Commander H. P. Burns for the interest taken by him in the matter of instruction to children in "salute to the flag."

Upon receipt of printed request, asking the governor to issue a proclamation for the observance of June 14 as Flag Day, I received a reply, copy of which is herewith enclosed (marked "A").

I issued the attached request to the various Posts in the Department, and as Commander of the George R. Maxwell Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, I made the following request:—

HEADQUARTERS GEORGE R. MAXWELL POST No. 5, G. A. R.,
DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY, June 7, 1905.

In compliance with special request of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, the Post Commander of George R. Maxwell Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, requests that all members of this Post, on the fourteenth day of June, 1905, display the flag of our country, and show

our reverence for, and by our example teach others to honor the flag as the great emblem of a united and free people.

By order of

ALFRED KENT,
Post Commander.

S. E. JOHNSON,
Adjutant.

I attach General Request (marked "B").

Memorial Day services were observed in a manner that bespoke patriotic education in schools as the foundation for loyalty to home and country. Memorial entertainment was held jointly by the two Posts and Corps and ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic at their hall on the evening of Thursday, May 25.

I feel that the attached copy of tribute (marked "C"), addressed to the Veterans of the Blue by the daughter of an ex-Confederate, will be read with interest. I realize that it is expected of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic that we have a duty to perform in the way of setting examples of loyalty, and thereby teaching others to do so; and in no way can we show that patriotic and loving spirit better than by friendly intercourse with those who wore the Gray.

ALFRED KENT,
Special Aide.

"A."

STATE OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, June 1, 1905.

Mr. ALFRED KENT,
474 Second Street, City.

Dear Sir: I am directed by the governor to acknowledge receipt of your card, together with pamphlet with reference to Flag Day.

I beg to inform you that the governor had already made up his mind to issue a Flag Day proclamation for June 14. This proclamation will be published in the near future, and sent to various parts of the State. The governor is heartily in sympathy with the suggestion, and will do all in his power to make the day memorable and sacred throughout the entire State of Utah.

Very respectfully,

N. P. NELSON,
Secretary to the Governor.

"B."

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL AIDE,
IN CHARGE MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 7, 1905.

Pursuant to a commendable custom established in many States of the Union, and at the request of Colonel Allan C. Bakewell, Chief Aide, in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, it is recommended that all members of the Grand Army of the Republic observe Wednesday, June 14, 1905, the anniversary of the birth of our flag, by decorating their homes and places of business with the Stars and Stripes, and encourage their neighbors to do the same.

ALFRED KENT,
*Special Aide, in Charge of Military Instruction and
Patriotic Education in Schools.*

"C."

Miss Louise A. Williams, who delivered a lecture here last week, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, has addressed a letter to the Commander of George R. Maxwell Post No. 5, as follows:—

"As the daughter of an ex-Confederate veteran, I earnestly desire to express my veneration and respect for the veterans for the Grand Army of the Republic, and for that nobility of heart which prompted them—the men who wore the blue—to honor as they have a daughter of a soldier of the gray. My father has joined the silent ranks in that great army beyond the grave, composed of both blue and gray, who meet with obliteration of all animosity in the city of God.

"An Evening in the Old South,' given beneath the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, I think must have been witnessed by that silent army 'in the dusk of eternity.'

"Soldiers of the North, despite all vicissitudes of time or the ashes of cities from which has arisen the glorious new South, I honor you as brave and noble men, and realize it was, in truth, American against American who fought in that war of the long ago. I am proud that all over the South we are satisfied with God's decree.

"In the name of my father, I lay this poor tribute before the veterans of the North who wore the blue, and who have shown a nobility and sublimity of feeling worthy of true soldiers."

LOUISE A. WILLIAMS.

VERMONT.

I have the honor to report that the work of your Department in Vermont has gone on uninterruptedly the past year. I believe there is no Department of the Grand Army of the Republic where the schools are more interested in patriotic instruction than in Vermont. Our State law makes the annual observance of Memorial Day exercises compulsory, it is true; but the teachers and scholars have long since ceased to regard it as a matter of obeying the law. They look forward to it, and make preparation for it year by year with increasing zest and eagerness.

Particularly is this true of the younger classes, who vie with one another in seeing who can do the better work in this direction. Years of this sort of thing have made their impress upon the pupils of our State, and they have a knowledge of the value of the flag and that for which it stands, as well as a vast store of the words of our most distinguished and patriotic men at their command and in their minds that cannot fail to influence for good their whole lives. With such future mothers and fathers as these coming up to take the place of the older generations, as they pass off the stage of action, the country will be the stronger, the love of liberty and free institutions will animate its people, and be transmitted on down the line of the advancing cycles of greatness to which our republic is hastening.

I have long thought that the value of this work of yours in the assimilation of what we call the foreign element alone is proving of incalculable benefit to our nation, and but for it a vastly different destiny would have inevitably been ours. We shall not live to see it, my comrade; but the work will have been done and the good accomplished all the same, and our country the gainer thereby.

The Woman's Relief Corps are ably seconding our efforts, and doing

a great deal of good in the same direction. In this Department they present a flag to the high school at the place where the department encampment is held, the school aiding in the camp-fire at which it is given, and always with great effect and vigor.

Again permit me to thank you most heartily for the privilege of doing what little I was able the past year in Vermont in the noble cause for which you have spent so much money and time,—may I not add, so much more effort and ability?

It has been a noble work, and most nobly performed by you.

J. H. GOULDING,
Special Aide.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

I have been waiting to receive reports from my Assistant Aides in this Department, but have not received a line from one of them, and have come to the conclusion that they will report direct to you. Accordingly, I will send my own report for your consideration.

I have the honor to state that I have visited myself every school in this city, and conversed freely on the subject of military instruction and patriotic education in the schools, but little or no interest is manifested. We have in Richmond 12 white schools, 6 colored schools, 7,971 white pupils, 4,510 colored pupils, 222 white teachers and principals, and 82 colored teachers. Schools do not recognize any special exercises, but give some military instruction. Flag Day has never been observed here, and but little prospect for the future. We have in this Department 5,480 schools, 62,000 pupils, white and colored. A large number of schools in the interior have no flag floating over them, but in the cities every school has its flag floating daily. If I had 13,000 flags and a good brass band, I believe we could have every child in schools in Richmond join us in honoring the glorious old flag for the salvation of which we Grand Army boys offered our lives.

A. MARTIN,
Special Aide.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

I have not statistics showing in detail what has been done in this Department during the last year. I can assure you, however, that the question of patriotic instruction in our schools has been prominently before the citizens of the State of Washington. The State Superintendent of Schools is a loyal devoted member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has made special effort to have county school officials in every county in our State understand the law upon our statute books requiring the floating of our flag over school-houses; and, notwithstanding the rapidly increasing number of school districts, we are pleased to report almost complete compliance.

One year ago there was manifested in a few localities a disposition to

belittle the efforts being made by the Grand Army of the Republic to make prominent in the schools patriotic education, and inspire love of our country and its institutions in the hearts and minds of the children of our land. The press rebuked, and the words of condemnation were spoken by loyal men in many places. A report was circulated that some one in authority at our State University encouraged the opposition to such work as you have had in charge for years. This report reached the ears of our governor-elect, who was inaugurated in January, 1905, and in his first message, under the heading "Promise to Schools," he used the following language: "The student in the higher educational institutions should receive wholesome advice and instruction in the duties and obligations of good citizenship, and he should be taught to revere the form of government established by our forefathers. Any attempt upon the part of an instructor or the management of any of our higher educational institutions to arouse in the minds of any student body a feeling of prejudice or hostility toward the form of government which has survived for more than a century and has been the mightiest factor known to history in advancing the cause of civilization or to influence the boys and girls of this State to believe that our system of government is based upon fallacious principles, and should, therefore, ultimately be overthrown, will receive immediate attention from the Executive Department; and the instructor engaged in the exploitation of such un-American ideas will receive immediate dismissal."

Since that message was published, not one word has been publicly spoken by any one in authority in any of our institutions opposing the efforts being made to make patriotism prominent in all schools and reverence for the flag universal. The Grand Army of the Republic in the State of Washington are all admirers of Governor Meade.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic are very faithful in this State in visiting schools during Memorial Day week. This year attendance was unusually large. The Woman's Relief Corps for several years have presented the high school of the city where the annual encampment is held a flag. This year the Vancouver High School was the recipient. That custom is most excellent. It affords an opportunity to explain what our flag means, what it cost, and what it protects.

Alaska, which has been joined with Washington as a department, has not a Grand Army of the Republic Post left. One month ago the last Post there surrendered its charter, as no one was left at Sitka to keep it up. The reverence for our country and its flag has been manifested so faithfully by a few comrades in that cold land, there surely will be some one to help on the good work and see that, when a State, if organized, the proper laws are made for the perpetuation of the principles for which our flag stands. That is a part of the work to be looked after and carried on by proxy, if the personal Grand Army of the Republic men are not there.

F. H. HURD,
Special Aide.

WISCONSIN.

I can safely affirm that no State in the Union is making more encouraging progress in promoting patriotic education in the public schools than Wisconsin. This is strikingly illustrated in the fact that exercises appropriate to Memorial Day and Flag Day were held in well-nigh every school district in the Commonwealth.

Surely, the spirit of patriotism is abroad in the State. On these festal days there is a growing demand for public speakers. Children are being taught that the sleeping soldiers of the cemeteries brought liberty to life in this country. More than ever are they learning that the heroes dead made the flag alive. Patriotic instruction in our schools of all grades makes the flag loved better than ever it was before. The rural schools, as well as those in the cities, are rising to the spirit and purpose of patriotic education; and in very many of them the recent exercises were of an elaborate and inspiring character.

Governor La Follette issued a proclamation pertaining to Flag Day, and the press, which is ever mindful of the value of patriotic education, gave the document and accounts of Memorial Day and Flag Day exercises wide publicity.

I am glad to believe that I voice the sentiment of the people of Wisconsin in saying that your Department is achieving splendid results in the field of patriotic education. And I take the liberty to express the thanks of the press of the State and the teachers of our schools for the ability and devotion you have displayed in honoring and dignifying your office.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
Special Aide.

The foregoing reports of Special Aides from the several Departments are so rich in testimony of what has been accomplished and bearing such abundant evidence of good and faithful service, it is superfluous to comment on the loyalty and indefatigable labor of

SPECIAL AIDES.

To these comrades who have so cheerfully and unhesitatingly aided me during the past year to perform the duties imposed by appointment, more is due from me than a passing notice. They have been superior in all matters, and have not only grasped most fully the purposes of their selection, but have, in an unstinted measure, contributed their time, thought, and money to carry forward the necessary direction of the minds of the youth who are so soon to assume the responsibilities of government where the people rule. By their example of loyalty to country, their continued solicitude for its welfare, their devotion to the flag which represents what the

principles of the nation promises and their willingness to impart the knowledge their experience has brought, they have set before the world a standard of patriotism which will doubtless be maintained to the glory of the "land they helped to save," and for its safety through all the perils or trials of increasing power and possible rivalry and jealousy which may require superior judgment and a loyal well-balanced population to meet. Without my faithful Aides I could have accomplished little, and I most cheerfully accord to them the honor that is justly their due.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

In my previous six annual reports I have endeavored, as I do now, to place the crown of victory on the brow of the Woman's Relief Corps. Early in the field in the service of patriotic education in schools, and doubtless among the first to do so, they have not halted by the way. Ready at all times to march forward in this line of duty, this organization has only claimed to be auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, yet they have always been in the van. With a noble spirit, belonging so peculiarly to woman, not claiming preference of position or preferment of priority, the Woman's Relief Corps has maintained that their position was auxiliary to and co-operative with the Grand Army of the Republic; and yet, in earnestness of purpose, steadiness in proceeding, and practicability of method, these noble helpmates, wedded to all that is highest in our order, have excelled where we have done so well. Their system of patriotic instruction through national, departmental, and Corps appointments has been so complete, and the profit secured by so perfect a method so large, the Grand Army of the Republic cannot bestow a higher compliment or secure for itself a better operation than to amend its Rules and Regulations, as already set forth in this report, to conform to the plan so wisely arranged and successfully pursued by those who colabor with it in the vineyard where the soil is rich and the promised harvest so abundant.

The remarkable progress made this year must be credited in a superlative degree to the harmony of method employed by both organizations and the unanimity of action. Words of mine cannot express my admiration for the tact, perseverance, and masterful method employed by the National Patriotic Instructor of the Woman's Relief Corps, Kate E. Jones, who has been, with the approval of the National President, more than a co-operator. I have been guided by them, and to them is due the encomiums of praise that a nation owes to its foremost promoters.

The presentation of silk flags to a high school in the city where

Department conventions are held, and the prize essay badge to the successful pupil, are but two figures in the plan conceived by the Woman's Relief Corps; but they have proved to be remarkable conceptions that will bring forth exceptional products.

If nothing more has been obtained during the past year beyond the close relationship and unanimity of method now existing in this branch of service, between the Woman's Relief Corps and Grand Army of the Republic, my effort to perform the duty assigned will not have been in vain.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

It has been my privilege to have had most pleasant relations with the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. I know of no organization more willing to assist and co-operate in patriotic education than this. Correspondence from National Headquarters, Department Presidents, and other sources, bears convincing evidence that there will soon be in practical operation by this society similar methods to promote this worthy feature of patriotic endeavor; and, with full confidence that the National Convention will make special efforts in this direction, I am sure the coming year will witness remarkable progress, far outreaching the march this sister society has hitherto made. There are no more loyal women than these,—none more ready for service, none more willing to tramp beside the veteran to cheer him on the way to the final camp. And so, hand in hand, the members of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Grand Army of the Republic, and Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, will strive together to bring forth from the schools, designated by the Stars and Stripes, a *multitude*, vast in numbers, strong in loyal purpose, confident in the impregnability of the country we love, which cannot be overthrown by any foe within or without.

THE PRESS.

If there has been one influence beyond another more helpful in the progress of the year, it has been that of the press. It has been a rare exception when any periodical of which a request had been made has failed to publish and to comment favorably upon any subject placed before it. The influence of the press has not only been of value through its generosity of space, illustration, and comment, but the circulation of its product has become so vast that all classes and conditions have been reached, and political bias has given way to patriotic thought and fervent determination.

The thanks of the whole people belong to the press for its loyalty

and liberality, and especially of the Grand Army of the Republic for its respect and support.

I desire to tender to my Secretary, Comrade Wilbur F. Brown, my thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted my correspondence, and for his indefatigable service in developing the work of patriotic education among the youth of our land.

And now, Commander-in-Chief, in closing this report of the year, I do so with much satisfaction that whoever shall succeed me in an endeavor to be useful to my country and the Grand Army of the Republic will find so large an area successfully planted with choicest seed. The growth has started, and the reaper may soon throw the scythe, and garner an abundant harvest.

To yourself I owe much for appreciated words of encouragement and expressions of commendation. To all the officers of the National Staff for courteous consideration, I am greatly indebted. Of all who have assisted and inspired me, I would ask the same helpful kindness to my successor.

But how can I satisfactorily express the sadness which surrounds me as I close this report, which had been begun in preparation to our lamented Commander-in-Chief? The farewell so frequently now on comrades' lips seems intensely real here; for he who honored me, who inspired me, who encouraged me, who spoke words of approbation of me, has finished his course and gone to his reward. We can render him no worthier tribute than to emulate his virtues, pursue our paths of duty as he followed his, and honor his name by living as true comrades under the obligation he and we assumed, until, like him, we may fall, too, with all our armor on, to be borne from the field of service, and numbered among the comrades who, having been shown their duty, did it as best they could.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C., and L.,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction
and Patriotic Education in Schools.*

[*Proceedings continued from page 75.*]

Comrade Watrous, of Wisconsin: This seems the most proper moment for the National Encampment to send a word of greeting and good wishes to a band of young soldiers, the sons and the grandsons of the men who fought on both sides long ago, to-day assembled in Milwaukee; and I therefore move that our Commander-in-Chief be

requested to send such a telegram to the second National Convention of the United Spanish War Soldiers at Milwaukee.

The motion was carried and the following telegram sent:—

DENVER, COL., Sept. 7, 1905.

WILLIAM E. ENGLISH, *Commander-in-Chief United Spanish War Veterans*,
Milwaukee, Wis:—

The Thirty-ninth National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic,
sends a father's benediction to the patriotic members of your Association.

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in -Chief.

Comrade Tanner, of New York: I rise for the sad privilege of offering a motion which I know will meet with the absolute approval of every comrade here. I have thought, Commander-in-Chief, in the past, that we wait sometimes when we ought not to wait, and give to those we have associated closely with merely an obituary notice in our annual proceedings.

One of the best known figures of our National Encampment lies on his death-bed. I refer to Comrade Thomas G. Sample, of Pennsylvania. His physicians have notified his wife, though they have not informed him, that his days are very brief. I am in great sympathy, sir, with the sentiment of an old friend of mine, gone from the earth, who once said: "If I have done any good act in my lifetime, tell me of it while I can hear it. Do not wait until my eyes and ears are forever closed in death."

I need not eulogize Comrade Sample. He is a living presence to us yet; and in this first hour of this Encampment I will, with your permission, move that this message, which of course has been drawn so as not to convey to him the knowledge which we have and which he has not, of the seriousness of his condition, be sent him. In the course of long association in years past in the Grand Army it has chanced that he and I have very often differed on matters of legislation and procedure in this body, but it is a tender and a precious memory to me now that no difference ever strained in the slightest degree the bonds of our friendship. I ask the unanimous consent that this message be sent him as the expression of this Encampment:—

The comrades assembled in the Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment note with regret the absence of Past Department Commander Thomas G. Sample, of Pennsylvania, prevented by illness from taking the place among us which he has occupied so many years. To his couch of suffering we send our message of loving sympathy, and express the hope that it

may please God to restore him to health and to continue for years our always pleasant associations.

Commander-in-Chief: What is your pleasure with this proposed message?

Comrade Smith, of Illinois: I move that the message be sent, signed by the Commander-in-Chief.

The motion was unanimously carried and the message sent by the Adjutant-General.

Comrade Curfman, Department Commander of Colorado and Wyoming: Commander-in-Chief, yesterday in the parade the Department of Colorado and Wyoming was placed in the rear, as entertaining Departments always are. To-day it seems that in the arrangement as to words of greeting we still retain our place, which I think is all right. I fancy that, as the great army crosses the Divide, the little Department of Colorado and Wyoming will still be in the rear, owing to the fact that we have a very excellent climate for long life.

It seems to me, comrades, that the words of greeting by the Governor of this State and by the Mayor of this city were so full and complete that there is little left for me to say, and yet, in behalf of every comrade of this Department, I wish to extend to you a soldier's hearty welcome and to express the hope that what we have arranged here for this Encampment will enable you to experience the very best there is in Western hospitality and good fellowship, so that you may carry back to your homes lasting memories of this the Thirty-ninth National Encampment.

Again and again I wish to bid you all a hearty greeting, and in evidence of that I want to take your hand, Commander-in-Chief, as expressive of the sentiment of every comrade in this Department.

Commander-in-Chief: I thank you, sir, for these most cordial words. You have received us, not only to your homes, but I am sure you have taken us to your hearts. The latch-strings of your houses are not only hanging on the outside, but you have taken the doors off their hinges, you have given us the city, and I thank you in the name of my comrades of this Encampment for your hospitality.

Let me say one thing before we get into business. There are in waiting a number of committees, representing auxiliary associations of our Order, and I think for the proper transaction of business all else should be deferred and these committees received so that the way will be cleared for our deliberations.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed as a committee to visit the Woman's Relief Corps, and to escort their committee to this Encampment, Comrades Tasker, of Potomac, French, of Tennessee, and Hersey, of Massachusetts; to perform a like duty as to the ladies of the G. A. R.

Comrades Partridge, of Illinois, Coney, of Kansas, and Walton, of Pennsylvania; and to visit the Association of Army Nurses and escort their committee Comrades Lawler, of Illinois, Burrows, of New Jersey, and Stillings, of Massachusetts.

The committee appointed for that purpose escorted to the Encampment and presented a committee from the Woman's Relief Corps composed of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, accompanied by Mrs. King, wife of the Commander-in-Chief, and Mrs. Black, wife of Past Commander-in-Chief Black.

Commander-in-Chief: You all know Mrs. Turner, Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, who is a member of my staff, and of whom I am very proud. You should all know Mrs. Phillips, Treasurer of the Woman's Relief Corps, and it is my pleasure to introduce her. Here is one, I am sure, you all know, Mrs. Black, wife of our Past Commander-in-Chief. Here is another, Mrs. Gilman, the wife of our Adjutant General and Chief of Staff to the President of the Woman's Relief Corps. She is a familiar figure to you.

Comrade Wagner: And you all do not know the last and not the least of this delegation from the Woman's Relief Corps. Some of us do know her as one of those of whom it may be said none know her but to love her. I have great pleasure in presenting the wife of our Commander-in-Chief.

Commander-in-Chief: We will be glad to have a word of greeting from Mrs. Turner.

Mrs. Turner: Commander and Comrades, perhaps all of you may not know that Denver is the birthplace of the Woman's Relief Corps. This is our twenty-third Convention. We first met here under the command of Commander-in-Chief Paul Vandervoort who requested delegations from every woman's organization working for the soldiers in the United States to meet here that year, and the different organizations sent delegates. I think there were thirty-six delegates representing twenty-five States. We met, we organized, we were women, and we talked. We talked three days. At the end of that time we thought that we had come to a conclusion, that we could form an organization that we could present to the Grand Army of the Republic as an assistant, as an auxiliary, and we presented it and were accepted; and forty women were obligated to take the work home and form organizations in the different States. We had forty dollars to do two thousand dollars' worth of printing with. We did not consider ourselves Rothschilds or Rockefellers, but we thought we had some of the getting qualities of Russell Sage, and we formed the organization. I will read to you the report of our National President, Mrs. Fanny E. Minot:—

**HEADQUARTERS WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS,
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PRESIDENT.**

DENVER, COL., Sept. 7, 1905.

JOHN R. KING, *Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.*

Dear Sir and Comrade: I have the honor to extend to you, and through you to the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the greetings of your auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, in the Twenty-third Convention assembled, and to submit to you the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, also total amount expended for Relief and Memorial Day since organization.

Total number of members, 152,233.

Expended in Relief	\$61,515.32
Turned over to Posts	34,050.21
Relief other than money	58,303.74
Army Nurses	110.00
For Memorial Day	18,425.20
For Memorial Day in the South	1,415.21
Amount expended on Andersonville property	599.89
Amount contributed for Memorial University	986.75
Total number of persons assisted, 42,939.	
Balance in Relief Funds of Corps	63,166.82
Balance in General Funds of Corps	138,234.39
The National Treasurer's Report shows cash balances June 30, 1905:—	
In General Fund	\$13,963.32
In all other funds	3,421.82
Total assets	\$17,385.14
Liabilities, none.	

Total amount expended for Relief and Memorial Day since organization to June 30, 1904	\$2,677,415.09
Total amount expended for Relief and Memorial Day for year ending June 30, 1905	172,404.47
Total amount expended for Relief and Memorial Day since organization to June 30, 1905	\$2,849,819.56

In closing my official report, I am pleased to inform you there has been a gain in membership during the past year, an increased interest in our patriotic work, and that our order is still pledged to assist the veteran and his dependent ones, and to advance the principles of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

FANNY E. MINOT,
National President.

Mrs. Turner: Comrades, we promised over twenty years ago to stand by you and assist you in every way possible. Have we kept our pledge?

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel Turner and ladies, you all remember that busy man who had a copy of the Lord's Prayer nailed on the wall and referred to it every night as his sentiments. I can only refer you to my official report and address for my sentiments regarding the Woman's Relief Corps.

Comrade Palmer, of California, moved that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to the Woman's Relief Corps for their work during the past year. The motion was unanimously carried, and three cheers were given for the Woman's Relief Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced to the Encampment a Committee from the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of Mrs. Belinda S. Bailey, Mrs. Emma Wall, and Mrs. Agnes Winslow.

Mrs. Bailey addressed the encampment as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment: When I am asked to appear before the Grand Army of the Republic to address assemblages of men at gatherings like this, men of age and experience, men of character and ability, men of distinguished services in war and peace, I always reluctantly respond. I do it with hesitation and diffidence, realizing fully the impressiveness of the occasion and my inability to meet it. I almost wish that I was like the mute woman of Oregon.

Last year when I was National President of the society I am here to represent, I had a great many queer questions asked and strange points to decide officially which came in letters from all parts of the land. A good old comrade from way up in Oregon at a place where we had a Circle, wrote me a letter, and raised an entirely new question, one I venture to say that is not even in the Blue Book of the Grand Army. He said he wanted his wife to join the Circle of the ladies of the Grand Army in his town, but she couldn't give the password. She could not speak, she was both deaf and dumb, she was a mute.

He wanted me to decide the point whether he could give the password for her and let her give the grip, which she could do, and all she could do. He asked me to send a special dispensation to the Circle, so that his wife could be admitted by the next Saturday night. I was away on official business at the time, and the letter came to my husband, Comrade Bailey, who read it and forwarded it with the following endorsement as a reflection on the talking qualities of women: "For heaven's sake issue a special dispensation quick, and take in that mute woman. Do admit one woman into the Order who can't talk, and whose husband has got to talk for her. Take in the

mute by all means, admit her, and then send her all around the Circles as a good example."

Comrades, I could almost wish to-day that I was mute, so that the weakness and inadequacy of my speech to express the thoughts of my mind and the emotions of my heart towards you and all our generous hosts of Denver might not be disclosed.

You are the honored heroes of this grand Denver Encampment. Well do you deserve the bouquets thrown you. Kind, patriotic, and generous Denver is showering upon you a glorious reception, a magnificent time. Each year the big-hearted people of each city of your meeting, by their splendid reception of you, manifest their appreciation of that exalted fidelity to country which prompted your services in the time of need.

Such services as you gave must ever merit and receive the respect and veneration of all the people of this entire nation, every man, woman, and child of whom are the beneficiaries of those services. Denver, beautiful Denver of the Western divide, comes now and outdoes her predecessors in the lavishness and magnanimity of her welcome. Flying flags, sounding bands, flashing lights, and cheers of a hundred thousand voices, all attest the honor paid to soldiers who saved the nation. People have come from every part of this broad land to see, laud, and revere the old boys of '61 and '65.

As I gazed upon your grand parade, so majestic and affecting, it became to me a fresh consecration to those principles for which you fought and wrought into a prosperous and united people; and my mind went back to that time when for a stretch of four long, terrible years, mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters hung on the news from the great army day and night, watching, waiting, praying, for news of their loved ones, for the fate of our country, for the issue of your actions and the measure of your success.

To-day, forty years after the close of those memorable hostilities, the remnants of that great host have gone through these streets with gray hairs, somewhat bent with age, still shoulder to shoulder, wearing badges of honor, marching once again to fife and drum that inspired you in combat, marching again under the flag whose triumph you secured. It was an inspiring sight, one of patriotic enthusiasm, spirited acclamations, earnest prayers, martial images, and tender reminiscences of a far past filled with your sacrifices and sufferings, your loyal endurance, your daring bravery, and your glorious accomplishments,—a scene that lifted our minds and filled our hearts with a pathos and affection which will vibrate through our memories for years to come.

The women of the Grand Army of the Republic are most closely allied to you by very sacred and tender ties; and, if all Denver and

its hosts of visitors are vehement with their praises and unanimous with their love for you to-day, what words of mine can describe the emotions of your wives, sisters, and daughters? A part of our blood, we claim you in love, the husband, the father, the brother, the very men of that tragic epoch, the very men who did, who fought and wrought, who gained and survived. To us you seem like a train of marching, triumphant, Christian knights, a noble army of crusaders, returning, battered and worn, from freeing our holy land.

The following communication was received from the National President of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HEADQUARTERS, LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
DENVER, Sept. 7, 1905.

JOHN R. KING, *Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.*

Dear Sir and Comrade: I have the honor to present herewith the following summary of relief work performed by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

From 1883 to June 30, 1904	\$428,256.90
From June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905	52,197.27
Total	\$480,454.17

In accordance with our custom we have laid the flag on the breasts of 9,404 of your departed comrades.

Yours in F., C., and L.,

MARY T. HAGER.

National President.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced a *special* committee from the ladies of the G. A. R., consisting of Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs, of California, Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Della Rawlins Henry; and Mrs. Krebs addressed the Encampment as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: It is said whatever your hands find to do, do it with a will, and we in California have tried to follow that principle. As our work this year, for the past years, and the years to come, is principally in providing homes for veterans and their wives, we have taken work that has come to us akin to that, and we have found that in San Francisco there are a large number of soldiers and sailors deceased who are buried in what is virtually a potter's field, a cemetery that is now without enclosure and is neglected. Our cemeteries that were so beautiful are fast being moved twelve or thirteen miles from the city, and the old ones have become common thoroughfares.

We have, in our membership, at least two widows of comrades

who are buried in what is virtually a potter's field; and they have appealed to me as the President of the Ladies of the G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, to see to it that these bodies are placed in the National Cemetery. I brought my resolution to our National body, and asked for their endorsement and support, feeling that it would give greater strength to the movement than coming from our Department alone. Our national body believes that it would go with greater strength if we brought it to you. We therefore ask for your endorsement, and that you take the proper steps for the accomplishment of what we desire. With your permission I will read our preamble and resolution:—

Whereas there are two hundred and more deceased soldiers and sailors of the Civil and Mexican wars interred in the city and county cemetery (or Potter's Field) of San Francisco, Cal., who died during many years past in the city and county hospital or in indigent circumstances in said city, this before any provision was made by the Grand Army or any of the Posts, or otherwise, and

Whereas said city and county cemetery is and has been wholly neglected and is without enclosure, or proper care, and little better than a common Potter's Field, and

Whereas there are one hundred and sixty or more of the graves of these deceased soldiers and sailors marked by headstones bearing inscriptions of name, company, regiment, and service, all of which is fully authenticated on the records of the city and county of San Francisco, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request and earnestly solicit the co-operation of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in making representation to the War Department or other proper Department of the Government of the United States, that the bodies of these and all soldiers and sailors, whenever they lie outside of National Cemeteries, be disinterred and reinterred in honorable burial in the National Cemetery of the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Commander-in-Chief: Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Krebs, and associates representing the Ladies of the G. A. R.: It gives us great pleasure to have this visit and these greetings, and it is my pleasure to assure you for this Encampment of our appreciation of the worthy services that you are rendering.

Comrade Watson, of Illinois: I move you, Commander-in-Chief, that the thanks of this Encampment be extended to the Ladies of the Grand Army for their co-operation and assistance to this order.

The motion was adopted, and three cheers were given for the Ladies of the G. A. R.

Comrades Lawler, Burrows, and Stillings escorted to the platform a committee from the Army Nurses' Association, consisting of Mrs.

Dye, Mrs. Fay, and Mrs. Frick. The entrance of these saintly representatives of the noble women of the war was the signal for the most enthusiastic demonstrations of affection and admiration and gratitude from the men who, more than forty years before, were nursed back to life and health by these angels of mercy. Comrade Lawler introduced Mrs. Dye to the Encampment. Each word that dropped from her lips was listened to with the most intense interest; and, when the Committee withdrew, the representatives rose in a body, and their lusty cheers and huzzas and individual expressions of endearment showed beyond a doubt how precious the Army Nurses were to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade Weissert, of Wisconsin: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: We have in the Commonwealth of Wisconsin a grand old citizen, who, ever since the issue of the first proclamation of the immortal Lincoln for troops to go forth and battle against treason and rebellion, has done everything in his power to uphold the authorities in power and enforce the laws, and has been, at all times, a firm friend of the old soldiers. It would be out of place in my opinion, and I am instructed not to go into the details of the benevolent works of this good and patriotic citizen.

My purpose at this time is to carry out his wishes, and in his behalf to present to you and to the members of this Encampment a medal to commemorate the second gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic in this patriotic city of Denver, which is to serve as a slight token of appreciation of his love and affection for the work done by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and those who served with them in the great war for right and righteousness. This medal speaks for itself. (Turning to Comrade Wagner) Comrade Wagner, can you read that?

Comrade Wagner: I happen to have seen this before. There is one thing that I desire to call to your attention, and that is that this medal doesn't call it the Civil War. Another thing has interested me. This same citizen of Wisconsin, living at Kenosha and having erected there one of the most appropriate and magnificent soldiers' monuments at his own expense, heard of the Stephenson Memorial Fund, and told me this morning to draw on him for a thousand dollars. This of course I shall do. This is the inscription:—

"39th National Encampment, G. A. R., Denver, September, 1905. In honor of the brave men who victoriously defended the Union on land and sea during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865."

On the obverse side is represented the highest peak in this part of the country, Pike's Peak.

Comrade Weissert: This medal I now present to you, and say that there will be delivered to the various members of this Encampment,

through the Assistant Adjutants-General, medals, similar to the one now presented to the Commander-in-Chief, to the number of 25,000, which will be distributed to the various Departments. It is unnecessary for me to say that it is a great thing to do. It required over four tons of pure bronze to make the number stated. The name of the donor is Hon. Zalmon G. Simmons, of Kenosha, Wis. Mr. Simmons and his three grand-daughters are, at the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief, now in the ante-room.

Comrade Coney, of Kansas: I move that a committee consisting of Comrade Weissert and two other comrades be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to escort them to the platform.

The motion was carried, and the Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrades Wagner and Sholes to serve with Comrade Weissert as a Committee.

The Committee escorted Mr. Simmons and his three grand-daughters to the platform, amid great cheers.

The Commander-in-Chief: Before I introduce Comrade Simmons,—he has been made a comrade by adoption,—I wish to say that I had to exert my utmost powers of persuasion to get him to consent to come before this Encampment. He is a very modest, retiring gentleman. This Encampment has heard of his magnificent generosity, and many of us know of his other benevolent and patriotic works for the Grand Army of the Republic; and on behalf of all our comrades I tender him sincere thanks for his generous thoughtfulness. I now have the pleasure of presenting "Comrade" Simmons, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Simmons: Comrades, it is with considerable emotion that I use that word "comrades." I recognize the immeasurable distance between the real comrade and the adopted comrade; but your generosity has bridged that distance, and I feel proud that I can stand here among you and claim the relationship that you have so kindly given me. In making this little testimonial or souvenir, there is no thought of paying the debt that I and all the world owe you in any degree.

Nor is it any measure of reward. It goes out of my heart into your hearts as a token of my love, my reverent gratitude for the great service you rendered, not only this country, but all civilized mankind. I can add no more to this, except one word. I have been in the city of Denver and witnessed this great gathering and your grand march yesterday, and my gratitude towards this city wells through and through my heart. Beautiful, generous Colorado! Beautiful, generous Denver! Her hospitality is as open and as broad as the plains on which she sits, as deep and high as the mountains that circle her horizon. I hope you will all live to behold your Forty-ninth National Encampment within the gates of this golden city.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Simmons.



TESTIMONIAL

TO

Mr. ZALMON G. SIMMONS

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

“The Soldiers’ Friend”



Full Size Engraving of Medals Presented Thirty-Ninth National Encampment, G. A. R.
by Mr. ZALMON G. SIMMONS, Kenosha, Wisconsin

ZALMON G. SIMMONS

"The Soldiers' Friend"



HE artistic and costly bronze medal presented to the members of the 39th National Encampment and the comrades represented by them is the princely offering of one who recognizes his indebtedness to the savers of the country and takes this means of showing his gratitude.

ZALMON G. SIMMONS, the donor, was born in Montgomery County, New York, September 10, 1828, and has resided in Kenosha, Wisconsin, since 1843. He is a remarkable example of the enterprising and strenuous American citizen. As a successful builder of railroad and telegraph lines, a railroad and bank president, and a director in other large corporations, life has prospered with him and he is blessed with great wealth. "Blessed" is the most appropriate term to use here, for his wealth has been a real blessing, not only to his fellow-men, but to the City and State and Country, that are richer because of his splendid citizenship. He served as Mayor of Kenosha for three years, refunded its debt of \$1,750,000, thus relieving its citizens of a terrible burden, and built and presented to the City a magnificent public library costing \$250,000. The welfare of the State of Wisconsin he advanced as a member of its Legislature and by his unusual business capacity. To individuals, especially needy veterans, he was invariably charitable. Above all, his wealth has been a blessing to the Grand Army of the Republic. For many years he has kept open house for the comrades of Kenosha County on all State occasions, at which times his hospitality is unbounded. In June, 1904, on one of those occasions, he entertained the then Commander-in-Chief, General Blackmar, to whom he became much attached and whose death in the following month inspired him to have made, for presentation to Mrs. Blackmar, as a mark of respect for her husband, a large bronze medal, weighing between five and six ounces, and fitted into a handsome morocco case. This idea grew on him until, as the Encampment drew near, he gave an order for twenty thousand similar medals which he presented to the Encampment through Past Commander-in-Chief Weisert, as his tribute to the memory of his departed friend. The medals were distributed among the departments in proportion to the number of Comrades, being delivered to the Department Commanders by Comrade Louis Sholes of Wisconsin, an Aide on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Upon one side of the medal is the inscription — "In honor of the brave men who victoriously defended the Union on land and sea during the war of the great rebellion, 1861-1865." Surrounding this is the legend — "Thirty-ninth National Encampment, G.A.R., Denver, Sept., 1905." On the reverse side is a picture in bas relief of Pike's Peak, showing a train on the Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway, which was built by Mr. Simmons. But this is not all! One of the finest soldiers' monuments in the country stands today in the city of Kenosha, the gift of Mr. Simmons, and in the Encampment itself, when Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner made his last and most stirring appeal for additional subscriptions to the Stephenson Monument Fund, he placed the Department of Wisconsin ahead of all others by his personal contribution of \$2,500.* In grateful recognition of such remarkable devotion to his country and love for its defenders, the Grand Army of the Republic dedicates these memorial pages to "The Soldiers' Friend," ZALMON G. SIMMONS of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

* NOTE—On motion of Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, the Encampment voted that a committee consisting of Comrades Weissert, Wagner, and Sholes be appointed to prepare a proper minute of this incident.



Full Size Engraving of Medals Presented Thirty-Ninth National Encampment, G. A. R.
by Mr. ZALMON G. SIMMONS, Kenosha, Wisconsin

The Commander-in-Chief introduced the grand-daughters of Mr. Simmons, Miss Elizabeth C. Simmons, Miss Janet Lance, and Miss Emily Potter.

The young ladies were received with great enthusiasm by the comrades.

Comrade Wagner: I have something else in connection with this matter. Mr. Simmons is determined that Wisconsin should head the list in all these things, and he has authorized me to say that he will add to the contribution of Wisconsin to the Stephenson Memorial Fund instead of one thousand, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. I move that the committee which introduced Mr. Simmons be appointed a special committee to prepare a proper minute of this, one of the most interesting incidents that has ever taken place in any of the sessions of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The motion was carried.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief was called to the chair.

Comrade McCurdy, Chief of Staff: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: the members of the national staff have prepared a testimonial of their love and respect for Mrs. Blackmar. The inscription around this loving cup tells the story: "Denver, 1905."—"The Grand Army Badge."—"In remembrance of a comrade whose career in war and in peace exemplified the highest qualities of the citizen and soldier, the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic present to Mrs. Blackmar this loving testimonial of her husband, the late Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., General Wilmon W. Blackmar." This cup will be formally presented to Mrs. Blackmar upon the return of the representatives of the Department of Massachusetts to Boston, and Adjutant-General Gilman is charged with that duty. We place this testimonial in his keeping.

Comrade McCurdy: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: A few days after General Orders No. 11 were issued, Adjutant-General Gilman called upon me for a report. I simply reported progress, saying that I would make my report at this Encampment. Recently, when in a foreign city, I visited a manufacturer of medals and jewels, such as are bestowed by royalty upon titled persons and others. He remarked that he made any decoration, badge, or button made in the world. "No," I replied, "you don't make these," showing him my Grand Army badge.

Asking the significance of it, I told him that I was a Union soldier during the Civil War, and that I belonged to an organization composed of those who fought on the Union side in that war, and that

this was the badge of the order. "Oh, yes," says he, "that was the war between the North and the South." "No," I replied, "it was a war brought on by certain leaders in the Southern States to divide the Union,—a sentiment in which all Southern people did not coincide, as evidenced by the fact that 325,000 Southern white men enlisted in the Union Army, principally from Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland. One man in every nine in the Union Army was from Dixie." He was surprised, as perhaps many on this side of the water are who hear this statement.

As one of that vast army who stood by the flag, I am proud of that record. Away off on the flanks, the crack of our carbines was sweet music to the ears of the Northern rifleman, as he lay in the trenches or dashed over the earth-works in front, and the joy of a "nip" from our canteens, whether it was mountain dew or moonshine, gave new life to his tired soul. One of those Southern boys, a Marylander by birth, and a member of the Sixth Maryland of the Sixth Army Corps who stood by the flag, is now Commander-in-Chief of this great organization. He is a battle-scarred veteran, a true comradé, a cultured gentleman, a boy in blue now grown gray.

Following a happy custom, his official staff have presented this testimonial of the high regard they bear towards him; and I am requested, in their behalf, to present to you, Commander-in-Chief King, this badge. It is with great pleasure I perform that duty.

My comrade, wear it over a heart so loyal, so patriotic, so vigilant, and so brave that it shall be to others an incentive to the most unselfish patriotism, and to yourself a guard against everything that can disgrace the past you helped to make honorable, and our dead have made sacred.

The Commander-in-Chief: Comrade McCurdy, I do not deserve this testimonial, because my services have been brief. I feel that it belongs to the dead. Since you and your associates on the staff have been so kind, I accept it. I can scarcely find words to thank you. Your reference to the incident which occurred while you were abroad reminds me that it has been the custom in all ages for kings and princes to confer orders of distinction upon faithful followers in war. England has her order of the Star and Garter, France her Legion of Honor, Germany her Order of the Iron Cross; but, Comrade McCurdy and Comrades of the Grand Army, the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic is the proudest emblem that ever decked the breast of man. I thank you again and again, and through you the members of the staff for this beautiful souvenir.

Comrade Everest, of Illinois, moved that the Encampment take a recess until two o'clock p.m. A comrade moved to amend by making the hour half-past two. Comrade Merriam, of Wisconsin —

moved to amend the amendment by making the hour three o'clock.

The Commander-in-Chief: Under the rules the longest time is voted on first.

The motion was put to take a recess until three o'clock, and was lost. The motion to take a recess to 2.30 o'clock was carried.

THURSDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Encampment reconvened at 2.30 P.M.

The Adjutant-General then announced the following

COMMITTEES ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Address of Commander-in-Chief:

John C. Black, Illinois, *Chairman*.
Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
George W. Johnson, Maryland.
Allan C. Bakewell, New York.
John T. Wilder, Tennessee.

Report of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief:

John C. Black, Illinois, *Chairman*.
Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
George W. Johnson, Maryland.
Allan C. Bakewell, New York.
John T. Wilder, Tennessee.

Report of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief:

Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*.
A. L. Schimpff, Illinois.
J. B. Wolgemuth, South Dakota.
W. W. French, Tennessee.
George F. Jackson, Alabama.

Report of Surgeon-General:

Daniel R. Lucas, Indiana, *Chairman*.
Ernest C. Stahl, New Jersey.
S. C. James, Iowa.
Robert M. Woods, Illinois.
Harmon Bross, Nebraska.

Report of Chaplain-in-Chief:

A. P. Tasker, Potomac, *Chairman*.
L. Vanderhoeft, Potomac.
John T. Layton, Potomac.
Daniel R. Lucas, Indiana.
Volley, Rhode Island.

Report of Adjutant-General :

Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*.
Charles A. Partridge, Illinois.
Fayette Wyckoff, Michigan.

Report of Quartermaster-General :

E. R. Monfort, Ohio, *Chairman*.
George Stone, California.
Charles A. Suydam, Pennsylvania.

Report of Inspector-General :

Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Massachusetts, *Chairman*
George W. Johnson, Maryland.
F. M. Epperson, Iowa.

Report of Judge Advocate-General :

Charles Harris, Kansas, *Chairman*.
James H. Wolff, Massachusetts.
Henry A. Castle, Minnesota.

Report of Custodian :

Daniel Ross, Delaware, *Chairman*.
Charles W. Keeting, Louisiana and Mississippi.
John McElroy, Potomac.

*Report of Chief Aide on Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in
Schools :*

A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin, *Chairman*.
James D. Bell, New York.
J. L. Merrick, Maine.

Committee to Visit Woman's Relief Corps Convention :

Walton W. French, Tennessee, *Chairman*.
John W. Hersey, Massachusetts,
James Minot, New Hampshire.

Committee to Visit Ladies of the G. A. R. Convention :

Charles A. Partridge, Illinois, *Chairman*.
P. H. Coney, Kansas.
Edwin Walton, Pennsylvania.
B. F. Hamilton, Potomac.

Committee to Visit Army Nurses :

Thomas G. Lawler, Illinois, *Chairman*.
Charles Burrows, New Jersey.
E. B. Stillings, Massachusetts.

*Committee to Visit Daughters of Veterans Convention:*A. S. Fowler, Arkansas, *Chairman.*

George W. Cook, Colorado.

George W. Patten, Tennessee.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

<i>Department.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Alabama,	W. M. Campbell,	Florence.
Arizona,	A. L. Grow,	Tombstone.
Arkansas,	W. A. Morton,	Little Rock.
California and Nevada,	A. J. Buckles,	Sacramento.
Colorado and Wyoming,	Thomas J. Downen,	Pueblo.
Connecticut,	Wilbur F. Rogers,	Meriden.
Delaware,	Daniel Ross,	Wilmington.
Florida,	William James,	Jacksonville.
Georgia,	S. A. Darnell,	Atlanta.
Idaho,	James Woodward,	Grangerville.
Illinois,	Horace S. Clark,	Mattoon.
Indiana,	Morton C. Rankin,	Terre Haute.
Indian Territory,	E. F. Hackett,	McAllister.
Iowa,	Grenville M. Dodge,	New York.
Kansas,	A. W. Smith,	Roseland.
Kentucky,	Michael Minton,	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mississippi,	Charles H. Shute,	Cambridge, Mass.
Maine,	Seth G. Snipe,	Bath.
Maryland,	John G. Taylor,	Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	George L. Goodale,	Medford.
Michigan,	Washington Gardner,	Albion.
Minnesota,	Byron J. Mosier,	Stillwater.
Missouri,	Jno. M. Williams,	California.
Montana,	A. J. Fish,	Helena.
Nebraska,	J. S. Hoagland,	North Platte.
New Hampshire,	John K. Law,	New London.
New Jersey,	Frank O. Cole,	Jersey City.
New Mexico,	John P. Victory,	Santa Fé.
New York,	Lewis E. Griffith,	Troy.
North Dakota,	George B. Winship,	Grand Forks.
Ohio,	John S. Kountz,	Toledo.
Oklahoma,	J. P. Cummins,	Kingfisher.
Oregon,	T. G. Darr,	Portland.
Pennsylvania,	J. Andrew Wilt,	Towanda.
Potomac,	P. B. Entreken,	Washington.
Rhode Island,	Moses Budlong,	Providence.
South Dakota,	C. P. Clark,	Deadwood.
Tennessee,	William Rule,	Knoxville.

this was the badge of the order. "Oh, yes," says he, "that was the war between the North and the South." "No," I replied, "it was a war brought on by certain leaders in the Southern States to divide the Union,—a sentiment in which all Southern people did not coincide, as evidenced by the fact that 325,000 Southern white men enlisted in the Union Army, principally from Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland. One man in every nine in the Union Army was from Dixie." He was surprised, as perhaps many on this side of the water are who hear this statement.

As one of that vast army who stood by the flag, I am proud of that record. Away off on the flanks, the crack of our carbines was sweet music to the ears of the Northern rifleman, as he lay in the trenches or dashed over the earth-works in front, and the joy of a "nip" from our canteens, whether it was mountain dew or moonshine, gave new life to his tired soul. One of those Southern boys, a Marylander by birth, and a member of the Sixth Maryland of the Sixth Army Corps who stood by the flag, is now Commander-in-Chief of this great organization. He is a battle-scarred veteran, a true comradè, a cultured gentleman, a boy in blue now grown gray.

Following a happy custom, his official staff have presented this testimonial of the high regard they bear towards him; and I am requested, in their behalf, to present to you, Commander-in-Chief King, this badge. It is with great pleasure I perform that duty.

My comrade, wear it over a heart so loyal, so patriotic, so vigilant, and so brave that it shall be to others an incentive to the most unselfish patriotism, and to yourself a guard against everything that can disgrace the past you helped to make honorable, and our dead have made sacred.

The Commander-in-Chief: Comrade McCarty, I do not deserve this testimonial, because my services have been brief. I feel that it belongs to the dead. Since you and your associates on the staff have been so kind, I accept it. I can scarcely find words to thank you. Your reference to the incident which occurred while you were abroad reminds me that it has been the custom in all ages for kings and princes to confer orders of distinction upon faithful followers in war. England has her order of the Star and Garter, France her Legion of Honor, Germany her Order of the Iron Cross; but, Comrade McCarty and Comrades of the Grand Army, the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic is the proudest emblem that ever decked the breast of man. I thank you again and again, and through you the members of the staff for this beautiful souvenir.

Comrade Everest, of Illinois, moved that the Encampment take a recess until two o'clock P.M. A comrade moved to amend by making the hour half-past two. Comrade Merriam, of Wisconsin,

principles from 1861 to the present minute, and why should not a word from you do us good? Ours is a small organization, yours is large and extends into every community in the United States: if each one of you will go home and say that you believe in our organization, in less than five years we will be 100,000 strong.

Our National Encampment will be held at Gettysburg, beginning a week from next Tuesday. We go there because the older members of our organization believed that it would afford a splendid lesson in patriotism to spend the day on that immortal ground.

Once more I wish to thank you, and I invite you one and all to visit us during our Encampment where you can form an idea of what we are trying to do.

A word about the Memorial University in Iowa, which is dedicated to the loyal men and women of war times. I hope you may learn a good deal about that in time. Again I thank you for this opportunity to appeal to you to assist us morally the best you can.

A Committee from the Daughters of Veterans, consisting of the Misses Flood, McGraw, and McCoy was presented by Comrade Wagner, who said:—

Commander-in-Chief, I take exceeding great pleasure in complying with your directions and presenting Miss Flood, a representative of the Daughters of Veterans and her associates upon this Committee. I do not remember their names. It is hardly worth while anyway, because these ladies change their names sometimes.

Commander-in-Chief: We will now hear words of greeting from our Daughters.

Miss Flood: *Commander-in-Chief* and Comrades of the Grand Army: We have come here this afternoon to bring you the greetings of the Daughters of Veterans from all over the United States. I do not think there exists a more loyal order. We are banded together to help every veteran, and you will find us ready at all times to do so. I hope to see every member of this Encampment at our reception this evening at the Brown Palace Hotel.

Commander-in-Chief: Carry to your organization the greetings of the Grand Army of the Republic. We thank you for calling on us.

The Adjutant-General will announce the action of the Council of Administration as to filling the vacancy in the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General: At a meeting of the National Council of Administration, held in Denver last Monday, by unanimous ballot Comrade E. B. Stillings, of Massachusetts, was elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to fill the vacancy then existing.

Comrade Stillings was introduced to the Encampment by the *Commander-in-Chief*, and made the following remarks:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: My term of service as you know is necessarily very short, but I realize that the great honor that has been conferred upon me is also an honor to the memory of our late Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Blackmar, of whose Post I am the present Commander. I thank you.

Commander-in-Chief: The Adjutant-General will now read a special order.

The Adjutant-General read the following order:—

SPECIAL ORDER,
No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
BROWN PALACE HOTEL, DENVER, COL., Sept. 4, 1905.

Comrade George E. Henry, of Post No. 113, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, is hereby appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Comrade E. B. Stillings of the same Post to the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

He will enter at once upon his duties.

By command of

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief.

J. E. GILMAN,
Adjutant-General.

Commander-in-Chief: The Adjutant-General will now read the report of the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions relating to our great loss in the death of the late Commander-in-Chief Blackmar.

GEN. JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.:

Dear Sir and Comrade: General Orders No. 9, in which you so ably and feelingly expressed the sorrow that filled your heart and the hearts of your comrades in consequence of the loss of our late Commander-in-Chief, announced the appointment of the undersigned as a committee to draft such a sentiment as would properly reflect the feelings of the representatives in the Thirty-ninth National Encampment, in connection with that sad event.

In obedience to your order we respectfully submit the following for the consideration of this Encampment:—

To this wonderful city of Denver have come from every State in the Union the survivors of the great war. Here they will renew old friendships, make new friends, and recall once more the events of their youthful days when they saved a land and set a people free.

With the rejoicing and glorification inseparable from a National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, there is always an

underlying current of sadness because of the muster out of dear ones who were present the previous year.

Ordinarily it is the expected that has happened; but in the year just closing we have met a more than common loss, for our "Bayard," our "Knight without fear and without reproach," General Wilmon W. Blackmar, whom we unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief in August, 1904, has been called from our midst.

He fell not on the field of battle as we knew it forty years ago, but on an equally important field, where he fought the battle of patriotism against indifference, of law against disorder, of brotherly love against human hatred, and of universal peace against fratricidal strife.

Bravely he made the fight, skilfully he held his forces, and gallantly he charged the enemy, nor ever left the field until his work was finished, and his worn and lifeless form was borne to its last earthly home by the faithful comrades who stood by his side and bore with him the heat of the day and the burden thereof.

We, the representatives of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, owe much to our dead chieftain. We are indebted to him for an administration of unexcelled labors and splendid results. He wrought for our good and for the good of our Order which he defended and uplifted by his noble presence and inspired words, his gifted pen and his ever ready purse.

Our heads are bowed down with sorrow, and our heart throbs quicken at the sound of his revered name.

We express for his loyal and devoted wife our keenest sympathy, and we thank her for her earnest co-operation with her zealous husband in all his plans for the advancement of his comrades.

We here record our deep appreciation of our late Commander-in-Chief, and we take pride in pointing him out as one who was a brave soldier, a model citizen, and a loving comrade, whose splendid example may well be followed by the people of the great republic he fought for so valiantly and so well.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.;

J. E. GILMAN, Massachusetts, *Chairman*.

LEE S. ESTELLE, Nebraska.

E. B. STILLINGS, Massachusetts.

OSCAR L. MOORE, Louisiana.

Adjutant-General: I move that these resolutions be adopted by this Encampment, that they be spread upon the records, and a copy forwarded to the widow of our late dear Commander-in-chief, General Blackmar.

Comrade Smith, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief, I would add, by a standing vote with bowed heads.

Commander-in-Chief: You have heard the resolutions. This Encampment will now rise, and with bowed heads ratify the action of the Committee.

The Encampment rose, and, standing with bowed heads, the Chaplain-in-Chief, in response to the Commander-in-Chief, offered the following prayer:—

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, in whose hands are the lives and destinies of all men, we pray for Thy blessing upon us in this hour of affliction. We pray for Thy blessing upon her who was the dear wife of our Commander-in-Chief, as she goes unattended on her journey to the end of life. God bless her. We pray for all those who have buried dear comrades. May Thy blessing rest upon each and every one of us. We ask all this in the name of our Lord Jesus. Amen.

A committee of ladies from the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, consisting of Mrs. Delia Bradley, of Illinois, Mrs. Mary E. Abbott, Mrs. Sadie Gilford, and Miss Newland, was introduced to the Encampment.

Mrs. Bradley: I bring you greetings of the National President of the Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans. We tender to you again our hands and hearts. We come to you as our fathers and as husbands, brothers, sons. We come because we love you for the work that you have done, and because our hearts are full of sympathy for the heroes who fought that we might live under this beautiful flag, free from all taint. The Sons of Veterans and their Auxiliary will go on with this grand and glorious work of perpetuating what you have begun. We know that your ranks are growing thinner day by day, and we want to take your places as near as we can and go on with the work where you lay it down. Whenever there is anything that we can do to assist you, we are at your command. Commander-in-Chief, I wish to present to you, in behalf of the National President of the Ladies Auxiliary, this bouquet.

Commander-in-Chief: Mrs. Bradley, this Encampment through me thanks you for this visit, and for the nice words that you have said to us. We know that such societies as yours are continuing societies, and that the memory of the boys of '61 and '65 will be ever kept fresh and green. I thank you for your call.

Comrade James, of Iowa: Commander-in-Chief, Comrades of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment, General Black, Past Commander-in-Chief: General Black, you were elected Commander-in-Chief two years ago at San Francisco. Since then, by direction of the Encampment, the National Executive Committee, through a sub-committee,

has procured this testimonial. It was to have been presented to you by our beloved Comrade Sample. He is absent, and I will call upon another loved member of his Department, Past Commander-in-Chief Stewart.

Comrade Stewart: Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Black, and Comrades of this Encampment: We deeply regret that Comrade Sample is not here. Having been chosen by the Committee representing the National Encampment to take his place in this ceremony, I find in it a personal pleasure because I have received from the hands of Comrade Black in previous Encampments some tokens of esteem and comradeship. To-day the Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic representing the might and strength of other days meets within the borders of a State that had no star in the flag when the men of the Grand Army of the Republic marched and campaigned and fought beneath its folds in the great war waged for the suppression of the rebellion.

One year ago we met on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean within the gates of the great patriotic, historic State of Massachusetts. We went there under the leadership of a distinguished soldier of the old Union Army and a distinguished leader of the Grand Army of the Republic, General John C. Black, of Illinois. In Boston Commander-in-Chief Black closed an official year as Commander-in-Chief that was distinctive in successful and forceful administration; and in appreciation of that success, and in admiration of his warm-hearted comradeship and splendid leadership the Encampment, convened in Boston, directed that a testimonial be prepared and presented to him evidencing the admiration, the love, the confidence, and good wishes of the Grand Army of the Republic. Never was admiration better bestowed, never was love more earnest, never was confidence better placed or good wishes more warmly given.

In obedience to the action of that Encampment I have the honor to-day to present this beautiful testimonial, telling him of our love, of our admiration, of our confidence, of our fraternal fellowship for him.

I trust, sir, that you and your comrades and your friends may gather about it for many, many years to come, and smile and smile and smile and smile until the earth shall seem a new Eden, the heart be warmed, the pulse quickened, the brain stirred, and eloquence given a tongue, that it may summon up the memory of past years, and that memory, with her magic wand, call up the hours of pleasure and of pain, of sacrifice and of tribute, of honor and of glory in all of which you have borne an honorable and a conspicuous part.

The Grand Army of the Republic honors you for sterling, uplifting manhood, it honors you for splendid soldiership and magnificent de-

votion to duty, and it honors you for the patriotism that you have exemplified and that makes for the safety of the nation. All these things, sir, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic combine in this magnificent tribute to you, and for them, every man of whom is your friend, I have the honor now to present it; and, if we were not all empty-handed, I would ask that we drink this old-time toast to you in this splendid presence:—

“Here’s to your good health, and your family’s good health, and may you all live long and be happy and prosper.”

The testimonial was a magnificent silver punch bowl and ladle.

Comrade Black: Comrade Stewart, I am in somewhat of the fix of the woman in Tom Lawler’s story. A colored friend of his in Rockford came to him a few days ago, since the yellow fever quarantine was established, and says, “I don’t know what I am to do: my wife is down in Paducah, and they have got her in canteen.” This certainly is the blossoming out of all the canteens that ever carried “apple jack, fine as silk, or sometimes water and sometimes milk”—forty years of fruition from the old flannel-covered tin canteen to this splendid and rose-wreathed vessel.

I am at a loss fittingly to respond to the tender and complimentary words that you have addressed to me in presenting this beautiful gift. I had heard, of course, it is a part of the record of the intended action of the Encampment, and it is no disparagement to you, Comrade Stewart, who speak with such honeyed words, to say that to me there is to-day just a little dash of bitterness in the sweetness of the draught; for he who had been expected to be the foremost mover in this matter lies sick and sore afflicted, and over his eyes there steal the shadows of the night to come.

With this rosy wreath about this vessel, there will forever twine in my recollection a single twig of ivy, speaking of the beauty of the love of comrades, and the gloom that accompanies this act. But so it is, and so it must be unto the end. The loveliest things of life carry with them some little admonition of that which is beyond. I thank you, I thank the Committee, I thank the Encampment, and I thank the Grand Army of the Republic which they represent, for this beautiful token.

My comrades, by no act of mine shall ever there be mingled in its depths the draught of ruin, but always and ever it shall brim with temperance and good fellowship and cheer, and its last drop shall be lifted as a libation to the comradeship of our great association.

On the call of the Departments and individuals for the presentation of communications and resolutions, various documents were presented

and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and noted in the report of that Committee.

Commander-in-Chief: The Encampment is now ready for any business that may be properly brought before it.

Comrade Winans, of Ohio: I would like to hear read that portion of the proceedings of the Executive Committee referring to our finances.

Commander-in-Chief: The Adjutant-General will read the report of the Special Auditor of the Quartermaster-General's accounts.

The Adjutant-General read the following report:—

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 4, 1905.

GENERAL JOHN R. KING,

Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.:

Dear Sir: In accordance with the desire of your lamented predecessor in office, I have, at the request of Adjutant-General Gilman, carefully examined the accounts of the Quartermaster-General for the past year.

I found them correctly kept, all receipts being properly entered, all disbursements supported by the proper vouchers, and the balance of cash called for on deposit in the People's Bank and Trust Company, according to the statement of the bank authorities.

I was also shown sixteen United States 2 per cent. bonds of \$1,000 each, numbered 9447 to 9462, registered in the name of the Commander-in-Chief and Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The system of book-keeping used by the Quartermaster-General is extremely simple and admirable, and the chance for any errors is practically annihilated.

The only change I would suggest is that the book of receipts and expenditures that is used by the Adjutant-General be kept in such a manner as to show at a glance the exact amount of cash in the bank, so that the Commander-in-Chief may know at any time the condition of the account.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. KNAPP, *Auditor.*

Adjutant-General: In connection with this report I desire to say that Mr. Knapp, who is a professional accountant in Boston, and is the expert auditor for several corporations there, desires to contribute his services as auditor in this matter to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade Adams, of Pennsylvania, moved that, when the Encampment adjourns, it be to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Comrade Merriam, of Wisconsin, moved to amend by making the hour eight o'clock this evening. The amendment was lost, and the motion of Comrade Adams was carried.

The following telegram was read in reply to one sent by the Commander-in-Chief:—

JOHN R. KING,

Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Denver, Col.:

The National Encampment, Spanish War Veterans, now in session send most affectionate and respectful greetings to the heroes of the Grand Army of the Republic in National Convention assembled.

WILLIAM E. ENGLISH,

Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Partridge, of Illinois: The Committee on Stephenson Memorial is prepared to report. I would ask that, as the report is largely statistical and financial, the treasurer of the Committee, Comrade Wagner, read it.

Comrade Wagner read the report, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON MEMORIAL.

DENVER, Sept. 6, 1905.

TO THE THIRTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.:

Comrades: Your Committee on Benjamin F. Stephenson Memorial respectfully reports that the effort made at the Thirty-eighth National Encampment held at Boston to secure pledges sufficient to justify work on the Memorial during the past year proved a gratifying success.

Whilst the amount needed for the memorial, \$20,000, is not yet fully in hand, the amount we are able to report to-day approaches that figure so nearly that there is no doubt of an early success of the enterprise.

Our report last showed:—

	<i>Contributions.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	620	\$4,584.94
There have been received to July 20, the date of		
the closing of this report	387	7,622.26
	<hr/> 1,007	<hr/> \$12,207.20
Expenditures reported last year were . . .	\$266.00	
There was expended during the current year:—		
For printing, postage, stationery	\$20.00	
For clerical services	25.00	45.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenses	\$311.00	311.00
Leaving balance on deposit in the Third National Bank of .		\$11,896.20
To this sum should be added the balance in the "Grant"		
Fund with interest to July 15th last, amounting to . . .		2,718.14
		<hr/>
Total cash on hand		\$14,614.34

The following pledges made at Boston are still unpaid:—

California and Nevada	\$383.75 balance
Colorado and Wyoming	305.75 "
*Connecticut	172.60 "
Indiana	191.25 "
*Michigan	144.05 "
*South Dakota (Thomas Reed)	25.00
<hr/>	
\$1,222.40	

The total pledges made at the Boston Encampment amounted to \$6,710.

Included in the contributions received during the past year was one from Commander-in-Chief W. W. Blackmar of \$1,000, and one from Comrade Charles Miller, P.D.C., of Pennsylvania, of \$1,000.

Your Committee suggests that another effort be made at this Encampment to secure pledges sufficient to make the amount available for the erection of the memorial, \$20,000, and that authority be given to proceed with the work when this figure is in sight.

Appended are detailed statements of the receipts and expenditures during the past year, and with totals from the time of the appointment of the Committee.

The Committee desires again to congratulate the National Encampment and the members of the Grand Army for the success of the past year's work, and to repeat the hope that the work may be completed during the year 1906.

The Committee also asks that it may be continued during the present year.

Yours in F., C., and L.,

CHARLES A. PARTRIDGE, Illinois, *Chairman*,
 JAMES TANNER, Washington, D.C.,
 THOMAS S. HOPKINS, Washington, D.C.,
 JOHN McELROY, Washington, D.C.,
 LOUIS WAGNER, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Committee.

* These amounts were paid since July 20, 1905.

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, POSTS, AND INDIVIDUALS.**

	To July 30, 1904.		To July 20, 1905.				Total.	
	Total.		Headquarters and Posts.		Individuals.			
Alabama	1	\$5.00					1	\$5.00
Arizona								
Arkansas								
California and Nevada	14	89.30	2	\$111.25	1	\$5.00	17	205.55
Col. and Wyoming . .	7	20.90	17	164.25	3	30.00	27	215.15
Connecticut	4	22.00	13	315.40	3	12.00	20	349.40
Delaware	2	11.00	5	25.70			7	36.70
Florida	1	1.60	2	11.15			3	12.75
Georgia								
Idaho	1	2.00					1	2.00
Illinois	81	550.37	61	256.67	55	394.00	197	1,201.04
Indiana	16	46.80	2	8.75			18	55.55
Indian Territory . . .			1	1.00			1	1.00
Iowa	17	174.80	2	308.60			19	483.40
Kansas	17	45.70	1	1.30			18	47.00
Kentucky	1	1.60	1	1.60			2	3.20
Louisiana and Miss. .	3	11.60	1	1.00			4	12.60
Maine	6	28.90	17	63.25	2	38.75	25	130.90
Maryland	5	83.58	3	105.05			8	188.63
Massachusetts	39	351.90	59	294.80	12	1,215.20	110	1,861.90
Michigan	13	38.40	1	55.95			14	94.35
Minnesota	38	168.40					38	168.40
Missouri	12	58.63			1	1.80	13	60.43
Montana	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	100.00	3	110.00
Nebraska	12	32.75	1	2.00			13	34.75
New Hampshire	4	12.90	1	100.00			5	112.90
New Jersey	14	108.45	3	105.00			17	213.45
New Mexico	1	17.20					1	17.20
New York	69	502.85	9	1,058.34	1	1.00	79	1,562.19
North Dakota	2	7.00					2	7.00
Ohio	38	198.85	2	305.00	1	25.00	41	528.85
Oklahoma	1	2.40					1	2.40
Oregon	5	9.35	13	54.40			18	63.75
Pennsylvania	88	889.40	53	453.50	12	1,331.00	153	2,673.90
Potomac	6	79.50					6	79.50
Rhode Island	10	68.45	1	100.00			11	168.45
South Dakota	7	24.20					7	24.20
Tennessee	1	1.60	1	25.00	9	75.00	11	101.60
Texas	4	15.90					4	15.90
Utah	1	1.60					1	1.60
Vermont	5	22.65	1	100.00			6	122.65
Virginia and N. Car. .	3	6.00					3	6.00
Wash. and Alaska . . .	4	17.20					4	17.20
West Virginia	2	10.00					2	10.00
Wisconsin	49	206.15	1	100.00			50	306.15
Total	605	\$3,951.88	275	\$4,133.96	101	\$3,228.75	981	\$11,314.59

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Woman's Relief Corps:

Pueblo Corps No. 2 (Col. and Wyoming)	1	\$5.00
Gen. A. J. Smith Corps No. 31 (Wyoming)	1	2.00
Lincoln W. R. C. No. 6 (Potomac)	5	12.00
Lemon Relief Corps No. 21 (Illinois)	1	5.00
		<u>\$24.00</u>

Ladies of the G. A. R.:

Ulysses Circle No. 4 (Illinois)	1	5.00
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Soldiers' and Sailors' Home:

Illinois.	1	40.45
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Interest on Deposits:

From Third National Bank	1	190.10
	<u>11</u>	<u>\$259.55</u>

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

	1903-1904.		1905.		Total.	
Department Headquarters and Posts	556	\$3,576.03	275	\$4,133.96	831	\$7,709.99
Individual	49	375.85	101	3,228.75	150	3,604.60
Woman's Relief Corps	11	523.00	8	24.00	19	547.00
Ladies' G. A. R.	1	3.80	1	5.00	2	8.80
National Vet. Legion	1	5.00	...	...	1	5.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	...	...	1	40.45	1	40.45
Interest on Deposits	2	101.26	1	190.10	3	291.36
	<u>620</u>	<u>\$4,584.94</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>\$7,622.26</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>\$12,207.20</u>

STATEMENT OF MONEY IN BANK.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1905. .

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER, *Treasurer,*

STEPHENSON MEMORIAL FUND, PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that the balance standing to the credit of above account, at the close of business this day, is \$11,896.20.

Very truly yours,

W. CLIFFORD WOOD,
Assistant Cashier

Comrade Wagner: I am sure you will bear with me for awhile when I say to you that this is one of the most interesting tasks I have had during my connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. When Comrade Torrance appointed this Committee to raise a fund for the erection of a memorial to Comrade Stephenson who originated in his mind, and started in the Department of Illinois, the Grand Army of the Republic, it was said: "You will never get the money. See how long it took to get the Grant Fund, and think of other funds that we have attempted to raise and failed."

Our Committee consisting from the beginning of Comrades Partridge, Tanner, Hopkins, McElroy, and myself, said this money will come, and it was simply a question of the amount needed, not merely to put up a tablet or a memorial to Comrade Stephenson, but to erect in Washington a memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic something that will teach to coming generations the principles upon which our organization is founded, and that will be a satisfaction to us. We are in conference with Congressional and other authorities at Washington, regarding a location where this memorial will be seen by the many people who visit Washington, and where it will be one of the prominent features of that great city.

• We think of securing, if possible,—and we think all things are possible to him who makes up his mind that he is going to have them,—a site on Seventh Street, north of Pennsylvania Avenue, fronting the magnificent white marble building of the Trust Company, and immediately east of the statue of General Hancock.

We have been asked, What do you propose to erect, what has your Committee in view? I have always said that the Committee, with the approval of the National Encampment, will erect a memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic and to Comrade Stephenson. No plans have been devised, no plans have been considered. It was a question first of means and plans afterward, instead of the usual order of plans first and money to follow. I think the results have justified the wisdom of our conclusions.

If this report is adopted and the Committee continued, we think within twelve months there will be sufficient money, \$20,000, and more if we can get it, to put up one of the most appropriate and creditable memorials of that character in the city of Washington. We are not satisfied with \$20,000 now. We should have been this morning. We are gratified, but not satisfied. I know one or two more one-thousand-dollar people, and we want to make this \$25,000. If the Departments which are small in amount will make one more canvass of Posts and individuals, I tell you that two or three years from now, when this National Encampment meets in the city of Washington to unveil this Memorial, you will feel proud of the work

accomplished by the earnest co-operation of Posts and comrades throughout the United States.

Now, Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Black very kindly gave me in Boston a half an hour or thereabouts for what some of the comrades were pleased to call a Methodist Episcopal church debt-raising plan. I am a Presbyterian; but, when it comes to getting money out of other people's pockets for a good object in a general fund, I am in it. Why can't we secure from the Departments largest in membership and means and most prosperous in all that pertains to the interests of the Grand Army, sufficient pledges to increase this sum to \$25,000? Who is going to be the first victim?

Comrade Minton, of Kentucky: I will give \$25 personally.

Comrade C. E. Adams, of Nebraska, subscribed \$25; William James, of Florida, \$25; the Department of Illinois, \$100; the Department of Missouri, \$25; the Department of Pennsylvania, \$200; the Department of Vermont, \$25; the Department of Ohio, \$500; Comrade J. H. Sharer, of Ohio, \$25; the Department of Nebraska, \$100; the Department of New York, \$750; the Department of Iowa, \$200; Comrade Shute, of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, \$100; Comrade Hawk, of the Department of the Potomac, \$20; the Department of New Jersey, \$100; Post 17, Department of Potomac, through Comrade Tasker, \$15; the Department of Arkansas, \$25; the Department of Maryland, \$40; Post 17, of Alabama, \$5; George A. Custer, Post 1, of Alabama, \$10; Post 18, of Alabama, \$10; Comrade Miller, of Alabama, \$10; J. W. Bean, of Massachusetts, \$50; the Department of Potomac, \$100; Post No. 6, Grand Forks North Dakota, \$10; Comrade T. C. Iliff, of Utah, \$100; the Department of Massachusetts sufficient to make up \$2,000 (\$139); McPherson Post No. 1, Little Rock, Ark., \$10; Mansfield Post, \$100; Department of Arkansas, \$5; George C. Drake Post, 223, of Wisconsin, \$5; Rawlins Post 35, Nebraska, \$5; Comrade Hillard, of Connecticut, \$10; Comrade Fred A. Lamb, for Emslie Post, Cornwall on the Hudson, Department of New York, \$5; Thomas Reed, of South Dakota, \$50; S. H. Mallery, Department of Michigan, \$25; John F. Reynolds, Post 33, Cheyenne, Wyo., \$25; the Commander of Reynolds Post, Cheyenne, \$20; Comrade Ed N. Ketchum, Department of Texas, \$5; Stannard Post No. 2, Department of Vermont, through Comrade Charles E. Beach, \$25; O. M. Mitchell, Post 1, Georgia, \$10; Post 14, Georgia, \$10; Captain Jack Crawford, of the United States, \$25.

Comrade Wagner: I will promise you, comrades, that this shall be the last time that I shall trespass upon the time and patience of the National Encampment for contributions. A comrade has added up these pledges and they amount to \$3,011. I move that the rec-

ommendations of the Committee on Stephenson Memorial and the report of the Committee be adopted.

The motion of Comrade Wagner was adopted.

The following supplementary report is inserted to show the additional receipts by the Committee from July 20 to Oct. 31, 1905.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM JULY 20 to OCT. 31, 1905.

Aug. 1, 1905,	Department of Maryland	\$12.00
" 3, "	Department of Pennsylvania, General George A. McCall Post No. 31	42.50
" 10, "	Department of Pennsylvania, General Welsh Post No. 118	5.00
" 10, "	Department of Michigan	144.05
" 17, "	Department of Pennsylvania, General Alex. Hays Post No. 3	23.60
Sept. 12, "	Thomas Reed, South Dakota	25.00
" " "	Ed. Ketchum, Sr., Texas	5.00
" " "	Department of Nebraska, Rawlins Post No. 35	5.00
" " "	H. H. Cumings, Pennsylvania	100.00
" " "	Department of Connecticut	184.60
" 16, "	Captain Jack Crawford	25.00
" 20, "	Z. G. Simmons, Wisconsin	2,500.00
" 25, "	Department of Missouri	25.00
" 26, "	Louis Krughoff, Illinois	5.00
" 29, "	Department of Colorado and Wyoming, John F. Reynolds Post No. 33	35.00
" 30, "	Department of the Potomac, Post No. 11	50.00
Oct. 2, "	M. Minton, Kentucky	25.00
" 5, "	J. W. Bean, Massachusetts	50.00
" 6, "	Rev. Thomas C. Iliff, D.D., Utah	100.00
" 12, "	C. E. Adams, Nebraska	25.01
" 12, "	Department of the Potomac, Lincoln W. R. C., No. 6	4.00
" 14, "	Edward T. Stotesbury, Pennsylvania	500.00
" 16, "	William James, Florida	25.00
" 20, "	Department of Vermont	25.00
" 25, "	Cash, Pennsylvania	500.00
" 26, "	Department of Vermont, Stannard Post No. 2	25.00
" 27, "	Department of Potomac	50.00
" 27, "	Department of New York, Emslie Post No. 546	5.00
" 28, "	Department of Alabama, Abe Lincoln Post No. 17	5.00
" 28, "	J. Clyde Millar, Alabama	5.00
" 30, "	Department of Pennsylvania, Watkins Post No. 68	5.00
" " "	J. Andrew Wilt, Pennsylvania	5.00
" " "	Department of Alabama, Negley Post No. 18	10.00

Oct. 30, 1905.	Department of Nebraska	\$25.00
" 31, "	Charles H. Shute, Louisiana and Mississippi . .	100.00
" " "	Department of Pennsylvania, Gilmore Post No. 227.	5.00
" " "	John M. Mack, Pennsylvania	200.00
" " "	Department of Wisconsin, George C. Drake Post No. 223	5.00
" " "	Department of Georgia, O. M. Mitchell Post No. 1	10.00
" " "	Department of Iowa	200.00
" " "	George W. Webster, Illinois	1.00
" " "	Department of Pennsylvania, Conyngham Post No. 97	10.00

Total contributions from July 20 to Oct. 31, 1905 \$5,071.75

Comrade Harper, of Iowa: I move that the election of officers be made a special order for ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion prevailed.

The Report of the Committee on Pensions was read by Comrade Burton, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS TO THE THIRTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The following is a comparative statement of the operation of the Bureau of Pensions for the past five years:—

	<i>Certificates Issued.</i>	<i>Applications Rejected.</i>
1901.	106,990	110,254
1902.	117,268	118,456
1903.	130,109	113,789
1904.	151,211	108,114
1905.	182,207	81,853

An analysis of the above shows a much more liberal construction, interpretation, and application of the pension laws than at one time prevailed.

Of the 182,207 certificates issued during the year ending June 30, 1905, 46,985 were under the so-called Age Order of April 13, 1904.

Of the 46,985 only 12,436 were originals, the other 34,549 being for increase.

Total number of certificates issued under said Age Order from its date, April 13, 1904, to June 30, 1905, 65,612, a large proportion of the same being for increase only.

The amount disbursed for Pensions during the year 1905 was the

sum of \$141,142,861.33, leaving a small balance of the appropriation therefore to be returned to the treasury.

For information we herewith submit a statement of the whole number of pensioners of all wars upon the rolls at the close of the years June 30, 1904 and 1905 respectively:—

	1905.	1904.
Revolutionary War:		
Widows	1	1
Daughters	4	2
War of 1812:		
Survivors		1
Widows	776	918
Indian Wars:		
Survivors	2,269	2,367
Widows	3,461	3,519
Mexican War:		
Survivors	4,540	5,214
Widows	7,653	7,821
Civil War:		
General Law:		
Invalids	219,384	240,785
Widows	77,620	77,414
Minor Children	765	875
Mothers	4,645	5,490
Fathers	776	941
Brothers and sisters	199	192
Helpless children	472	459
Act June 27, 1890:		
Invalids	465,224	450,007
Widows	169,066	161,067
Minor children	4,177	4,067
Mothers	1,998	2,405
Fathers	634	824
Helpless children	250	226
Army Nurses	603	606
War with Spain:		
Invalids	15,711	12,440
Widows	1,068	1,012
Minor children	272	224
Mothers	2,957	2,715
Fathers	473	430
Brothers and sisters	9	8
Helpless children	1	

Regular establishment:

Invalids	10,030	9,501
Widows	2,453	2,381
Minor children	115	111
Mothers	114	633
Fathers	108	93
Brothers and sisters	6	8
Helpless children	7	5
Total	998,441	994,762

From the above statement it appears that on June 30, 1905, the Pension Roll contained the names of 684,608 survivors of the War of the Rebellion as against 690,792 June 30, 1904.

The number of pensioners who died during the year ending June 30, 1905, was 43,883, of whom 30,324 were our comrades of the Civil War.

Since our last National Encampment no legislation of a general character affecting pensions has been enacted.

Pursuant to the instructions of the last National Encampment, unanimously adopted, your Committee met at Washington, D.C., early in February, 1905, and in connection with the late Commander-in-Chief, General Blackmar, urged upon Congress the enactment of the Service Pension Bill then pending,—*viz.*, Senate Bill No. 3458, and House Bill No. 10024,—but without success. The certainty of a deficit in the revenues at the end of the fiscal year, and the fact that Congress, being in short session, was pressed for time, operated as a bar to our efforts. On the other hand we were assured by many Senators and members of the House of Representatives that the 59th Congress to assemble December next would promptly enact a Service Pension Law on the lines demanded by the Grand Army of the Republic at its National Encampments of 1903 and 1904.

In this connection your Committee submit that it has been greatly embarrassed and retarded in its efforts by the introduction into Congress of many pension bills of a general character differing from the one you have declared for, and each of which, having some support from Grand Army Posts and Comrades, militates against concentrated action.

The late Encampment of the Department of Kansas took affirmative action upon this matter, and we herewith submit a resolution adopted by that Encampment and incorporate it as a part of this report, to wit:—

Whereas the introduction into Congress of so many separate pension bills differing each from all the others, no one of which has commanded

a support of a majority of the friends of the ex-soldiers in Congress, has logically resulted in no efficient general pension legislation for many years; and whereas "in unity there is strength," we hereby earnestly request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to give their undivided support to, and to use their utmost endeavors to have passed, such pension measures of a general nature as may be introduced, which shall meet with the approval and indorsement of the Pension Committee of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic;

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each United States Senator and Congressman representing Kansas, and to Senator William Warner, attested by the signature of the Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic.

Resolved, That the delegates from Kansas to the National Encampment at Denver be instructed to use their best efforts to have the National Encampment pass a resolution urging every Department Encampment in the Union to pass resolutions similar to the above.

We return our thanks to Comrades Hon. Vespasian Warner, Commissioner of Pensions, and Captain T. D. Yeager of the Pension Bureau for courtesies received and information furnished.

In conclusion your committee submit the following:—

BE IT RESOLVED that the Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment assembled at Denver, Col., Sept. 7, 1905, affirms its action unanimously had in National Encampments at San Francisco, California, in 1903, and Boston, Mass., in 1904, in this, that it urges upon Congress the speedy enactment of a General Pension Law, which shall give to every soldier, sailor, or marine, who served for ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, and who shall have reached the age of sixty-two years, a pension at the rate of twelve dollars per month, and a pension of the same amount to the widow of every such soldier, sailor, or marine, provided she was married to him on or before June 27, 1890; and that the Committee on Pensions to be appointed for the ensuing year make prompt effort to secure the introduction and passage of such a law.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

CHARLES G. BURTON, Missouri, *Chairman*,
L. B. RAYMOND, Iowa,
BERNARD KELLY, Kansas,
A. A. TAYLOR, Ohio,

Of Pension Committee.

On motion the report of Committee was adopted.

The Committee on Report of the Judge Advocate-General presented their report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Your Committee on the report of the Judge Advocate-General report that they have carefully perused the same, and find that it is a well-prepared and painstaking document such as might be expected from comrades of the legal attainments of Judges Thayer and Moore, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the report as printed.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

CHARLES HARRIS, Kansas, *Chairman*,

HENRY A. CASTLE, Minnesota,

JAMES H. WOLFF, Massachusetts,

Committee.

On motion the report of Committee was adopted.

Comrade Ross, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on the Report of the Custodian.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 7, 1905.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Your Committee on the Report of the Custodian of Records has the honor to report that we have carefully examined the Custodian's Report, and approve the same. The appropriation asked for in the report was approved last year, but not expended, and we therefore recommend the approval again.

The thanks of the National Encampment are due to the Department of Pennsylvania for renovating the room devoted to the archives of the Grand Army, and also for free janitor service, including lighting and heating.

We call the attention of the Assistant Adjutants-General of the several Departments to the necessity of putting the Custodian of Records on their mailing lists, so that he can receive the journals, orders, etc., that are issued.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

DANIEL ROSS, Delaware, *Chairman*,

JOHN McELROY, Washington, D.C.,

CHARLES W. KEETING, New Orleans, La.,

Committee.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

The name of Comrade Griffith, of New York, was substituted for that of Comrade Atkinson as a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Encampment was called to order promptly at nine o'clock, and proceedings were opened with the following invocation:—

Chaplain-in-Chief: Our Father, we thank Thee again for the loving care Thou hast over us, to bring us through the night in safety for the life and duties of the new day. Bless us individually, and bless this Encampment again that the outcome of this day's duties may reflect honor upon all connected with it. We pray for Thy blessing upon each individual member of the Grand Army here in this city and all over the nation, and wherever they may be let Thy blessing rest upon them. Be Thou their shield, be Thou their defence, be Thou their guide; and, if they are destined, some of them, to go down into the dark valley in the days to come, be Thou on their right hand and left to guard them from all evil. Bless all the orphans and the children and the wives and the loved ones of all our households.

We pray that Thy holy spirit may inspire them with faithfulness in all directions. Remember the needy and the poor and the suffering. Be very gracious to the afflicted. Lord, wilt Thou comfort and sustain them. Hear us in our prayer for our nation. Bless our President. Remember in infinite tenderness the little ones, the children who are gathered in all our schools for education. Bless their teachers and all the influences that go to build up manhood and womanhood in this our great and beloved nation. Remember our army and navy, those far away in the Philippines: watch around about them, O Lord, and keep them from all harm.

We commend to Thee the nations of the earth. Let Thy kingdom come everywhere. Hear us in our prayer; and, when we shall have ceased our duties to go to our various homes, wilt Thou, O Lord God, watch around about us, and convey us in safety to our places of abode. We ask all these blessings with the forgiveness of our sins in the name of our Lord who offered this prayer: Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

Comrade McElroy, of Potomac: Commander-in-Chief, yesterday a comrade spoke a great truth that the good things we have to say of each other should be said while they could be heard and appre-

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON.

Letter No. 1.
April 1, 1907

Dear Sir and Madam:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
Theodore Roosevelt

Very truly yours,
Theodore Roosevelt

Respectfully,
Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt

General John E. King
Commander-in-Chief, U.S.A.
Washington, D.C.

ciated. Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, the grandest Roman of us all, I think, in many respects, is now concluding his twenty-fifth year of actual service for the Grand Army of the Republic since he laid down the gavel of Commander-in-Chief.

He has been in season and out of season constant in winter and summer, and he is now about to crown all his good work for the Grand Army of the Republic by building to our Order a magnificent monument in the city of Washington. I move, Commander-in-Chief, that a Committee be appointed to make appropriate recognition of this important event, and to prepare such a testimonial as may be decided upon to express our sentiments and to be presented to Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner at the next National Encampment.

The motion was carried.

Commander-in-Chief: I have a letter which the Adjutant-General will read. I will ask you to pay particular attention to the manner in which the writer addresses us.

The Adjutant-General read the following letter:—

OYSTER BAY, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1905

GENERAL JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir and Comrade: I wish it were possible for me to be at Denver at the Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. As it is not, may I ask that you extend my warmest congratulations to the comrades there assembled, and say to them how much I regret that I cannot in person meet them, and express the affection and regard I feel for them.

Wishing you every success in the future, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Adjutant-General: Commander-in-Chief, I move that this splendid letter from the President be acknowledged by this Encampment and sent by telegraph.

The motion was carried.

The following telegram was sent by the Commander-in-Chief:—

DENVER, COL., Sept. 8, 1905.

TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT, *President,*
Oyster Bay, New York.

The members of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, thank you for your letter and renew their pledges of loyalty to Theodore Roosevelt, their President and comrade.

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Lucas, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on the Report of the Surgeon-General.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Your Committee on the Report of the Surgeon-General, Dr. Warren R. King, would report that we have carefully examined the same, and find it is one of the most thorough and complete ever presented to a National Encampment.

It shows in its various sections the marks of a careful and conscientious effort to discharge the duties of the position he was called to fill.

While there are many things in it worthy of consideration by your Committee, we will only specify the two that seemed to us of the most vital importance:—

1st. That portion of the report relating to care of insane soldiers is one of the greatest importance, for it certainly is right that some provision should be made that insane veterans should not be sent to the poor-house.

2d. That portion relating to the report of physicians on the death of veterans to assist their widows in securing pensions is very practical in its recommendation that the State Boards of Health be invited to co-operate in this work.

So important do we deem this that we think the incoming Surgeon-General should be instructed to call the special attention of the medical directors of each Department to this phase of this report.

Your Committee also think the thanks of this Encampment are due to the retiring Surgeon-General for his efficient services during the past year.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

DANIEL R. LUCAS, Indiana, *Chairman,*

S. C. JAMES, Iowa,

HARMON BROSS, Nebraska,

ROBERT MANN WOODS, Illinois,

ERNEST C. STAHL, New Jersey,

Committee.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Adjutant-General read a telegram from Colorado Springs inviting the comrades to visit that city. The telegram was sent by the Chamber of Commerce, Grand Army Posts, Citizens Committee, and others.

The Adjutant-General read the following telegram:—

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief G.A.R.,
Denver, Col.:

I regret that illness prevents me from attending the Annual Encampment of our great organization this year. Give my love to every comrade present, and best wishes for a joyous time.

R. A. ALGER.

Also the following:—

HUNTINGTON BEACH, CAL., Sept. 7, 1905.

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief G.A.R.:

The Southern California Veteran Association in camp assembled send their hearty greetings and best wishes for a pleasant meeting of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment.

A. B. PAUL,
Commander.

Comrade Ehrhardt, of Nebraska, moved that the Encampment now proceed to select a place for the next meeting, and the motion was carried.

Comrade Torrance, of Minnesota: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Twenty-two years ago, when the seventeenth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in this city, they selected as their next meeting-place Minneapolis, Minn. Those of you who were present at the Minneapolis Encampment, I am sure, retain very pleasant recollections of your visit to that city and State. At that time Minneapolis had a population of eighty thousand. By the census just completed she has now a population of more than a quarter of a million.

Minneapolis never was in a more prosperous condition than she is at the present time. Her people are alert, strenuous, and ambitious. They have already achieved great things, but what they have accomplished is only as the seed grain to the bounteous harvest of that which they will attain. Minneapolis rests like a beautiful jewel upon the bosom of Minnesota.

Minnesota, born into the Union at a time when the mother that gave her birth was threatened with destruction! Minnesota the youngest and yet the first of all the States to respond to the nation's cry for help, and from her broad prairies and deep forests in the distant West the first to tender a regiment of troops to Abraham Lincoln for the preservation of the Union! Minnesota immortalized at Gettysburg, immovable as the rock at Chickamauga, glorified on the crest of Missionary Ridge and triumphant at Nashville!

How could Minnesota be other than patriotic, and where could the veteran defenders of the Republic find a more cordial welcome than

in the chief city of such a State? I am proud of my citizenship of Minnesota, and I am prouder still this morning to be the bearer of a message from both State and city to the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its next annual Encampment at Minneapolis.

And now let me briefly place before you the commission and authority under which I act. I hold in my hand a letter, addressed to the officers and delegates of this Encampment, from the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, and, as it is brief, let me read it:—

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 31, 1905.

TO THE OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE THIRTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R.:

Gentlemen: The citizens of Minneapolis are of one mind in their earnest desire to receive and entertain the hosts of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1906.

The Commercial Club, comprising 1,200 business and professional men and constituting the chief commercial organization of the city, hereby gives expression to that desire in a most cordial invitation to you to honor our city by making it the Encampment city of next year.

Our members sincerely hope for your acceptance, and assure you of our willingness to assume the task of making your next Encampment a fitting testimonial to the patriotic service rendered to our Union by you and your comrades, in the war for its preservation.

Our railroad officials have promised assistance in securing a most favorable rate, and our organization agrees to do all that lies within its power to make the occasion of your coming agreeable in every way to our guests.

For the Commercial Club,

Yours most cordially,

FRED R. SALISBURY,

President.

W. C. NYE,

Secretary, Public Affairs Committee.

Also this letter from the Mayor, who, by the way, is a Son of a Veteran:—

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1905.

TO THE THIRTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., DENVER, COL.

Gentlemen: On behalf of the city of Minneapolis and the citizens of the entire North-west, I desire to extend to your honorable and patriotic organization a most sincere and cordial invitation to hold your next annual gathering in this city. The manifold attractions of this region for a summer gathering are well known to you all, either by actual experi-

ence or by reputation, and in themselves constitute an argument we believe you will find it hard to resist.

But the high regard and deep respect which our people feel toward the veterans of the grandest war ever fought in the cause of human liberty and the proud traditions which the State of Minnesota shares with the other sections of the Union constitute our strongest claim on your favorable consideration.

The citizens of this city and Commonwealth will consider it a most distinguished honor to be allowed to entertain the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic next year, and for them I would most earnestly press this invitation upon you.

Very truly yours,

DAVID P. JONES,
Mayor.

And from the Governor of the State, the first native-born Minnesotan ever elected to that office:—

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. PAUL, Aug. 30, 1905.

GENERAL JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief G.A.R.,
Denver, Col.

My dear General: I desire to supplement the invitation of the Commercial Club of the city of Minneapolis with the greetings of the State of Minnesota, and my earnest wish that your great organization may accept the same. Minneapolis is proverbial for its hospitality. No city excels it in point of beauty and attractiveness, and her patriotic citizens will extend to your noble society a welcome both sincere and cordial. If, as I hope, Minneapolis shall be named as your next meeting-place, I shall be pleased to extend to you the freedom of our beautiful new capitol building.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. JOHNSON,
Governor of Minnesota.

Comrades, what further need I say? I would weary you if I were to attempt to recite the far-famed attractions of Minneapolis. Let me remind you that within her corporate limits lies a chain of beautiful lakes, strung like pearls upon a thread of silver. These lakes are fed by living springs, and are broad and deep enough to float great fleets of ships. They are bounded with boulevards fitted to accommodate the most modern methods of travel. A score of beautiful parks give charm to every part of the city. An unsurpassed system of electric railways connects and makes available all these attractions.

A half hour's ride takes you to Fort Snelling, one of the greatest

military posts in the country, situated midway between the Twin Cities, to the Minnesota Soldier's Home, which for beauty of location cannot be excelled, at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. Within a few minutes' ride are the far-famed classical Minnehaha Falls which have been restored to all their ancient beauty and loveliness; and within easy reach is that most beautiful of all inland seas, Lake Minnetonka. In addition to all this there is our dear brother Paul, who, although a little bashful, is fast reaching man's estate, and who will, when you visit Minneapolis, doubtless have the hardihood to attempt to persuade you that St. Paul is just as good as Minneapolis.

And now, in behalf of the ten Grand Army Posts of Minneapolis, and in behalf of the Department of Minnesota, and of the Governor representing the State of Minnesota, and in behalf of the Mayor of Minneapolis and the Commercial Club of that city and the 262,000 men, women, and children of that city, I extend to you, my comrades, a most cordial invitation to select as your next meeting-place the city of Minneapolis.

Comrade Henry A. Castle, of Minnesota: When on the platform at Louisville, ten years ago, I voiced the cordial invitation of the people of St. Paul for the Encampment of 1896 to be held there, I restrained myself all I possibly could in painting the beauties and glories of that city and that region. I also confined my remarks inside of three minutes, which I think was a very potent factor in gaining the victory. You went to St. Paul, and you know that all our pledges were abundantly fulfilled.

When I went to Minnesota, very soon after the close of the war, from my home State, imperial Illinois, I settled in St. Paul, and it has since been my residence. We had, then, two belligerent little cities ten miles apart with an aggregate population of 20,000. We now have one grand twin city with only an imaginary line between, with two interurban lines connecting their business centres,—and four will be in operation by this time next year,—with an aggregate population of 450,000, likely to be increased to a half a million by the time you come there next year.

And now, on behalf of this sister city which has been and was in the early days a rival city, but which has ceased to be so except in the columns of the newspapers which still feel obliged to repeat the circus jokes of thirty years ago, on behalf of the other segment of the twin city, on behalf of the other cherry on the stem, I bring the cordial invitation of the comrades and citizens of St. Paul for you to hold your next Encampment at Minneapolis.

We will take good care of the overflow. We will welcome you when you come; and we believe that the holding of this Encampment in

that new and glorious North-west will be a benefit not only to the Grand Army of the Republic, but to the people that have settled there, to the new generation that is rising there, and on their behalf I cordially second the invitation of our sister city.

Mr. John A. Ewton, of the 150,000 Club, Dallas, Tex., extended an invitation on behalf of that city. He said:—

General King and Members of the Grand Army of the Republic of America: Forty years ago this summer the closing scenes of the greatest fratricidal strife the world has ever known were enacted. Time has healed the wounds that lay bare and bleeding at Appomattox. The spirit of reconciliation is in every breast, and the blue and the gray in all walks of life meet on common ground. The glorious Southland which once welcomed you with shot and shell, and resented and repelled your advances, now comes to you and extends a true Southern invitation to come once again into our midst,—not clothed in the panoply of war, but as friends and brothers.

From Dallas, the Queen City of imperial Texas, comes this invitation. We want you one and all—veterans from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine to the sun-kissed shores of the Pacific slope—to meet under the Lone Star and give to us the opportunity of extending to you a right royal Southern welcome.

Texas! That glorious empire of the South-west! Do you know that Texas is larger than all the New England States combined; larger than all the Gulf States and the State of Georgia combined; larger than the Middle Atlantic States, consisting of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia; larger than Germany; larger than France; larger than Austria-Hungary? It is big enough to put the entire population of the country into it without undue crowding; big enough to supply the entire country with almost everything it needs to eat and wear and make itself comfortable without exhausting its marvellous resources.

Do you know that Texas has
More wheat lands than both Dakotas.
More corn lands than Illinois.
More fruit lands than California.
More timber than Michigan.
More rice land than all the rest of the country.
More marble than Vermont.
More granite than New Hampshire.
More petroleum than Pennsylvania.
More cotton than any other State, producing a quarter of the whole world's crop, and a third of the crop of the United States.
More iron than Alabama.

More gypsum than any other State.

More lignite than the whole of Europe.

More kaolin than the whole of Europe.

More railroad mileage than any other State.

More cattle than any other State, and coal fields that cover an area of 30,000 square miles, and rival in richness those of Pennsylvania.

Let me just give you one more idea of the size of Texas. Assuming the population of the world to be a billion and a half, Texas stands ready to divide that population into families of five, and give each family a half acre of ground within her borders, and have enough room left to take care of forty millions more families, or two hundred millions more people.

Texas has a proud history. She was admitted to the union of States, not as a territory, not by purchase, but by annexation as a republic. Texans have ever been in the forefront when the call to arms was sounded. First, to the lilies of France did they give allegiance, then to the flag of Spain, then to the eagles of Mexico. Under the Lone Star of the Republic of Texas next did Texas heroes proudly march: next to the stars and bars of the Confederacy was loyal service given. And to-day four millions of happy, prosperous, progressive people yield proud allegiance to the stars and stripes, that glorious symbol of the land of the free and home of the brave, to which all the world bows down.

Texas is the biggest and the brightest star in the firmament of States, and the one particularly bright spot in that star is Dallas.

Dallas! Do you know what the sweet singer of Tennessee, Governor Bob Taylor, said about Dallas and Texas? He said:—

Dallas, the beautiful butterfly of the South-west, under whose bright wings the broad prairies bloom with perpetual peace and plenty! I can understand why so many longing eyes turn to Texas, and why so many weary hearts sigh for rest in Dallas. One is an empire of glory and the other is the glory of the empire. Texas is the largest waffle on the griddle of North America. She is sweetened with the honey of happiness pouring from the bunghole of prosperity.

Three years ago it was our pleasure to entertain the United Confederate Veterans. We raised for that occasion \$150,000, and provided for them the most royal entertainment they ever had. We had within our gates 175,000 visitors, and not one failed to find a place to sleep and a place to eat. We have another \$150,000 down there, and we want the privilege and pleasure of spending it in entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic of America.

I now want to present to you a formal invitation which comes

from the Richard J. Oglesby Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Dallas, from the Department of Texas of the Grand Army, from the city of Dallas through its Mayor, who says:—

On behalf of the city of Dallas an urgent invitation is hereby extended to the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps to hold their next annual convention in our city. We want those gentlemen and their ladies, and no one will appreciate their coming more than we will. Please assure them of an enthusiastic and hearty welcome, and that they will be the recipients of genuine Southern hospitality.

BRYAN T. BARRY,
Mayor, City of Dallas.

From the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans:—

Myself and Confederate Veterans in the Trans-Mississippi Department will cordially assist in entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic should it accept the invitation extended by the city of Dallas.

W. L. CABELL,
Lieutenant General commanding Trans-Mississippi Dept. U. C. V.
Official, MILTON PARK,
Adjutant and Chief of Staff.

From Commodore Duncan:—

President Roosevelt in his speech at Dallas said North Texas was the garden of the Lord. Dallas being the celestial city, the Grand Army can do no better than make a pilgrimage to verify the President's statement. Don't fail to come.

S. W. S. DUNCAN.

From the Imperial Hotel:—

Extend the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps cordial invitation to meet in our city in 1906, assuring them of our hearty co-operation in making it pleasant for them, the best accommodations, and special low rates.

IMPERIAL HOTEL.

I have also telegrams from the Oriental Hotel Association, all the railroads of Texas and the leading Dallas banks and business houses.

Three years ago we procured for the Confederate Veterans a rate of three-fourths of one fare for the round trip from all parts of the United States. In these telegrams which I have here I am assured that the railroads of Texas will endeavor to make you the same rate, and, if possible, a better one. You can do no better than to cast your

Comrade Black: In reference to the signature of Comrade Bakewell to a report containing commendation of him, it is scarcely necessary for me to assure the Encampment that his signature does not relate to that part of the report. I have the honor to move on behalf of the Committee that this report be adopted.

The motion was carried, and the Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

Comrade Wagner: The widow of Comrade Zell, Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, has placed in my hands a flag carried during the war marked First Battery, or Battalion MAI, presumably the State of Maine. She and I are anxious to find the Battalion or the Battery which carried this flag. It is supposed to have been picked up on the battlefield of Fair Oaks, but I think that is a mistake. I have been in correspondence with some comrades in Maine, but have no reply. Mrs. Zell is anxious to place this flag in the possession of the proper parties.

The Adjutant-General read the report of the Committee on the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief, as follows:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Your Committee on Chaplain's report, after a careful examination of the same, beg leave to submit the following:—

■ We heartily endorse as a whole the very excellent and complete report made by our Chaplain-in-Chief, Comrade J. H. Bradford, and would hereby recommend its adoption as a whole, feeling sure that all contained therein will be for the benefit of our noble order.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

A. P. TASKER, Potomac, *Chairman*,

L. VANDERHOEF, Potomac,

JOHN S. LAYTON, Potomac,

CHARLES O. BALLOU, Rhode Island,

DANIEL R. LUCAS, Indiana,

Committee.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Committee on the report of the Quartermaster-General presented the following report:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Quartermaster-General would respectfully submit that they have carefully examined the books, accounts,

vouchers, certificate of deposit in the People's Bank and Trust Company; and found them correct. We have also read the report of George K. Knapp, an expert accountant, not a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, who certifies to the accuracy and simplicity of the entries of receipts and expenditures.

We strongly commend the business methods and system of book-keeping practised by the Quartermaster-General.

We would further call the attention of the Encampment to the fidelity, patriotism, and devotion which has characterized the services of Comrade Charles Burrows, who has filled this important trust with honor to himself and this organization for six years, entitling him to the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

E. R. MONFORT, Ohio, *Chairman*,
GEORGE STONE, California,
CHARLES A. SUYDAM, Pennsylvania,
Committee.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

Comrade Torrance: At the conclusion of the address of the eloquent gentleman from Texas, and the confusion incident to taking a vote upon the question of the next meeting-place, it was not quite possible to get the ear of the Commander-in-Chief, and I now move a vote of thanks to Mr. Ewton, of Dallas, Tex., for the very cordial invitation he bore from the mayor of Dallas and the various associations and persons represented by him for this Encampment to meet at Dallas next year.

The motion was carried.

Commander-in-Chief: The hour having arrived, nominations for officers for the ensuing year are now in order.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of Departments for nominations to the office of Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Warner, of Missouri: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I assume that the generous applause you give me is not personal, but is for the candidate I am to present. We meet here under most fortunate circumstances, two-score years after Appomattox. There never was a time in the history of the Republic when one of her sons could stand forth before the world and with more just pride than now proclaim "I am an American citizen." There never has been a time in the life of the Grand Army of the Republic when its members could more sincerely return thanks to the giver of all good that they were instruments in the hands of Providence in settling for all time that a government of the people by the people and for the people

should not perish from the earth; for, my comrades, we have, thank God, been spared to see the day when the drum beat of the Republic is heard around the globe, the day when the sun never sets on Old Glory, and wherever that drum beat is heard, and wherever Old Glory is unfurled, it is a guarantee of a larger liberty and a higher civilization.

The valor and patriotism of the men of '61 to '65 will ever be an inspiration to American manhood. The blood of our comrades who went out, but did not return, is now and ever will be the seed of patriotism in this country. Here in this beautiful city of the mountain and the plain the survivors of the gigantic struggle, welcomed by tens of thousands of plaudits of a happy, prosperous people, meet in a spirit of fraternity, charity, and loyalty, recalling the scenes of that struggle without passion, and reviewing its results without regret; for, my comrades, it is due to you, your valor, your blood, and your patriotism, that out of that struggle came the conviction more earnest and firm than ever expressed by the pen of a Hamilton or the lips of a Webster that there is no river, mountain, or other natural boundary line that can ever divide this Republic, that we are one people, one in language, one in law, one in hope, and, thank God, one in destiny.

In the intervening years since the flag of the Confederacy was furled, the survivors of the men who marched to the front at the call of him who proclaimed the year of eternal jubilee of a race, wherever they may have been, whether in the East or the West or in the Middle States,—these men have ever been the champions of law and order, the champions of a pure citizenship and a clean official life, and the history of the Grand Army of the Republic is a record of duty well performed, duty to home and country and God. It is with us, my comrades, to make its future equal to its past.

That, however, does not depend upon the election of any particular comrade as Commander-in-Chief, because in this organization where we bow to a Commander-in-Chief in honor, we are all Generals, we are all Commanders, thank God. But in the selection it should be our high aim to make the future of this organization equal to its past. It is a laudable ambition for any comrade to desire to be the Commander-in-Chief of the survivors of the armies and navies of '61 and '65,—an organization the grandest the world has ever seen,—and it is but natural that there should be a friendly competition for this high honor, for this high position, a position that has been filled ever since our great commander, the Black Eagle of the West, John A. Logan, unto the present time, by men who never have brought the blush to the cheek of any comrade, men whose names are inseparably interwoven with the history of our country in peace and in war.

I go back to September, 1861. I go to a school-room in the town of Warren, Ohio. I see there a blonde, beardless boy scarcely sixteen years of age, sitting at his desk. This boy, like you, my comrades, heard the call to arms. He did not wait for the third call, as Samuel of old; but at the first call he answered, "Here am I," and exchanged his books for the accoutrements of war, the school-room for the battlefield, and two-score years ago on yesterday, with a mother's blessing upon him as he went, and her prayer to support him in his action, he marched to the front as a private in Company C of the old Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, singing with you, my comrades, and the rest of us, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong."

To narrate his services in the army would be but to narrate your services, my comrades,—no more, no less. It was the record of a private soldier who, without murmur, without complaint, endured the privations of the camp, the hardships of the march, and the dangers of the battle, that this nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedom. Such is his record as a soldier.

In peace he has been as zealous in the performance of his duty as he was faithful in its discharge in war. His fervid eloquence we in Missouri that have known him as a resident among us for nearly forty years,—for he came there while yet a young man,—his fervid eloquence, I say, has given a charm to the rostrum and the bar, his learning has graced the judicial ermine, and his statesmanship has won him distinction in the national halls of legislation; but, whether as citizen, jurist, or national legislator, he has always been the uncompromising friend of his comrades. And, living for a time where that was most unpopular, though it is popular to-day, his voice was ever heard for the boys in blue.

Last year the mantle of Logan fell upon a comrade of blessed memory who has pitched his tent with the majority upon the other side. To-day some of us, how many I do not know, but some of us, as the mantle fell then upon a comrade of the old Bay State, would be gratified should it to-day fall upon the shoulders of the comrade from Missouri. But we do not ask you to support him because he belongs to the Department of Missouri. We ask it because of his irreproachable life as a citizen, because of his stainless record as a soldier, and, over and above all, my comrades, because of his three hundred and sixty-five days in the year of true comradeship to the Grand Army of the Republic,—a comradeship that is shown not by words, which are the children of the wind, but by deeds, which are the daughters of the soul, deeds that help the needy, deeds that cheer the despondent, deeds that lift upon his feet again the old soldier that has fallen by the wayside of life.

honor comes in part from our admiration for the singular abilities of this gifted comrade, and as well the kind affection we bear him; but beyond all this we believe that this splendid organization of ours should crown with honorable and long-merited reward the life service of one of the most remarkable comrades whose names have graced the honor-roll of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Every requisite for the proper discharge of this high office is his in ample and generous plenitude. Into the War of the Rebellion the first year, 1861, with musket in hand, jumped this humble honest boy in blue. His shattered limbs, torn and mangled in the hell of battle, were but the bitter foretaste of a life of nerve-racking and unintermitting agony of which no man without experience can tell. Such wounds and such a loss as he received would relegate most any man to the shades of quiet obscurity and retirement, and bar him from the strenuous walks of life; but the unconquerable will power of this wounded soldier boy rose grandly superior to all the bitter disabilities of fortune, until, as the years went on, men were prone to believe that with his baptism of blood and sacrifice there had come a very reincarnation and re-creation of intellectual power and wisdom and beauty of thought and marvel of eloquence that commanded the esteem and respect of the highest in the State and nation.

Thirty years ago, my comrades,—and I speak of this because the question of soldiers' homes has been alluded to by the comrade who spoke a moment ago,—thirty years ago in our city, when he was elected Department Commander, the uncertain fortunes of life attendant upon the bitter disabilities of the war found many of our brave boys forced to shelter in the almshouses of the State. They had fought for, they had safeguarded, they had preserved, they had enriched with their blood, the grandest heritage ever bequeathed to mankind; and now in the shadows, when death might come and it might be

“Rattle his bones over the stones:

He's only a pauper whom nobody owns,”

then it was that this erstwhile Corporal of the Union army, wounded almost unto death following the flag and fortunes of the Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, amid the carnage and disaster of Pope's campaign in Virginia in 1862, rose grandly superior to everything that stood as an obstacle in his way.

The clarion cry of his administration was “a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in our State and the last Union veteran out of the almshouse.” The sentiment evoked by the Department Commander swept the State like a prairie fire. Night and day he traversed sixty counties, his glowing zeal, his inspiring and matchless eloquence, touched th

soul and loosened the purse strings of his old companions in arms; and the day dream of his administration became a living and lasting beneficence, an honor to the State, and a monument to the rock-bound faith, the indefatigable zeal, and splendid leadership of our Department Commander.

My comrades, time presses. One brief word on the question of pensions, which was alluded to a moment ago. I appeal to you, my comrades, who are there more worthy of attentive consideration than those whose total loss of sight has been traced to service in their country's cause? To walk about here and there is a satisfaction no man may explain; but, above all, my comrades, to look out on the blessed sunlight of God, to view with grateful hearts the sublime wonders and glories of the glittering canopy that spans this planet of ours and the myriad worlds beyond, is the greatest and most supreme satisfaction of man. But remember that six hundred of your and my comrades walk in the shadows, move in darkness: sightless they walk among their fellows.

Time and again has the government been petitioned to do them justice. We cannot dwell long on this pathetic subject; and, suffice it to say, that to this comrade of our choice, this man who is the very soul and incarnation of fraternity, is due the crowning act of justice to these men, as by his complete research, his forceful investigation, his unlimited labors, his complete abnegation of self-interest, and his final appearance before the Committee on Pensions, the Congress of the United States passed a measure raising the pensions of these men from seventy-two to one hundred dollars a month.

Now I say to you, my comrades, thirty-nine years a working member of the Grand Army, in that long and eventful period of time, I say it has gone beyond the understanding of the best and wisest of men to explain how this man has stood in such an untiring manner the awful, continuous strain upon his physical power. Truly is he a wonder, not alone to the Grand Army, but to all Union organizations. His energetic and powerful personality, his leonine courage, his devotion to you and your comrades, mark him as a man and a leader on whom this body can safely confer the highest honor within the province of the Encampment.

I have the honor, my comrades, on behalf of the State of New York, to present the name and ask the election by this body of Comrade James Tanner, of New York.

Comrade D. F. Pugh, of Ohio, placed in nomination for Commander-in-Chief Comrade R. B. Brown of that Department, as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: In the democracy of patriotism of the Grand Army of the Republic there are no distinctions which

rest upon rank, during the war, that are recognized. All of the heroism of the Civil War is not recorded in history. History had been busy noticing the great events and the achievements of great commanders. Nor has all of that heroism been rewarded by epaulets or chevrons. We have had Commanders-in-Chief who were officers, and we have had Commanders-in-Chief who were privates. The measure of our esteem for them does not rest upon the distinctions which existed between them during the war.

I have the honor to place in nomination for Commander-in-Chief a comrade who was a private in the army. An undecorated narrative of his career will have to suffice, as this Encampment has no time to listen to a nominating speech of polished periods, even if I was able to formulate such a speech. The comrade whom I shall place in nomination was a private in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio, Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted in 1861, at the age of sixteen years. He re-enlisted as a veteran, his service in all lasting more than four years. I pause long enough to say that the re-enlistment of the soldiers of the Union for the war, after having marched, fought, and endured hardships for more than two years, and while such sufferings and hardships were fresh, was one of the most sublime acts of heroism recorded in history. Our candidate was decorated with a badge of honor for gallantry at Vicksburg by the Congress of the United States,—a decoration which he wears proudly, as he has a right to do. In one of the battles before Atlanta he was severely wounded.

It has been said by some one, I believe by a comrade of Illinois, that three persons put down the Rebellion,—the boy in blue, his mother, and the girl he left behind him. Each furnished his and her quota of heroic endeavor, which was crystallized into patriotic achievement. Each furnished his and her quota to give immortality to the great American Republic. The boy in blue did the fighting, his mother did the praying, and the girl he left behind him furnished the inspiration. Our candidate was a typical, an ideal, boy in blue. I have not time to dwell longer upon a record which is untarnished, and of which the most distinguished soldier might be proud.

Since the war, the unselfish services of our candidate in promoting the welfare of his comrades have been constant, arduous, and untiring. He was one of the first comrades to join the Grand Army of the Republic. He has attended nearly all of his own Department and nearly all of the National Encampments. For several years he was a member and also the Chairman of your Committee on Pensions. No one will ever be able to fairly appraise the value of his indefatigable and zealous work as a member of that Committee. Two great measures were the result of that work,—the law permit-

ting pensions to be granted upon cumulative disabilities, and the law raising the amount of the income which would disbar a widow from receiving a pension.

Ohio has one of the most munificent State soldiers' homes in this country. Our candidate had more to do with its conception, inauguration, and successful operation for many years than any other man in Ohio. His eloquent speeches in its behalf, his wisdom in counsel, and his energy in pressing the consideration of the transcendent plan for the Home upon the minds of our legislators were largely the means of rescuing and keeping from the poor-houses hundreds of our comrades, the strength of whose arms had been exhausted because they had used them in redeeming the liberties of the Union and in upholding its dignity, strength, and power.

Our candidate is, in all, and in the highest senses, competent and qualified to fill with success the office of Commander-in-Chief. He is a man of exalted character, unblemished reputation, and of genial disposition. Not only would he be honored by his election as Commander-in-Chief, but the Grand Army of the Republic would likewise be honored by that election.

But there is another reason why he should be elected. In strength, in numbers, the Department of Ohio is the third in rank. Ohio contributed three hundred and nineteen thousand soldiers to the Union Army. And yet, during the life of the Grand Army of the Republic, this Department has only had two *elected* Commanders-in-Chief, and it has had none such for twenty-one years. I therefore appeal to your sentiment of justice in behalf of our candidate and in behalf of our Department.

Now, with courtesy to all the other candidates, and with no disparaging thought or word against any or either of them, and with deference to your judgment, comrades, I now place in nomination for Commander-in-Chief that magnificent soldier, comrade, citizen, and man, Robert B. Brown, of the Department of Ohio.

Several Departments were called by the Adjutant-General, and Comrade Curie, of New Jersey, again claimed the floor and said:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I am informed it is the wish of Comrade Burrows, in view of all the good things that have been said of the other candidates, that his name be withdrawn.

Commander-in-Chief: Under the Rules and Regulations we will now have one minute seconding speeches of the nominations for Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Bryant, of Wisconsin: I take great pleasure in obeying the command of the Department of Wisconsin and of its delegates and representatives assembled, in seconding the nomination of Comrade James Tanner, of New York. We believe that Comrade Tanner

embodies in himself, as much as any other Comrade, the cardinal principles of our Order,—Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty. We know that we shall not have to tell our comrades at home or anywhere else who he is.

Comrade Gobin, of Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania has no criticism upon any candidate or any Department, and does not deem it judicious or wise or fraternal to reflect upon the candidacy of any individual. Pennsylvania looks upon the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. She is desirous of doing that which will build up this great organization, as she sees it from her standpoint and from her view of the entire situation. Therefore, after full consideration, throwing all the bouquets necessary at all the other candidates, she believes, and voices her sentiment, that the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day would be better served by the election of Comrade Brown, of Ohio, than of anybody else, and she gives him her vote.

Comrade Parker, of Rhode Island: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: It gives me great pleasure to support the nomination of the man that we from Rhode Island think is the best qualified to fill this high and honorable office. A great deal depends for the success of this noble organization upon what kind of a man we have at the head,—a man that is familiar with and has mingled with the comrades throughout this broad land, who has a large heart to appreciate what has been done and should be done for this great organization should be elected Commander-in-Chief; and it affords me great pleasure, in behalf of the Department of Rhode Island, to second the nomination of such a man, Comrade James Tanner.

Comrade Hoagland, of Nebraska: In seconding the nomination of Comrade Tanner of New York for Commander-in-Chief, I do so on behalf of a majority of the delegation from Nebraska; and I believe that I voice the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Grand Army of the Republic when I say that the Grand Army and the world at large needs more men of patriotic impulses and patriotic strenuousness such as that exhibited by our President Theodore Roosevelt, and I believe that Comrade Tanner will better fill the position of leader of this great Grand Army than any other comrade.

Comrade Gardner, of Michigan: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I am directed by the Department of Michigan to second the nomination of the best-known surviving comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic,—a man whose eloquence has entranced more members of our Order and more citizens of our country than that of any other living member. I am instructed to say that Michigan casts her solid vote for the maimed comrade, for the eloquent orator, for the comrade tried through thirty-nine years of membership in the Grand

Army and never found wanting, for our comrade James Tanner of New York.

Comrade Harper, of Iowa: In behalf of the delegation from Iowa, I second the nomination of James Tanner, of New York.

Comrade Coney, of Kansas: Without reflecting upon any candidate presented, agreeing with the beautiful eulogy of our beloved Comrade, Senator Warner, I am directed by the united delegation from Kansas to second the nomination of that comrade whose heroic fame, whose eloquent tongue, whose heart-beat has been felt by every comrade living and dead. I second the nomination of Corporal James Tanner.

Comrade Clark, of South Dakota: The Department of South Dakota is made up of comrades from all the States, and, upon considering all that has been said, and having felt the living touch of but one of these candidates, seconds the nomination of Comrade Tanner.

Comrade Powell Clayton, of Arkansas: Without a shadow of a shade of disparagement or lack of appreciation of the other gallant candidates that have been named, and without being actuated either by sympathy, I think that we should select a man who is the best qualified to preside over this great organization. I have the honor and the pleasure, on behalf of the Department of Arkansas, to second the nomination of James Tanner.

Comrade Curie, of New Jersey: In presenting a candidate from our State, we did not consider what our second choice would be; but we are now ready to second the nomination of James Tanner by thirteen to fourteen.

Comrade French, of Tennessee: It gives me pleasure to say that the Twenty-second Annual Encampment of the Department of Tennessee instructed us to vote for James Tanner as Commander-in-Chief.

The nomination of Comrade Tanner was also seconded by the Departments of Oregon, Kentucky, Washington and Alaska, New Mexico, Utah, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Georgia, Alabama, Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Commander-in-Chief: Does the chair hear any objections to a ballot by Departments?

Comrade Lawler, of Illinois: I move that the roll be called, and that each delegation announce its vote.

A comrade objected.

Commander-in-Chief: Objection is made, and a ballot must be proceeded with.

Comrade Harris, of Kansas: Is there any reason why each delegation cannot ballot and let the Department Commander announce it?

Commander-in-Chief: There is a law which says that the election shall be by ballot, unless there is unanimous consent to the contrary.

Comrade Harris: That is by ballot.

Comrade Lawler: My motion was that we should proceed to the election of Commander-in-Chief by a call of the roll of Departments, something that has occurred in every National Encampment that I ever attended. I do not see why there should be any objection to calling the roll.

Comrade Griffith, of New York: Will you kindly tell us who it was that protested against the usual manner of electing a Commander-in-Chief?

Comrade Wagner: The Commander-in-Chief is undoubtedly correct in his ruling, but it is a question of time. It has been the custom latterly to vote by Departments. I suggest that the three Departments from which candidates have been nominated determine the question.

Comrade Curie: Why should the question be relegated to New York, Ohio, and Missouri? We are capable and competent, I take it, to settle these matters in open Encampment.

The objecting comrade withdrew his objection.

Comrade Wagner: I renew the objection to dispensing with a ballot.

Comrade Whiteman, of New Mexico: I am originally responsible for this objection. The wise and patriotic founders of the Grand Army of the Republic saw fit to put into its written law a provision that elections should be by ballot. When a man stands before this Encampment insisting upon the enforcement of the written law, he should not be called upon for reasons.

Comrade Murdock, of Illinois: I rise to a question. Under the Rules and Regulations is there any objection to the ballot being cast by Departments and reported by the Department Commander?

Commander-in-Chief: I will let the Encampment determine that question.

Comrade Brown, of Illinois: It is getting late in the day, and a great many of us want to return to our homes on the afternoon train. For this comrade to hold us up in this way seems to me to be an outrage. We cannot possibly elect on the first ballot; and then it will have to go to the afternoon, and many of us will be away from here. We cannot stay.

Comrade Lucas, of Indiana: I move that we take a ballot in the different States, and let the Commander of each Department report the ballot of his State.

Comrade Fowler, of Arkansas: I move as a substitute for the whole matter that we suspend the rules and proceed to cast the vote by calling the roll.

Comrade Wagner: I object.

Commander-in-Chief: Is there any objection to the departure from the usual proceeding of casting a ballot? The chair hears none,

and we will now proceed to the election of Commander-in-Chief by the Commander of each Department polling his delegation and reporting to this Encampment.

Comrade Wagner: There are thirteen hundred members of this Encampment, but there are not thirteen hundred present. Are we to receive the votes of those who are present only?

Commander in Chief: I assume that no Department Commander in this Encampment will announce a vote other than of those actually present and voting.

The ballot was as follows:—

The Adjutant-General announced the result of the ballot for Commander-in-Chief:—

Comrade Stone, of California	15
Comrade Burton, of Missouri	43
Comrade Brown, of Ohio	189
Comrade Tanner, of New York	451

Comrade Brown: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The fraternal contest for the head of this organization for this year has been ended: the will of this Encampment has been ascertained in an orderly and lawful manner. I trust that every Grand Army man in this hall and throughout the country will bow to the will of its supreme body, and every one of us return to our Departments to uphold in this year, as we have in the past, the hands of the Commander-in-Chief in the work that shall come to him. I ask the unanimous consent of this body, and move that the Adjutant-General cast the solid vote of this Encampment for James Tanner for Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Burton: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The substantial underlying principles of the Grand Army of the Republic are to inculcate loyalty and charity; but the corner-stone of the Grand Army of the Republic is fraternity, brotherly love. In the name of that fraternity, invoking the ties of hearts and hands that we formed in the camp, upon the march, out upon the picket post, in the prison pen, at the hospital cot, and along the skirmish line, and that were welded in the red and white heat of bloody battle, I rise to second the motion of my loved comrade from my native State, Brown, of Ohio; and I assure my comrade Tanner, of New York, of my loyal support, and hope he will receive the unanimous vote of this Encampment.

Comrade Stone: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I pledge the hearty, loyal support of the Department of California and Nevada for our newly elected Commander-in-Chief, and heartily second the motion made for his unanimous election to that office.

Commander-in-Chief: Comrade Brown, of Ohio, moves, and his

motion is seconded by Comrade Burton, of Missouri, and Comrade Stone, of California, that the vote just announced in your hearing, giving Comrade Tanner a majority, be made unanimous. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was carried unanimously.

Comrades Brown, Burton, and Stone were appointed a Committee to escort Comrade Tanner to the platform.

Comrade Tanner: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Thirty-eight years of membership in the Grand Army lie behind me. Thirty years of constant attendance at National Encampments have been my blessing. I have seen thirty comrades come to the platform, and I have seen many of them whom I knew were very facile of speech, who did not seem to possess their usual readiness when they arose to acknowledge the great honor that had been conferred upon them. I can appreciate it better this morning. There are times when the words would rush and yet fail to come. For this great honor I render you thanks from the bottom of my heart.

Over thirty years ago my comrades in my Post wanted to elect me Commander of the Post, or anything else in fact that I would take in the Post. I declined and declined, and this morning there comes rushing to my memory over the years long gone by the question of a comrade who was very earnest in his desire to give me honor, and who turned to me in petulance and said, "What the devil do you want in the Grand Army of the Republic?" I said, "Old fellow, I want first to do what good I can to any of my comrades, and especially to those who cannot help themselves." "Well have you no ambition?" "Oh, yes," I said, "some day I would like to be Commander of the Department of New York, and, if I live long enough, I would like to be Commander-in-Chief of this great organization."

Here I stand in the full fruition of all the ambition I ever had in the Grand Army. Now comes a year of test, and in these first words let me say that, while I recognize fully that as Comrade Tanner, private member in the Order, I was, like you, a free lance on many things, I realize fully that the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic must weigh his words well, and choose his course with great deliberation and after full counsel before he acts as Commander-in-Chief.

There is one thing uppermost in your hearts, and I desire to say to you that the will of the Grand Army as expressed in this National Encampment is the lode star of my course for the next three hundred and sixty-five days. You are going back to your constituents, you are going back among the boys who for various reasons are not privileged to enjoy the rich experience of attending this National Encampment; and many of them are interested, in their necessities, in the

one question to which you have given so much attention, the question of pensions for these needy comrades whom we still have among us.

Let me say briefly this: you have marked the course, by your unanimous vote you have declared yet again that a service pension to help those of our needy comrades who remain among us is the dictum of this national body. I am not here for a dissertation on pensions. In one sentence, let me say,—and I shall say it many times during this year,—that the history of this government in its wars—the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the War with Mexico—shows that forty years after the close of each one of those wars the law-makers of this nation placed all the survivors upon the pension roll. Appomattox lies forty years behind us, our time has come; and we say to the Congress of the United States, “As ye have done it unto others, do it unto us and our comrades.”

Now I wish to add just this: to carry out the will of this Encampment and the desire of the Grand Army at large on that matter, there is one man in this nation whose earnest accord with us must be secured. That man is Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States. Such is his position, not only in this country, but in the world at large, that, if we can convince him of the justice of our desire, it will come. I stand here to express a thought that has crowded itself upon my mind since it began to dawn upon me that my comrades were going to give me this great honor.

There are three men in this Encampment, to no one of whom have I said a single word, who will be as much surprised, perhaps, when I mention it as you are, upon whom, to press the argument and to secure the powerful assistance of President Roosevelt I shall call, and call hard. I name William Warner, of Missouri, Grenville M. Dodge, of Iowa, and John C. Black, of Illinois. If we four cannot sit down with President Roosevelt and make him see the justice of this thing, then I shall lose my faith in humanity.

Now, Commander-in-Chief, time presses; and I have had too much experience to let my heart run away with my head and undertake in the slightest degree to pour out the feeling of gratitude I have in my heart. I never thought I could visit this splendid city of Denver, and be in a hurry to get away; but I am to leave on the seven o'clock train to-morrow morning for San Francisco, for there is a boy out on the ocean coming towards me, and I want to be down the bay at quarantine to meet him when he comes from the Philippines. So I will request the Commander-in-Chief to let me go and get a little much-needed rest; and I ask you to call a meeting of the National Council of Administration, which I understand is a necessity, sometime this afternoon after we get through, or some time in the evening.

Again and again I thank you for the splendid manner in which you

have dealt with my humble deserts, and for the warm expressions of comradeship that I have received here; and I say to you that I take with absolute sincerity the splendid expressions, promises of fealty and support from the most honorable comrades who have been my competitors for this great position.

Commander-in-Chief; The chair will now receive nominations for the office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Woods of Illinois moved that the call of the roll of Departments be dispensed with, and the motion was carried.

Comrade O'Brien, of Colorado: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: It has been an unwritten law of the Grand Army of the Republic that the Department where the National Encampment is held is entitled to name the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. While that has not been closely followed, we want you to follow it this time. The man that I am going to nominate enlisted in the army as a drummer boy, at twelve years of age. The success of this Encampment is due to him. He is a drummer boy now, and he has the finest drum corps in the world. I place in nomination the drummer boy of the Rocky Mountains, George W. Cook.

Comrade Wagner: I claim the privilege of seconding this nomination, and move that Comrade Cook be elected by acclamation.

The motion was carried, and Comrade Cook was declared elected to the office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. Being called to the platform, he addressed the Encampment as follows:—

Comrade Cook: Commander-in-Chief, and my dear Comrades: This is the proudest moment of my life, made so by receiving the unanimous vote of this Encampment for the exalted office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. My heart is so full of gratitude that I cannot say more. I thank you.

Commander-in-Chief: Nominations for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief are now in order.

Comrade Lawler: Illinois takes great pleasure in placing in nomination a comrade of whom I might go on and tell a history of coming out to Denver when there was not a house here, going back to Illinois in time to listen to the call of that great man of the nation whom Illinois claims, Abraham Lincoln, and enlisting in a three years' regiment which went from the State of Illinois. Our candidate's service was of the best. All the eloquence of this morning's session might be applied to him; but I am not going to take up your time, because the comrades from the Departments in the West and many in the East know our nominee, Comrade James G. Everest, of Chicago.

Comrade Van Sant, of Minnesota: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I have noticed to-day that the speeches that contained the most patriotism were the loudest cheered. The eagle never flew

higher nor screamed louder than at the present moment: But we are not here for cheers, we are here for votes; and I purpose putting in nomination a man in every way qualified to fill the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

He enlisted when sixteen, he re-enlisted, he performed service all through the war, and never laid down his arms until he and you and I and our comrades had won that great victory and secession lay dead at our feet. He has been an exemplary citizen, devoted to the interests of the Grand Army, for ten years or more President of the Soldiers' Home Board; and, now that you are going to Minneapolis, we ask you to name this man for Junior Vice, a comrade who is in every way qualified for the office,—Silas H. Towler.

While the Departments were polling the votes for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Wagner presented the report of the Committee on Report of the Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 8, 1905.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Your Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Adjutant-General, beg leave to submit the following:—

The report is complete, and shows evidence of careful preparation.

The Adjutant-General has suggested that the statistics in the annual report shall hereafter be for the twelve months ending December 31, instead of June 30, as heretofore.

In view of the earlier date at which the Fortieth Annual Encampment is likely to be held, and of the very great difficulty experienced by Department officers in closing up their mid-year reports in time for the Annual Encampment, your Committee is of the opinion that the recommendation should be concurred in.

In accordance with this opinion we submit the following resolution and recommend its adoption:—

Resolved, That the Adjutant General's Report on membership, to the National Encampment, to be held in Minneapolis, in 1906, be based on the Department reports for the term ending Dec. 31, 1905, and so annually thereafter.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*,
CHARLES A. PARTRIDGE, Illinois,
FAYETTE WYCKOFF, Michigan,

Committee.

The report was accepted and resolution adopted.

Commander-in-Chief: I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief elect to state that there will be a meeting of the Council of Administration at eight o'clock to-night at National Headquarters, Brown Palace Hotel, where he desires to meet every member of the Council. I wish in this connection to state that I defer to the new Commander-in-Chief the appointment of the Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual.

The ballot for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief was announced by the Adjutant-General. For Comrade Everest, 299; for Comrade Towler, 328.

Comrade Everest: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I wish to thank the Encampment for the support I have received, and to move that the election of Comrade Towler be made unanimous.

The motion was carried, and Comrade Towler was declared duly elected to the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and was escorted to the platform by Comrade Everest.

Comrade Towler: Comrades, it is not my purpose to waste any of your time. I only want to say that you must all come to Minneapolis next year, and we will give you the time of your lives. I thank you.

Commander-in-Chief: Nominations for Surgeon-General are now in order.

Comrade Cole, of Nebraska: By resolution of the Department Encampment of Nebraska, we come to this National Encampment with a candidate for Surgeon-General. The comrade that I shall name was a surgeon in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. He was a good soldier, he is a splendid citizen; and I now have the honor to nominate Comrade Ferd Brother, of Beatrice, Neb., for Surgeon-General.

Comrade Norcross, of Wisconsin: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: On behalf of the State of Wisconsin and the great host of German soldiers that went out into the Union army from that State, and who were all Americans, I beg to name a comrade that was born in Germany, was educated and graduated at one of the finest universities in that great empire, came to this country when he had achieved his education, landed in the city of New York shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter, gave up his ambition as a physician, gave up his hope for professional life, and enlisted as a private in the Forty-sixth New York Infantry, was one year later promoted to be Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-sixth New York, and upon every field throughout the entire war displayed his ability, his intelligence, and his knowledge by performing most excellent service.

After the war he came to Wisconsin. We who were citizens of the Republic established by our forefathers were bound by our duty; but here was a foreign-born citizen who took up his musket as a

private soldier to defend the flag of the Union, and for that I claim he should receive recognition. He was the Medical Director of the Department of Wisconsin for a number of years. His name is Hugo Philler, and we ask that he be made the Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Adjutant-General announced the result of ballot for Surgeon-General. For Comrade Brother, 203; Comrade Philler, 362.

Comrade Brother: It is my desire that the election of Comrade Philler be made unanimous, and I make a motion to that effect.

The motion was carried, and Comrade Philler was declared duly elected to the office of Surgeon-General and introduced by the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Philler: Comrades, my Americanized German heart is too full to express the feeling I have in being elevated to this high position. I will try to be an honor to the Grand Army, my Department especially, and myself. I thank you.

Commander-in-Chief: Nominations for Chaplain-in-Chief are now in order.

Comrade Wagner: We in Pennsylvania have a comrade who has served as Department Chaplain for thirty-three years. He is present here to-day, and has been at previous National Encampments. I nominate Comrade John W. Sayer for Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrade Coney; I beg the indulgence of the Encampment to present as a candidate for Chaplain-in-Chief a comrade who, as a boy in the Fifteenth New York Infantry, served four years in the army, returned after a glorious record as a soldier, and entered the army of the Lord, and has served Him faithfully,—the Reverend Father J. F. Leary, upon whose altar is pinned the Grand Army badge, and on whose chalice is spread the American flag.

He has served one term as Department Chaplain of Kansas; his church has floating over it the American flag; he is not only a hero, but a patriot; and one of the most devout ministers in our State. I present to this Encampment the name of Reverend Father J. F. Leary.

Comrade Suydam, of Pennsylvania: While we have placed in nomination a Chaplain noted for his thirty-four years of consecutive service, ready day and night to respond to the calls made upon him, we think it unseemly that there should be any scramble for the position, and respectfully withdraw his name in favor of the comrade nominated from Kansas.

Comrade Davis, of Iowa: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: In obedience to the orders of our last Department Encampment, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting the name of Comrade Cole as a candidate for Chaplain-in-Chief. This is the first time within my

recollection that Iowa has made any demand upon this Encampment for recognition. I presume there is no man that is better known in the Department than Chaplain Cole. He served in a Wisconsin regiment from his early boyhood until the close of the war, and since that time he has been in the ministry. He is capable of praying for the whole nation, and I therefore place him in nomination.

Comrade DeGroff, of Wisconsin: New Mexico intended to present the name of Chaplain Harwood, as I am informed by a comrade; but, as he was obliged to go away, he asked me to say that they wished to withdraw his name from further consideration.

The Adjutant-General announced the result of ballot for Chaplain-in-Chief. For Comrade Cole, 279; for Comrade Leary, 282.

Comrade Cole: I wish to extend to the Comrades present my thanks for the excellent vote given me, and move that the election of Father Leary be made unanimous.

The motion was carried, and Comrade Leary was declared elected Chaplain-in-Chief and introduced to the Encampment.

Comrade Leary: Comrades, this is the gladdest hour of my life. I feel as I felt sixty years ago when my mother put my first suit of clothes on me. When we were hurrying into Petersburg after the retreating army of General Lee, to put up the pontoons and the bridges that they had burned over the Appomattox, we met an old slave in an express wagon on the side of which was painted in large letters, "Express," and he held the lines in one hand and his old hat in the other, and he kept swinging that hat and saying, "I can't express myself, I can't express myself."

You have put me in the express wagon, and I feel like that honest slave. I thank you from my heart, and assure you that, whatever I can do for the benefit of the Grand Army during this year, I shall be most earnest in doing. I thank you, and may God bless you forever.

The following greetings were received from the National Chaplains' Association:—

GREETINGS FROM THE NATIONAL CHAPLAINS' ASSOCIATION.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: We chaplains of the Civil War, who were with the men on the battlefield, in prison pen, and at the soldiers' graves, desire to assure our comrades that our interest in the highest welfare of the men has by no means diminished, but increases as the years go by; and now, as we are all nearing the end of the campaign of life, we are as desirous to do everything possible for their moral and spiritual welfare as we were in the time of the terrible strife in our younger days.

We take this method of assuring the Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of this Encampment that we are more than willing to do everything in our power for the accomplishment of the great object of the Grand Army of the Republic, now and ever.

In behalf of the Chaplains' Association,

J. H. BRADFORD, *President.*

T. H. HAGERTY, *Secretary.*

A recess was taken until 2.30 P.M.

FRIDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Encampment re-convened promptly at 2.30 P.M.

Comrade Dodge, of Iowa: Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, Comrade Goodale of Massachusetts, will read the report of that Committee.

The report was presented by Comrade Goodale, and each matter was acted upon by the Encampment as follows:—

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following, presented by Comrade Henry W. Knight, of New York, and the recommendation was adopted.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

Whereas the Grand Army of the Republic, comprising a great majority of the survivors of the Union armies of the Civil War in the United States, from 1861 to 1865, and now in Annual Encampment at Denver, representing six hundred thousand living veterans of that great conflict, knowing the horrors of war and appreciating the blessings of peace, have noted with great satisfaction the earnest efforts of President Theodore Roosevelt in bringing about peace between the warring nations of Russia and Japan, and for these efforts looking toward the peace of the world, and which have been crowned with success, we extend to him our thanks for the manly and patriotic part which he initiated, and we congratulate him, and also Russia and Japan, on the happy issue of the negotiations resulting, as we trust it will, in a lasting and honorable peace to all concerned,

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be sent to the President, and also to the peace plenipotentiaries of both nations.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution presented by Comrade Tanner, of New York:—

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth National Encampment desire to express their deep sympathy to Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, in his illness, and fervently hope for his speedy restoration to perfect health.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Comrade Black, of Illinois, and the recommendation was concurred in:—

Resolved, That the privileges and honors extended by the Grand Army of the Republic to the members of the Army Nurses' Association, as set forth in the recommendations of the report of the Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual, at pages 208 and 209 of the Journal of the Thirty-eighth Annual Encampment, held at Boston, Mass., be, and the same are, hereby extended to all surviving nurses of the great war who shall establish their right to be known as such nurses by evidence satisfactory to the Council of Administration.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution from the Department of Virginia and North Carolina:—

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief is directed to appoint a committee of three to consider such papers as were filed before the Committee on Resolutions at the Encampments of 1901, 1903, and 1904, regarding the monuments on the battlefields of Bull Run, and such other evidence as may be submitted to them or be obtainable by them regarding the same, and that the said Committee is directed to report the facts regarding the same, and to make such recommendation as they shall deem best to the next Encampment.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following Resolutions of Thanks, and it was adopted:—

That to the Governor, and through him to the good people of Colorado for their generous welcome to the beautiful and enterprising city of Denver, to its patriotic Mayor and citizens for the splendid hospitality which has left nothing undone that could contribute to our comfort and the pleasure of our sojourn, to the local Grand Army Posts, the Woman's Relief Corps, and ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, who have labored unceasingly and successfully to redeem every promise made in the invitation extended to us one year ago, we tender our grateful thanks.

That to the officers and employees of the railroads we tender the assurance of our sincere appreciation of their constant and faithful diligence which have enabled us to journey hither over various lines, aggregating many thousands of miles without serious accident.

The Committee recommended that three resolutions relating to the subject of pensions, offered by Comrades Hoagland, of Nebraska, Carr, of Kansas, and the Department of New York, be referred to the Committee on Pensions; and the recommendation was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that no action be taken upon the following, and the recommendation was concurred in:—

A resolution referring to the placing of a medallion bust of General Thomas on the Memorial Tower at Fort Thomas; as to Temporary

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Washington, D.C.; as to annex to National Home, Pacific Branch; from the Department of Maryland in regard to the death of Commander-in-Chief Blackmar, resolutions having already been adopted; as to railroad rates, presented by Maxwell Post, Salt Lake; as to statues of Admiral Dahlgren and his son, Colonel Ulrich Dahlgren, in Washington; in relation to widows' pensions, presented by the Department of Massachusetts, the subject having been covered by the report of the Committee on Pensions; as to service pensions, that matter having also been covered by the report of the Committee on Pensions; from the Department of Kansas, in relation to the introduction of many pension bills, the matter having been considered by the Committee on Pensions; requesting the selection of a Commander-in-Chief from a Southern Department; in reference to the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; in relation to the use of Confederate flags on public occasions; for the establishment of a National Home in Colorado; in relation to the claim of Dr. Service, an army officer, to be retired; in relation to the establishment of a Grand Army paper; as to railroad rates for veterans and their families; as to admission of members of United States Military Telegraph Corps to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Upon the following resolution presented by the Department of Massachusetts:—

At the Encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, held Feb. 14, 1905, it was voted that we recommend that action be taken at the next National Encampment to either move the body of Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Vandervoort, that now lies in an unmarked grave at Camaguey, Cuba, to Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, D.C., or the erection of a suitable stone to mark the resting-place of our honored comrade.

The Committee recommend that the incoming Council of Administration be directed to have the body of Commander-in-Chief Vandervoort removed to the United States, and buried at the expense of the Grand Army of the Republic, if agreeable to his family; and the recommendation was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that a resolution referring to the employment of veterans on Forest Reservations, and also a resolution relating to half-pensions to soldiers and sailors who have been employed under Civil Service rules, be referred to the Committee on Federal Employees; and the recommendation was concurred in.

The Committee recommended the resolution relating to the appointment of a Committee on Public Education and Patriotism, and also a resolution relating to a system for carrying on the work of the Grand Army on educational lines be referred to the Committee on

Rules, Regulations, and Ritual; and the recommendation was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that the following be referred to the Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual (resolution offered by the Department of Vermont):—

Whereas in most of the Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic there is no comrade sufficiently qualified to take the proceedings of the Department Encampment in shorthand, and

Whereas business of vital importance to the welfare of our order is frequently transacted so hurriedly that the Assistant Adjutant-General cannot possibly at the time reduce to writing all that is said and done, but must rely largely on his memory to complete the record, therefore

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth National Encampment authorize the Commander-in-Chief to grant dispensation to any Department that may apply, to admit to its sessions a stenographer, not a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose duty it shall be to take the record of proceedings of said Encampment in shorthand, and reduce the same to typewriting.

Said stenographer to be admitted only after the Encampment has been opened in form, and to retire before it is closed in form.

Comrade Torrance: I move that the Committee on Rules and Regulations report on that matter at this Encampment. I do that for the reason that I am very anxious that all the proceedings of the various Department Encampments should be preserved as fully as possible. They will in time become very valuable historic documents.

A Comrade from Missouri: I hope the Committee's report will be approved of. It is not the province of the Rules and Regulations to regulate Department business and say what Departments should do and should not do. I am sure that nearly every Department has a shorthand reporter who takes down the proceedings, and they are published. That has been the custom in the Department of Missouri ever since its organization.

Comrade Beath: I cannot understand the necessity of referring this matter to the Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual. They have not time to take this matter up. It can be settled by the Encampment, and does not require an amendment of the Rules and Regulations. I can see no harm in employing citizen reporters if you cannot get a comrade.

Comrade Cole, of New Jersey: I would move that Department Encampments be allowed to employ stenographers, provided they enter the Encampment after the opening ceremonies. In New Jersey we find it absolutely impossible to procure a Grand Army stenographer, and for the last two Encampments we have had an outsider. The Department Commander in each case secured the approval of National Headquarters for his action.

The motion of Comrade Torrance was withdrawn, and the motion of Comrade Cole was carried.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of the following, and the recommendation was unanimously concurred in:—

Resolved, That, as the Grand Army of the Republic has uniformly favored a fair and liberal application of the National Pension Laws, and has therefore had a patriotic concern in the selection of Commissioners of Pensions, the National Encampment, at its Thirty-ninth annual session, hereby commends the action of President Roosevelt in selecting for that office Colonel Vespasian Warner, of Illinois.

Resolved, That this Encampment recognizes in Colonel Warner a worthy type of the volunteer soldier of the Civil War, one familiar by experience with march, the duties of the camp, the toil of the energetic campaign, the perils of battle, and knows the wasting effect of wounds and diseases incurred in the service. This Encampment notes with approval that his administration of the Pension Office thus far has been marked by prudence, justice, and a disposition to hasten, as rapidly as possible, the conclusion of pending claims, which is in harmony with the brief tenure of life left to the Civil War veterans.

Comrade Lawler: With the indulgence of the Encampment, I would like to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, are due and are hereby extended to Commander-in-Chief King, for the able, efficient, and satisfactory manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The Senior Vice-Commander put the question, and the resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and three cheers were given for Commander-in-Chief King.

Commander-in-Chief: It is needless to say that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this vote of confidence. It was with fear and trembling that I took up this gavel yesterday; and it was only through your courtesy and your comradely feeling for one of your humble comrades that I have been able to preside satisfactorily, as it seems, over the proceedings of this Encampment.

Comrade Weissert presented the report of the Committee on the Report of the Chief Aide on Military Instruction, etc., which on motion was adopted. The report is as follows:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF THE CHIEF AIDE ON MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

DENVER, COL., Sept 9, 1905.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The Committee to whom has been referred the report of the Chief Aide in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, respectfully report:—

1. The work done by Comrade Allan C. Bakewell for many years past, as Chief Aide in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, has been most important, has been conducted with enthusiasm and ability, and has been of inestimable value in calling the attention of the people to the fact that patriotism and love of country is the basis of good citizenship and uplifting manhood and womanhood.

2. The Committee believe the Grand Army of the Republic should not only appreciate the important work done by Comrade Bakewell, but should in work and word assist in every way the teaching of patriotism in the schools and the homes of the land.

3. While the teaching of patriotism has been to this time confined largely to the public schools of the land, yet the Committee believe that every effort should be made to extend the work,—have it taken up by the more advanced institutions of learning. No man, no institution, but can be made better and stronger by patriotism and love of country. To make and keep a country great and strong, education and patriotism must go hand in hand.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin, *Chairman*,
JAMES D. BELL, New York,
J. L. MERRICK, Maine,

Committee.

Comrades Hawkes, of Washington, D. C., and Woods, of Illinois, Comrades who assisted in the organization of the Grand Army, were invited to seats upon the platform.

Comrade Stewart presented the report of the Committee on the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief's report, and on motion it was adopted. The report is as follows:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF THE JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 9, 1905.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief respectfully report that we have carefully considered the same, and commend Comrade George W. Patten for his faithfulness and devotion to duty.

Prior to his selection as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Patten was for many years among the most earnest workers in the cause and work of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief calls attention to what appears to the Committee to be an unfortunate condition in connection with the care of some of the National battlefield parks and particularly the Chattanooga-Chickamauga National Park, with which the

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, being a resident of Chattanooga, is especially familiar.

The National parks, embracing some of the great battlefields of the nation, are in the care and keeping of the government. They should, nevertheless, be an object of especial interest and solicitude on the part of the men whose deeds they commemorate; and the Committee believe that this National Encampment should take cognizance of the statement made in the report of the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and to that end suggest that the incoming Commander-in-Chief make investigation and take such steps as the results of the investigation or inquiry may warrant.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*,
A. S. SCHIMPF, Illinois,
J. B. WOLGEMUTH, South Dakota,
W. W. FRENCH, Tennessee,
GEORGE J. JACKSON, Alabama,

Committee.

The Adjutant-General reported that telegrams had been sent as directed by the Encampment.

Comrade Beath: On this the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, which I have been privileged to attend, and the twenty-first consecutive year of service as Chairman of the Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual, it gives me pleasure to state that, while heretofore as a rule I have served both as Chairman and Secretary in preparing the report, this year the Committee have had the efficient services as Secretary of Comrade Robert M. Woods, the first Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, who will now read the report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS AND RITUAL.

Comrade Woods: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Your Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual, have the honor to report as follows:—

That in accordance with the notice given in paragraph 2, General Orders No. 8, the Committee have held three meetings in advance of the assembling of the National Encampment, and have had, therefore, more time than heretofore to consider propositions duly submitted, and to receive orally or in writing, any arguments for or against them.

We recommend that the appointment of the Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual, in advance of the meeting of the Encamp-

ment be continued. This involves no cost upon the National Encampment.

No. 1. On the proposition to change the ratio of representation from Departments to the National Encampment, submitted by the Departments of Pennsylvania and Illinois, from 750 to 500 (Section 1, Article II., Chapter 4, page 20), it may be well to state that representation would not be increased in fifteen of the smaller Departments, but in the remaining Departments there would be an increase in all of 164 members based on the returns of December 31st last.

The number of Past Department Commanders does not increase, as the deaths more than keep pace with the number elected each year, and a large number of those who have served as Commanders-in-Chief and Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief have also served as Department Commanders, and there are therefore a number of duplicated names necessarily on the rolls.

We believe the change proposed will be beneficial in bringing more members into closer touch with the work of the National Encampment, and therefore recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment.

No. 2. On the proposition to amend Paragraph 1, Article II., Chapter 3 (page 14), so that the paragraph shall read, "The Department Encampment shall consist of, first, comrades who have served as Commanders-in-Chief, Senior or Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief, and are residents of the Department in good standing in their respective posts."

The Committee, after giving very full and exhaustive examination, believe that it would be unwise to thus constitute as members of a Department Encampment these officers, elected by the National Encampment further than as heretofore applied to the Commanders-in-Chief. We therefore report adversely to the change.

No. 3. The proposal of the Department of Pennsylvania to amend Section 3, Article IV., Chapter 2 (page 9), by inserting "or" for "on" in the last line, so that comrades having been honorably discharged shall not be required to be reobligated on readmission.

Committee reports favorably.

No. 4. The proposal to amend Section 4, Article IV., Chapter 5 (page 29), making it obligatory upon Posts to drop a member who may remain twelve months in arrears for dues after two months' formal notice prescribed in that Section.

The Committee reports favorably.

No. 5. On the proposal to amend Section 1, Article III., Chapter 2 (page 8), so that a comrade applying for admission on transfer card may be balloted for and admitted at the meeting at which his application is presented the application having been duly referred to a Committee, with authority to report at that meeting.

The Committee reports favorably.

No. 6. A footnote to Article XIV., "Memorial Day," recites that the following resolution was adopted in 1878:—

Resolved, That all flags hoisted on Memorial Day be at half-mast.

When we consider the grand results which have followed the services and sacrifices of our comrades now deceased, and the grandeur of our country in its present strength and unity, we may well consider Memorial Day as a day of thankfulness for the work accomplished as well as one of sorrow for our comrades dead. We recognize that the United States Government has ordered the flags on Memorial Day at half-mast until noon, and at full mast thereafter.

This is not a part of the rules, but a footnote; and we recommend that this be stricken out in future editions of the Rules.

No. 7. The Department of Kansas asks to amend the Rules and Regulations so that the order of business in Department Encampments shall require the election of officers to be held at the close of all other business of the Encampment.

This is a matter entirely within the province of each Department, and we therefore report adversely.

No. 8. The Department of New York recommends the adoption of an additional article to the Rules and Regulations in Chapter V., recognizing Flag Day.

We recommend its adoption with a slight change in the language, so that it shall read as follows:—

FLAG DAY.

Article XV. The National Encampment hereby recognizes the fourteenth day of June as Flag Day, to be observed by all members of the Grand Army of the Republic annually, in the display of the United States flag, to commemorate the birthday of the flag in the date of its adoption by Congress, June 14, 1777.

Change the numerical designation of present Article XV. to XVI.

No. 9. In relation to the propositions from the Departments of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, and Kansas for the creation of the offices of National, Department, and Post Patriotic Instructors, we have given the matter the consideration that its importance demands.

From the first organization of the Grand Army of the Republic to the present time, patriotic instruction to the younger generation has been one of its fundamental principles: it has by precept and example at all times and under all circumstances given emphasis to this idea.

The Woman's Relief Corps has for many years past given especial

prominence to this work, as have the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Daughters of Veterans, and Sons of Veterans: they have made patriotism the corner-stone on which they have builded, and we can depend upon their maintaining practical interest in this grand work in the future. Its importance, in view of the large and constant increase of our foreign population, cannot be overestimated.

The Chief Aide on Patriotic Instruction, Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, who has devoted seven years of intelligent labor, and mainly at his own expense in this direction, assures us that the work shows better results each year, and that it should not now be abandoned. But he asserts that the present system of appointments through a Chief Aide cannot produce as good results as will be achieved through formal organization by officials at National and Department Headquarters.

We modify the proposition submitted, to this extent, that there shall be a National Patriotic Instructor, to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and to be a member of the National Encampment and a Department Patriotic Instructor, to be appointed by the Department Commanders, and to be a member of the Department Encampment, with authority to appoint such Assistants in Patriotic Instruction as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the best results.

We do not believe it wise to now arrange for such appointments in Posts, as in numerous localities one Assistant can cover the territory of a number of Posts.

If this should meet the concurrence of the National Encampment, the Rules and Regulations will be amended accordingly in the several sections required, and an outline of the duties prescribed.

We recommend, therefore, provision in the Rules and Regulations for the appointment of a National Patriotic Instructor and Department Patriotic Instructor, with authority to appoint Assistants as stated, the National and Department officers to be authorized to wear the rank badge of the similar positions on the Staff, and the Assistants to wear the badge recommended; namely, one gilt bar.

No. 10. On the recommendation that there be a condensation of the obligation of new members. Inasmuch as the National Encampment has already left it optional with Posts to dispense with all the muster-in ceremonies, except the obligation, the Committee is not in favor of making any further change.

No. 11. Application by the Department of California and Nevada to amend the Rules and Regulations, so that Past Department officers upon removal to another Department may retain the same rank in National and Department Encampments which they held in the Department from which they removed, and that Past Post Commanders, upon removal to another Department and affiliation with a

Post therein, may retain the rank and be entitled to the same rights and privileges as if attaining such rank in such Department.

The Committee reports that this subject was brought up at the Thirty-eighth National Encampment, and the Committee then reported that it was inadvisable to constitute a Past Department Commander a member of another Department Encampment than that in which he served, which report was adopted by the Encampment.

The decisions for years past have been to the same effect as to Post Commanders, and we therefore report adversely on both propositions.

No. 12. Attention has been called to an error of long standing, in printing Article IV., Chapter 1, "Eligibility to Membership" (p. 4).

The words "Those having been honorably discharged therefrom" are out of place, as clearly shown by the Journal. The article was adopted, and should be made to read in future editions of the Rules and Regulations and the Blue Book, as follows:—

ARTICLE IV.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

10. Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of United States General Officers between the dates mentioned; and having been honorably discharged therefrom, after such service, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States.

We recommend that this change be made.

No. 13. General Orders No. 10, National Headquarters published propositions for amendments to the Rules and Regulations, from the Department of Kansas, to declare eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic persons who had served only in the "Missouri Home Guards" and the "Squirrel Hunters of Ohio," and declaring invalid all decisions and opinions against their eligibility.

The papers show that under date of July 31, 1905, Comrade P. H. Coney, Department Commander of Kansas, wrote to the Adjutant-General, "I here enclose to you certified copies of resolutions adopted by the Twenty-fourth Annual Department Encampment of the Department of Kansas"; and he explains delay in forwarding same, that the official records were "in the hands of the printer for publication, now just out for the first time, and accessible to us to obtain a copy, and certify the same to you."

Attached to this letter is a certificate of same date, signed P. H. Coney, Commander, Department of Kansas, attest, J. M. Miller,

Assistant Adjutant-General, and under seal, containing in print, remarks of Comrade Coney, in presenting the preambles and resolutions to the Department Encampment, which declare that it has been erroneously held to not legally admit members of the organizations, known as the "Missouri Home Guards" and the "Squirrel Hunters of Ohio," and that all honorably discharged, released, or relieved members of these organizations are eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

One of the Preambles declares that "many of these men have been taken into the Grand Army of the Republic, and are now officiating in this capacity, and are in possession of the work and benefits of the Order."

This latter statement shows an astonishing degree of laxity or ignorance on the part of officers and Committees of Posts in scanning applications for membership. Such persons are not and cannot legally be members of this organization; and strict inquiry should be made promptly as to what Posts have illegally received such to membership; and their membership must be at once discontinued by dropping such names from the rolls when the facts are substantiated.

But we do not now take up for presentation and discussion by the Encampment the propriety of extending the rights of membership to these two classes, and equally with them the hundreds of thousands of others who served from a few days to a few weeks, as Home Guards, etc., under many distinctive titles, who were not mustered in or mustered out of the United States service or of the prescribed State service, as required by our laws.

We feel it our duty to report to you the following facts:—

The certified copy of the Preambles and Resolutions affecting "Eligibility" is cut from the printed Journal of the Twenty-fourth Annual Encampment, Department of Kansas, and after the certificate in writing the printed matter begins as follows:—

"The question was put upon the motion, and the resolution was adopted."

Then follow remarks by Comrade Coney and the Preamble and Resolutions referred to. This communication reached the Adjutant-General at Boston, with barely time to rush the printing of a General Order embodying propositions of such vital importance; and he had a right to assume that a certificate of a Department Commander was correct.

The Department Journal of Kansas, however, discloses the fact that following the said Preamble and Resolutions is this statement by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and the action thereon:—

Your Committee considered these resolutions with care, and decided, if they were to be acted upon, they should come before the Encampment at a time when they could be fully discussed and passed upon by a full Encampment. The question I wish to present is, whether now, with but a fourth or fifth of the members of the Encampment present in the hall, we ought to adopt such resolutions, and have them go out as the voice of the Department of Kansas. I move that the resolutions lay upon the table.

The question was put upon the motion, and it was agreed to.

Further, it is also shown in the Journal (p. 75) that the headlines presented in that paper to the Adjutant-General as confirmatory of the favorable action of the Encampment and reading, "The question was put on the motion, and the resolution was adopted," do not belong to the resolutions on "Eligibility," but refer to a preceding resolution of thanks to the Commissioner of Pensions; and they appear to be deliberately taken from their proper place and intent, and are thus made to apply to entirely different resolutions, affecting a most vital point of our organic law,—that constituting eligibility to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thus it is clear from the Journal that the resolutions on eligibility were not adopted by the Department Encampment of the Department of Kansas, but were laid on the table; and they are therefore not legally before the National Encampment for action. Their presentation to National Headquarters for publication is wholly misleading, and requires investigation by this Encampment.

We therefore recommend that a committee of three be appointed to investigate this matter, and make a report as early as practicable to this Encampment as to what action shall be taken in the premises.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*.

A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin.

H. M. NEVIUS, New Jersey.

THOMAS B. RODGERS, Missouri.

ROBERT MANN WOODS, Illinois.

A. J. GAHAGAN, Ohio.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Michigan.

In reference to the ninth section of the report, Comrade Cole, of New Jersey, said:—

Before the adoption of this section, I would like to inquire from the Chairman if the Department Patriotic Instructor would be a member of the Department Council of Administration?

Comrade Woods: He would be a member of the Department Encampment, but not of the Department Council of Administration.

Comrade Beath: The Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General,

Chief Mustering Officer, Inspector, and Patriotic Instructor would be members of the Council of Administration.

Comrade Cole: I realize that it may come up; and it is well that we should have an expression, an official expression.

All the sections of the report of the Committee were adopted, *seriatim*, as read, except No. 13, as to which the following proceedings were had.

Comrade Coney: I move that that portion of the report be not concurred in.

The Commander-in-Chief: Comrade Coney, of Kansas, moves, and it is seconded, that the recommendation of the Committee be non-concurred in. Are you ready for the question?

Comrade Coney: The Committee are correct in making their statement so far as the Journal appears, although the Journal itself is misleading. In order that the comrades may understand the exact facts in regard to the matter, there has been a great deal of contention in our Department as to whether the Kansas State Militia, the Ohio Squirrel Hunters, and the Home Guards of Missouri are eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Quite a number have been admitted,—from 50 to 150. In fact there are more of the Kansas Militia that were temporarily called out to resist the invasion of Price.

My predecessor in office assumed the authority to drop from the rolls by special order one of these members, a member of my own Post, so the matter was brought up, and this resolution was offered and these statements were made by me in the Encampment. A discussion ensued in the Encampment, in which I took a part, and in which Comrade Smith and others took a part. A great deal of commotion was going on in the Encampment at the time. It was following my election as Department Commander. A very heated discussion ensued between Comrade A. W. Smith, at my right, and Comrade Moore, who was the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. My recollection was, and the recollection of several of our Department was, that the motion of Comrade Moore was disagreed to. The minutes were kept in a scrap form, the records were inaccessible, we could not find them or see them, and the first report was this. Under the rule adopted by our Department at Emporia, Kan., in 1904, it provided that the incoming Commander should have the records and the minutes of the Department, and prepare the Journal for publication. That was not done in this case. The resolution of the Emporia Encampment required that it should be turned over to the incoming Commander. This was not done. Strenuous efforts were made to obtain the records of that Encampment. The resolutions of that Encampment the former Assistant Adjutant-General under Comrade

Harris says he could not get, because a part of them were lost. I applied to the person who performed the duties of stenographer. He said he could not find them, and was uncertain as to the resolutions. My recollections were then and are now that that motion was disagreed to.

Now it came to the time where I should certify the resolutions of the Encampment to this Encampment, and other different resolutions, to parties to whom they should go. I instructed my Assistant Adjutant-General to cull these resolutions and prepare them for certification, and that was done. It was done conscientiously.

This is a matter that belongs to our own Encampment. The question of veracity is brought up here. I could not be expected to certify to a fact that I conscientiously believed to be untrue. I can show you three to five hundred inaccuracies in this Journal. I can show it in the financial report. I can show it in the statements of comrades before that Encampment. I can show it in the proceedings of the Encampment.

It is a well-known maxim of law, false in one thing, false in all. So I took my own course, according to my own convictions, that that resolution was disagreed to, and I certified it because I knew it would do no harm; that you were intelligent men, and would know how to pass upon this question, and I would abide by it.

There are the facts, and here are the witnesses. I ask this Encampment to not reflect upon my veracity and my integrity, and I move to disagree with or non-concur in that part of the report of the Committee. I have spent the better part of my life in the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. I am not committing any act that is going to impair any portion of the Grand Army of the Republic or any member thereof. I want to increase its membership rather than decrease it. My whole object in this matter is to protect those who are within the pale of the Grand Army of the Republic, and not drive them out. We find them of great assistance. Comrade J. G. Wood, who was dropped by the order of Comrade Harris, is as good a comrade as stands in this Encampment. He has done more work for the Grand Army of the Republic, outside of perhaps myself, than any comrade in the State of Kansas, and he has been at the head of patriotic instruction in the State for ten years; he has been Post Commander of Lincoln Post; he has held various positions, and every one of them with credit and honor to himself and to the Grand Army of the Republic.

It was to correct these wrongs. I had rather have ten whose question of eligibility might be doubtful rather than to keep one out who is rightfully entitled to membership. No act of mine shall decrease the membership of the Grand Army, no act of mine shall bring

discredit upon the Grand Army of the Republic; and I feel mortified that such a report should be made here to-day.

I leave it to you as to whether you will stand by me and my integrity, by me and my work at this Encampment and former Encampments, or stand by this inaccurate report.

Comrade Beath: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual did not feel that they could act as a court-martial; but with the facts plainly before them there was nothing to do but report those facts and ask that a committee of investigation be appointed to take this matter into consideration, and hear whatever defence should be made in regard to the statements presented by Comrade Coney or others. We thought that would save discussion in the Encampment, which would open up these scandals which you now hear, as to hundreds of inaccuracies in the printed Journal of the Department of Kansas.

It is very true that one so-called comrade, who was a member of the Squirrel Hunters of Ohio, may have been a good worker. There has been presented to you a patriotic gentleman who has built monuments, helped Soldiers' Homes, has now given twenty-five thousand medals to the Grand Army of the Republic. Get such a man as that in, and he will do as much good as Comrade Coney or anybody else. We could get a hundred thousand of such men into the Grand Army of the Republic. I dismiss that point.

Here is an official certificate of the proceedings of the Encampment, and we could not help but take notice that the words, "The question was put on the motion, and the resolution was adopted," belonged to a resolution of thanks to Comrade Vespasian Warner, the Commissioner of Pensions. It is clearly shown in the Journal. Then on the next page it is also shown that the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions made objections to the adoption of the motion of Comrade Coney at that time, because of the small attendance and their inability to pay any attention to it, and moved to lay that resolution upon the table, and that motion to lay upon the table is not found in the certified copy handed to this Committee.

What judgment is to be formed of a proposition to amend the Rules and Regulations upon the most vital part—the integrity of its membership—that comes to us in this garbled form? We are not going to take up the fights of the Department of Kansas. We want it known that the certificate of a Department Commander, when presented here, shall be beyond suspicion; and it is not in this case, because we have the Department Journal, which disproves this certificate. We wanted that to go before a committee.

Comrade Coney: May I ask a question? Would you want me to certify to a fact that I knew to be false?

Comrade Beath: I am not going to answer any such question. If you knew it to be false, then you should have made a statement to that effect. That would have helped the Committee out. Here is a false statement, according to the Journal presented to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic; and we ask you to refer this matter coolly and deliberately to a good, strong committee, who can go to a side room and hear what Comrade Coney or others have to say, and have this matter judicially determined, because we did not have the right to do it.

Comrade Kelly, of Kansas: I am not in favor of the short-term man. I would not have supported this resolution about the Squirrel Hunters, or any one else, if I had been on the floor; but I went before this Committee yesterday, and tried to take care of our Department. I assured Comrades Beath and Weissert and others of the Committee that this was a simple question of veracity between Comrade Coney and the retiring Commander Harris, and that this Encampment could not settle it, and asked them to make a report that this matter be referred back to the Department of Kansas. I do not want to question the integrity of this Journal. I never question the integrity of Commanders of our Department or of Grand Army men, but I believe that there is a great injustice done here by this Committee, by Comrade Beath, in putting this matter as he has, touching the Commander of the Department of the State of Kansas. I believe in fair dealing and square work.

I do not believe in dragging into the Grand Army a lot of little personalities. I believe that every Department can settle its own difficulties better than they can be settled before the National Encampment; and I simply, as a matter for the honor of the Grand Army, for the peace and harmony of this National Encampment, and for the peace and harmony of our Department, begged Comrade Beath to simply, when he made the statement, recommend that it be referred back to the Department of Kansas, and let them settle the question as to whose veracity we should rely upon, whether that Journal, or whether the certified statement of the Department Commander of Kansas. It was fair, it was just, it was in harmony with the union of the Grand Army. There was nothing in it at all discreditable to the Grand Army, and it seemed to me it ought to have taken that course.

If you submit this to our Department, I know how the Department will vote unanimously. I know where it stands. If anybody knows every man in that Department, I do. I have been there without asking any favors, thank the Lord; and, when I was elected Department Commander, it was done against my wish, by practically a unanimous vote.

I simply say that this Encampment at this late hour cannot appoint a committee for investigation, and thereby put a cloud upon the Department Commander of Kansas, and deal justly as other Departments would love to be done by.

I would like to have this Encampment refer this matter back to the Department of Kansas, and let them settle the question of veracity, and then report to the next annual Encampment. That is the only fair way to do.

I move, if I can meet with a second, as a substitute for this whole affair, that this matter be referred to the Department of Kansas, with instructions for them to investigate the question, and see what there is, and report to the next Encampment. The place to do it is in the Department of Kansas and let us settle it there as to the question of veracity and the certified copy.

I simply want to say to these comrades, if you will put it where it belongs in fairness to Comrade Coney, in fairness to Comrade Harris, and let us settle the question there, we will settle it in the Department of Kansas; and you cannot do it here.

Commander-in-Chief: Please do not go into Kansas personalities. I recognize Comrade Harris.

Comrade Harris: Commander and Comrades, I simply want to state that this is the first time that I knew that there was any question of veracity between Comrade Coney and myself. I never heard of it until I heard of it on this floor within the last few minutes.

I want to say that these minutes were written out by a stenographer, and they are correct. As a newspaper man I condensed them, and made them in half the volume that they have generally been; but they are correct.

Comrade Woods: Permit me to say that this is not a question between the different Commanders of the Department of Kansas. This is a question between the Department Commander and this National Encampment. A certificate was sent to us which, on the face of it, and with the evidence submitted, seemed to be wrong. We said to this Encampment, Appoint a committee of three who can investigate: this Committee on Rules and Regulations have no authority to send for witnesses. Comrade Coney said to me, "I am ready to show that my action was entirely right, and I can prove that by myself and half a dozen members here before the Committee," so I thought it would be done in the quiet of the committee-room. I have no doubt that Comrade Coney thinks he is absolutely right, because he tells me that there was a mistake in this printed record. That thing could be wrought out before a committee in fifteen minutes, so that there would be no slur cast upon anybody, much less upon a man who has been honored by the Department of Kansas as Depart-

ment Commander, and who has done such magnificent work for the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade A. W. Smith, of Kansas: I regret exceedingly that at the close of this the most magnificent National Encampment ever held in this world, this unpleasant fight should be brought before our consideration. It was my fortune to be present at the Parsons Encampment, and I know that Comrade Coney is right in the statements that he has made to this Encampment. Whatever errors may be in the certificate to the National Headquarters I know nothing about, and I care nothing about. I know that he is right in the practical statements which are contained in the certificate.

Now, Comrades, I think my friend Kelly has suggested a way out of this trouble. It is a matter which involves the Department of Kansas, and no one else; and I move you that this whole matter, which refers to the Department of Kansas, as embraced in these resolutions, be laid upon the table, and that we take no further action upon it.

The motion to lay upon the table was withdrawn.

Comrade Wagner: Of course the National Encampment knows nothing about this matter except what comes to it from the Committee on Rules and Regulations and the statements made by the members of the Encampment from the Department of Kansas. While this discussion was on, I asked the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations to give me, for examination, a copy of the Journal of the Department of Kansas, referred to; and I find that this book is a public document. It is so certified by the Department Commander to the Governor of the State of Kansas; and it is a serious question that is presented here, that a document of this character should contain as many as four or five hundred errors.

Commander-in-Chief: May I ask who certifies it to the Governor?

Comrade Wagner: Charles Harris, Department Commander. A second question: before anything is done we should have all the testimony immediately at hand as to the merits of this case; and I find upon page 76 of this Journal the statement that Comrade Moore objected to the consideration of these resolutions, and that on his motion they were laid upon the table. Now, Comrade Moore is a member of your official staff. He is the Judge Advocate-General of the National Encampment during this term; and he certainly would know, if anybody did, whether a motion was made by him and, for which he submitted reasons, was passed:

"Your Committee considered these resolutions," the Journal reads, "with care, and decided that, if they were to be acted upon, they should come before the Encampment at a time when they could be fully discussed," etc. And therefore he made a motion that the resolutions be laid upon the table.

Now, if we desire to know all that we can know to-day upon this subject, ought we not to hear what Comrade Moore, the Judge Advocate-General of the National Encampment, knows about this matter, whether the Journal is correct in stating that he made a motion of this character, and whether the Journal is correct that these resolutions be laid upon the table?

I also desire to call your attention to that which strikes me as peculiar, that the certificate is that this resolution was agreed to, whereas the resolution certified is numbered 3, and not 1. But I should be very glad if Comrade Moore would feel at liberty to tell us whether he made this motion, and whether it was adopted, that the resolution lie upon the table.

Commander-in-Chief: It seems to me that, for the proper despatch of business in this Encampment, there are two courses open for you to decide upon. One is to adopt the motion made by Comrade Coney, the other, the recommendations of the Committee on Resolutions; and I hope that one of these propositions will be acted upon at once, in order that we may conclude the business of this Encampment. I have no disposition to choke off any discussion, but these are the two courses, in the opinion of the chair, that should govern this Encampment. Comrade Coney moved that the recommendation be non-concurred in. Comrade Kelly moved, as a substitute, that it be referred back to the Department of Kansas for further consideration.

Comrade Moore: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I did not intend to take any part in this discussion until my name was mentioned, and I have been called for to make an explanation, as I understand it. I had the honor to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Department Encampment of Kansas, that met in Parsons in the month of May, 1905. About noon, after the Committee on Resolutions had made its report to the Encampment, Comrade Coney brought the resolution in question and presented it to me for the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions. I called the Committee together, and we considered the matter, and decided that we were not in favor of the resolutions, personally, and that they came too late to receive a fair consideration from the Department of Kansas, inasmuch as probably three-fourths of the members of the Encampment had gone home. I so reported to the Encampment, probably an hour or two hours before the Encampment adjourned.

After I made my report that the Committee had no further report to make, Comrade Coney arose, read this resolution himself, and moved its adoption in the Encampment of Kansas. It was opposed upon its merits by a number of members of that Encampment. I arose, the first opportunity that I had, and I made a motion substantially in the words that appear in these proceedings, "Your Committee

considered these resolutions with care, and decided that, if they were to be acted upon, they should come before the Encampment at a time when they could be fully discussed and passed upon by a full Encampment. The question I wish to present is, whether now, with but a fourth or a fifth of the members of the Encampment in the hall, we ought to adopt such resolutions and have them go out as the voice of the Encampment of the Department of Kansas. I move that the resolutions lie upon the table."

The motion was put by Commander Harris, and it was carried, and the resolutions were laid upon the table. And that was the last act on the resolutions during the Encampment.

The substitute offered by Comrade Kelly was adopted by the Encampment.

Comrade Wagner: Does this substitute include a direction to report at the next National Encampment?

Comrade Kelly: Yes, sir. I am ready to do that. I was not at this last meeting. We want to investigate it, and, if you send it back to us, we will bring it back here.

Comrade Wagner: I make that motion.

Comrade Kelly: That is my motion.

Comrade Wagner: All right, because I think if a forgery has been committed on this National Encampment we want to find it out.

The stenographer was asked to read the motion of Comrade Kelly, and read as follows:—

I move, if I can meet with a second, as a substitute for this whole affair, that this matter be referred to the Department of Kansas, with instructions for them to investigate the question and see what there is, and report to the next Encampment.

Commander-in-Chief: What is the next business before the Encampment?

Comrade McElroy: As the Committee on Resolutions has concluded its report, I ask the permission of the National Encampment to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the warm thanks of all members of the Grand Army of the Republic are due, and are hereby extended to Adjutant-General John E. Gilman for the exceptionally able and satisfactory way in which he has discharged the important duties of that office, which has greatly contributed to the benefit of the Order everywhere, and to the advantage of all who have had business with the Adjutant-General's office.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Comrade Gilman was called upon, and responded as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: It has been a novel position

that I have occupied for the past year. I never was secretary of anything in my life before, and I do not think I would have been this time had it not been that I was so much attached to the dear comrade that has left us. There is only one other man, and he is living, thank God, that I would have acted as Adjutant-General for; but I was pleased to try and fill the position for dear General Blackmar,—not alone for him, of course, but if I have been of use to my comrades throughout the nation I am amply recompensed.

I thank you for your expression of confidence in and gratitude to me. It is more than I am deserving of. All I live for, all I hope for, in my Grand Army life is to retain the love and the confidence of my comrades.

Comrade Palmer, of California, offered the following:—

It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned, a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, that applicants for membership to the Grand Army of the Republic have been admitted to our organization in an illegal and unauthorized manner and contrary to the Rules, Regulations, and By-laws controlling the Grand Army of the Republic, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in convention assembled at Denver, in the month of September, 1905, severely censures such laxity and carelessness on the part of Post commanders and officials of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and hereby insists that no such laxity shall occur in the future, and further insists that the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic shall be complied with strictly in letter and in spirit. This in the best interests of the grand Order to which we, as comrades, belong and glory in.

Comrade Longenecker: I raise the point of order that such resolutions ought not to be submitted. There is no evidence here that anybody has been admitted wrongfully.

Comrade Palmer: I have absolute evidence respecting this matter, and have been in conference with the editor of the *National Labor Review*, through an official of our Post, respecting this very matter.

Comrade Longenecker: I rise to a point of order, on the ground that this is a matter with the Posts. The law provides for it. There is no question before this house, and the resolution is out of order.

Commander-in-Chief: I think Comrade Longenecker's point is well taken. It is the province and duty of every Post to purge itself of any illegal membership.

Comrade Beath: When a statement has been deliberately made that there are men in Kansas Posts who are not eligible under our

rules, why shouldn't we take cognizance of it by calling the attention of the Grand Army of the Republic to the fact of this laxity in the enforcement of the rules?

Comrade Palmer: We have made every effort that we possibly can in our Post—

Comrade Longenecker: I still insist on my point of order. The statement that there are irregularities in a Post should not be brought before this body.

A Comrade from Wisconsin: It has been publicly asserted on this floor that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men have been taken in illegally, and yet we are not to take any cognizance of it.

Comrade Black: I rise to a point of order. The matter under discussion has been referred, with ample instructions, to the Department of Kansas.

Comrade Palmer: This is another matter.

Comrade Beath: This is a case in California, and not in Kansas.

Comrade Tanner: Are we going to be a court-martial?

Comrade Palmer: This is in California, and not in Kansas. This is a case in which we have made every effort to reach the matter. The party came in without a discharge and without pension papers, and the *National Labor Review* has been investigating the matter. We can get no hearing. That laxity has existed right along.

Commander-in-Chief: The chair must hold that the point raised by Comrade Longenecker is well taken.

Comrade Cole: The Committee on Resolutions, at their meeting last evening, ordered that, if there were any resolutions presented to this Encampment to-day, they should be handed to the Chairman; and his action would be ratified by the Committee, and therefore the comrade should hand his resolution to Comrade Dodge, and, if he approves it, it can be presented to the Encampment.

The Adjutant-General: This seems to be a proper time for some person, and possibly I am the proper one, to announce to the Thirty-ninth National Encampment, that upon the opening of the last will and testament of General W. W. Blackmar, our late Commander-in-Chief, it was found that he had remembered the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, his Post, and several other bodies, and he had remembered the National Encampment to the extent of \$3,000, which goes to our Quartermaster-General at the proper time. The expenses entailed by his extensive travel in the interests of the Order during the eleven months he served as Commander-in-Chief he also donated to the National Encampment. He had a most beautiful saddle and equipments manufactured that he was to have used last Wednesday, and that saddle and those equipments were presented by Mrs. Blackmar to

the National Headquarters, to be used by each Commander-in-Chief. In addition to these, Mrs. Blackmar gave us the use of the National Headquarters in Boston, so long as we wish to use them, rent free. We have occupied them since August of last year, without any cost to the Order.

Comrade Cole: I move, as a token of gratitude and respect, that this Encampment be called to their feet, and stand silent for one minute, in respect to our late Commander-in-Chief.

The suggestion of Comrade Cole was adopted; and the Encampment was called up, and remained standing for a moment.

Comrade Wagner: I move that the National Encampment accept the bequests and donations made by the late Commander Blackmar and by his widow, and that the proper officers be instructed, as promptly as possible, to make acknowledgment of the same.

The motion was carried.

Commander-in-Chief: The Woman's Relief Corps of Cheyenne, Wyo., had made a beautiful flag, Old Glory, which was to have been presented to the Grand Army of the Republic at Cheyenne on Saturday last, and I was to have received it for the National Encampment on that occasion; but, my train being late, I was unable to do so. Night before last the duty of presenting this beautiful flag was performed at the Brown Palace Hotel; and I, then and there, in the name and on behalf of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment, received it from the hands of the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps of Cheyenne.

Comrade Cook: I desire to make an announcement to this Encampment that on to-morrow afternoon a bucking broncho contest will be given at Broadway Park by the Champion Rough Riders of the World. There will be Indian war dances, etc., and the delegates' badges will admit themselves and families free.

I desire to say also that the guidons carried in the parade on Wednesday, showing your Department, become the personal property of the Department Commander of each Department after the expiration of his term of office.

I also wish to say that all comrades that desire a souvenir programme before they leave the city can get them free of charge at our headquarters, 1725 Stout Street.

The Adjutant-General read the report of the Committee on the Report of the Inspector-General, which, on motion, was adopted.

The report is as follows:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The Committee on the report of the Inspector-General respectfully report that they have noted

its contents; and, recognizing the fact, as stated, that it is an office of "masterful activity," we commend the Inspector-General on the thorough manner in which he has devoted himself to his duties.

The Committee, believing that the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic would be better subserved by a yearly inspection, respectfully recommend that Departments take action, tending in that direction.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,
W. A. WETHERREE, Massachusetts, *Chairman*,
GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Maryland,

Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed, as the Committee to procure a testimonial to Comrade Wagner, under the resolution offered by Comrade McElroy, the following comrades: Comrade McElroy, of the Department of the Potomac; Comrade Black, of Illinois; and Comrade Burdette, of the Department of the Potomac.

It was moved and seconded that the invitation of Comrade Cook, to visit the exhibition to-morrow, be accepted, with the thanks of the Department. The motion was carried.

Comrade Waters: As this Encampment has been presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of Cheyenne Woman's Relief Corps, I move you that a rising vote of thanks be extended to them.

The motion prevailed.

An invitation was presented from the Daughters of Veterans, Department of Wyoming, to attend a reception at the Brown Palace Hotel, from eight to ten o'clock this evening.

Comrade Coney: The National Officers have been sending out a great many copies of the proceedings of the Encampment. There are many copies at our Headquarters that have not been sent out. It seems to me to be a waste of money. It costs us 25 cents to mail them, and we cannot afford to send them. The National Encampment can economize and save money if they diminish the number of the published reports.

Adjutant-General: I will say, in connection with that matter, that, if the distribution of the Journal which I shall have to prepare shall be left to me, I shall first write to each Department Commander, asking him how many Journals he will promise to dispose of to the Posts in his Department; and, when I get the answers back, and ascertain what the aggregate is, I will then give an order for the printing of that number, and no more.

Comrade Torrance moved that the Council of Administration be authorized and directed to procure a suitable testimonial for the

retiring Commander-in-Chief. The motion was put by Comrade Torrance, and was carried unanimously.

Comrade Vaughn, of Colorado: Commander-in-Chief, the gavel that I hold in my hand is of small intrinsic worth, but it may have some historic value. In September, 1868, Major Forsythe asked to be given an independent command to assist in opposing the Indians who were on the war path under Roman Nose. You will remember that on the 17th of September of that year he met the Indians on the Arickaree, a branch of the Republican River. With him was Lieutenant Beecher and Dr. Moore, both of whom were killed there. The Beecher Island Battle Memorial Association met there last year, and I was with them. They wanted to reward me for having come there. I had been shown by the men who took part in that battle exactly where Major Forsythe was when the several charges made by Roman Nose were repelled, and I discovered that there was a stump there. I said, "Yes, I want pay for this: I want that stump." Out of that stump was made this gavel. It belongs to me, and I wish to change its ownership and give it to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Commander-in-Chief: I was wondering who would be the custodian of this gavel, which means so much to me, and which has been of so much assistance to me. The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, who always has his eye open for spoils, asked me to present it to him. I said, "No, sir: that gavel will go to my home." But you, Comrade Vaughn, have simply spoiled the whole cake. So I have now the great pleasure of accepting this gavel for the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade Wagner: If agreeable to the comrade from Colorado, as we can get other gavels, but cannot get another King, I move that this gavel be presented to the retiring Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Vaughn: That is agreeable.

The motion was carried.

Commander-in-Chief: Then I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and you comrades have simply been too sweet and lovely, as the girls say, to me during this Encampment. I got over the ploughed ground without any trouble, and I am now on smooth ground, harrowed, and cross-harrowed, and this gavel will be an inspiration to me, and a memory that will remain green as long as my intellect remains normal.

Comrade Vaughn: Permit me one further word. The legislature of this State gave a certain portion of ground, and Congress is being asked to give a certain other portion, to cover that battlefield. The legislature of this State and the legislature of Kansas have made appropriations for a monument to commemorate that battle. Major Forsythe, who commanded, was wounded in the hip, and had his leg

broken, and also had his skull fractured, and yet remained in command, is still living, and will be at the unveiling of that monument on the 17th of this month. I make this suggestion for somebody to carry out at the next meeting of this Encampment that Congress be asked to make that a park and make an appropriation sufficient to employ one of these old fellows to take care of it.

Comrade Lucas moved that the Encampment proceed to the installation of officers, and the motion was carried.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed, as a Committee to visit and convey the greetings of the Encampment to the Daughters of Veterans, Comrades Fowler, of Arkansas, Cook, of Colorado, and Patten, of Tennessee, and then called upon Comrade Wagner, the Senior Past Commander-in-Chief, to conduct the installation of newly elected officers.

Comrade Wagner: We have reached the stage in our business when it becomes my duty, at the request of the retiring Commander-in-Chief, to install the officers for the ensuing year.

Adjutant-General, please announce the officers-elect, and, as their names are called, they will be kind enough to present themselves upon the platform, the Commander-in-Chief-elect on the right.

Comrade Tanner, are you prepared to announce the officers of your staff?

Comrade Tanner: A portion of them.

Comrade Wagner: Please announce them, and we will install those who are here.

Comrade Tanner: Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, National Patriotic Instructor, is the only one I have to announce who is present; John Tweedale, Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Adjutant-General. I would like, also, to say that we have received an answer to the greetings sent to Comrade Sample, of Pennsylvania,—that he is unconscious and sinking. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council, and I propose that he shall die such, and appoint him as a member of that Committee.

Comrade Wagner: It has been moved and seconded that the Commander-in-Chief, when installed, have authority to make arrangements for the installation of the other staff officers.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Wagner: Comrades, the National Encampment has shown, by electing you, that they are thoroughly satisfied that you are acquainted with the duties of the offices to which they have called you, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to read to you the Rules and Regulations. You will raise your right hands, and assume the obligation of your office.

The Comrades were duly obligated.

Comrade Wagner then presented the badges of office. He said:—

The office of Patriotic Instructor has been so lately created that the badge of office is not yet prepared; but at the proper time, Comrade Bakewell, you will receive your badge.

Father Leary, Chaplain-in-Chief, the badge of your office will reach you in due time. Comrade Philler, Surgeon-General, countryman of mine, I take great pleasure in fastening this badge upon your breast; and we are satisfied that the duties of your office will receive the same careful attention that you have shown in other places.

Comrade Towler, we are coming to Minneapolis next year, all of us; and we know we are going to have a good time, and you, as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, will see that we have. If we do not, there will be a row.

Comrade Cook, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, what shall I say to you?

A Comrade: "Well done."

Comrade Wagner: Yes, "Well done, good and faithful servant." You have been faithful over many things, and the National Encampment has made you ruler over many more things; and here is the evidence of it. We know that you will do well.

Now, comrades, what shall I say in placing upon the breast of Comrade Tanner, the newly installed Commander-in-Chief, the badge of his office? We know him. He knows us. His long connection with our organization stamps him as a man thoroughly acquainted with its affairs and thoroughly able to discharge the duties of the office. It is not necessary for me, representing you, to say to him that, during the twelve months during which he will occupy the position of Commander-in-Chief of our organization, we and the two hundred and forty odd thousand men we represent will be as loyal to him in his work as we have been to any of his predecessors. We are comrades all, not for this man or the other man, but for the Grand Army of the Republic. We differ in views; but, when the election is over and the officers installed, we are ready to obey orders, to carry on and to advance the organization of the Grand Army which we all love.

Therefore, I have great pleasure in placing upon your breast this badge of your office, with the assurance, not on my part individually, but as the installing officer of this National Encampment, that anything that any of us can do to crown with success your twelve months of work, call on us, and we will be there to help.

This is the gavel of your office. It is Past Commander-in-Chief King's gavel, but the king is dead. Long live the king.

Comrade Bradford: I hate to have my successor as Chaplain-in-Chief go home without a badge. This badge belongs to me, and I

want you to put it upon him; and, when he gets one, he can send that back, because I have pleasant associations connected with it.

Comrade Wagner: Having installed my German countryman, we will go across the channel, and place this upon your breast. They say that the Lord is kind to the Irish, but the Dutch can beg. It won't be necessary for either the Surgeon-General or myself to do that as long as you have got a dollar in your pocket.

Commander-in-Chief Tanner: My comrades, the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is a part of the history of our order. I congratulate you that it has been such a splendid success. I congratulate you that we have been permitted to march out across a country we saved and populated, to mingle with its citizenship, which has been so grandly cordial, so exquisitely hospitable to us the surviving representatives of the great army of olden days.

I am sure that, as we go from the crest of the continent to our various homes, we go back richer, not only in experience, but richer in the love we bear to our noble order, and more devoted to the fraternity, the charity, and the loyalty of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I have but a very few words to say to-day, but they come from a deeply sincere heart. I realize that you have placed upon me a great responsibility, and that by my acts for the year during which, in the providence of God, I may hold this office, I am to prove whether or no the friends who put me here were correct in their kindly judgment, or whether they made a mistake. I know that my heart will make no mistake. I will try and see that my head is properly controlled.

I look back upon the long line of my predecessors, and one thought arises in my mind. We have taken proper action to-day to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the incumbency of the office of Commander-in-Chief by our Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania. I look forward twenty-five years from now when it will be my turn, and I think how lonesome I will be on that occasion. I hope many of you will be with me.

And now, as we separate, let us go to our homes bearing in mind deeply that the opportunity to do good to our comrades who need help and cannot help themselves is the prime object of the Grand Army of the Republic. Let us see to it that we do our full part toward inculcating in the minds of the present generation the true and ennobling lessons of the sacrifice we made for the preservation of the Republic.

I have made haste to-day to announce the incumbent of the office of National Patriotic Instructor, because it was very desirable that he should get to work at once. And I am sure, and so are you who

are familiar with the facts, that for seven years Comrade Bakewell has persisted earnestly, devotedly, and I believe almost entirely at his own expense, in the great work that has been done in this line, that he is the very best appointment that possibly could be made. I have given him *carte blanche*. I know him well enough to back up blindly, you might say, anything he does in that line. I know his cool judgment, I know his devotion; and I am confident that, when he comes, a year from now, to make his report, it will be a report that will fully justify his continuance in that position, and will be a delight to you.

Now, my comrades, we have been in long and weary session. The hour has come for us to part, and I desire to wish you all God speed and happy days to the end of time, and I only refrain from closing this session now because I desire to ask the Adjutant-General to read my first General Order.

The Adjutant-General read the following Order:—

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

DENVER, COLORADO, September 8, 1905.

General Orders No. 1.

I. Having been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Thirty-ninth National Encampment, held at Denver, Col., this date, and being duly installed, I hereby assume command.

II. Until otherwise ordered, headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic are established in the Fendall Building, Washington, D.C., where all communications for the Commander-in-Chief will be sent, addressed to the Adjutant-General.

III. The following appointments on the National Staff are hereby announced:—

To be Adjutant-General, John Tweedale, of Burnside Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Washington, D.C.

To be member Executive Committee, National Council of Administration, Thomas G. Sample, of Allegheny, Penn.

To be National Patriotic Instructor, Allan C. Bakewell, of New York.

IV. Further appointments will be announced in future General Orders.

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.

JAMES TANNER,

Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Griffith, of New York: Simply for historic sequence, inasmuch as twenty-nine years ago last February, when you were installed Department Commander of the Department of New York, I was the first to get your attention upon the floor of that Encampment, and now, simply, for the purpose of that historic sequence,

I move you that this Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment do now adjourn.

Comrade Beath: Before that motion is put, I would like to make a suggestion to the Commander-in-Chief and comrades, and that is this: we have provided also, in the Rules and Regulations, for a Department Patriotic Instructor. As soon as the General Orders shall issue, it should be understood that the Department Commander will have a right to appoint this officer, in order that he can get into immediate touch with Comrade Bakewell.

Commander-in-Chief: Before I put the motion made by Comrade Griffith of New York, I simply wish to repeat the notice, that the Council of Administration is requested to meet at National Headquarters, in the Brown Palace Hotel, at eight o'clock this evening; and I hope every member will be present.

Now, my comrades, I want you all to rise, and, under the leadership of the Adjutant-General, join in singing "America," when our new Chaplain-in-Chief, Father Leary, will dismiss us.

Comrade King: Pardon me, before we adjourn, I wish to place in your hands the bond of the Quartermaster-General. I do this, in order that it may become part of the proceedings of this National Encampment. (Delivers the bond to the Commander-in-Chief.)

After the singing of "America," the Chaplain-in-Chief dismissed the Encampment with a benediction.

Boston, Mass., December 15, 1905.

I certify that the foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true copy of the proceedings of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Denver, Col., Sept. 7, 8, 1905.



Adjutant-General.

The following communication was received since the Encampment, and is deemed worthy of a place in this Journal:—

DENVER, COL., Nov. 30, 1905.

COLONEL H. H. DANIELS, *Assistant Adjutant-General*,
Department Colorado and Wyoming,
Grand Army of the Republic.

Dear Sir and Comrade: There is one matter that, as Guard at the late Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I failed to report to you.

I never think of it when with you. Some way it slips my memory.

I believe it to be worthy a record, for I believe at no convention of national importance can it be said that no intoxicating liquors were used by its delegates during the attendance of their convention.

You will remember that I was Outside Guard at our National Encampment, held in Denver this year, and my duty among others was to receive from all wishing to attend the countersign.

I wish to say to you that, in receiving the countersign as I did from hundreds of delegates, not one breath from all that number carried the sign of having with it the smell of liquor. As you know, I do not use intoxicating liquors of any kind. I believe if any of our Comrades were in the least under the influence of liquor, or had even taken a drink before coming to the place of meeting, I should have detected it.

Is not the fact one that our Comrades from all parts of the United States will be proud of, and a noble record which may be shown future generations when we have been numbered with those who have already been mustered out?

Yours in F., C., and L.,

J. M. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN:

IN MEMORIAM, WILMON W. BLACKMAR.

IN MEMORIAM, JOHN PALMER.

GENERAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF NATIONAL ENCAMP-
MENT (SINCE THE ORDER WAS FOUNDED IN 1866.)



In Memoriam

Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar

Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic

Died in Office, Sunday, July 16, 1905

Gen. John Palmer

Past Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic

Died, Albany, N.Y., April 15, 1905





Wilmon W. Blackmar

Commander-in-Chief
1904-5

Died in Office July 16, 1905

In Memoriam



GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., JULY 18, 1905.

*To Department Commanders and to the
Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic :*

With very sincere regret I announce the death of my predecessor, Wilmon W. Blackmar, at Boise City, Idaho, Sunday, July 16, 1905.

* * * * *

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief.



WILMON W. BLACKMAR was born in Bristol, Penn., July 25, 1841. His father was a clergyman of Massachusetts birth and his mother was a native of New Hampshire. When the war broke out he was preparing for college at Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H. He left his studies upon attaining his majority and went to the State of his birth, where he enlisted August 23, 1862, as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. His devotion to duty and mastery of military tactics secured for him rapid promotion through all the non-commissioned grades to First Sergeant. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the First West Virginia Cavalry, March 15, 1864, and from that time till the close of the war was an officer on the staffs of Colonel Schoonmaker, General Powell, and General Caphart. For distinguished services at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, General Custer promoted him to a Captaincy on the field, and Congress subsequently granted him a medal of honor for the same brave act. He served both in the Eastern and Western armies, and was engaged in twenty-two actions, among them Antietam, Stone River, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, the Shenandoah Campaign of 1864, and the final fighting from Dinwiddie Court House to Appomattox. He was an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic for thirty-seven years, being a charter member of Edward W. Kinsley Post No. 113, Department of Massachusetts, and its first Commander. He served as Junior and Senior Vice Department Commander in 1900 and 1901, and was unanimously elected Commander of the Department in 1902. He was elected many times as a representative to the National Encampments, in which he bore a conspicuous part, serving as chairman of

the Committee on Resolutions and member of the National Council of Administration, and at the Thirty-Eighth National Encampment, held in Boston, August 17 and 18, 1904, he was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief. He was a resident of Boston from the close of the war until his death, with a palatial country house in Hingham, known as "World's End Farm." On his return from the front he entered Harvard Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1867, being admitted to the Suffolk Bar in the following month. For twenty years he was the law partner of Comrade Henry N. Sheldon, now a Justice on the Supreme Court Bench of Massachusetts. He was appointed Judge Advocate General of Massachusetts, with the rank of Brigadier General, June 4, 1873, serving as such ten years under four different Governors, till his resignation, January 3, 1883. He was fortunate in his business and domestic affairs and life went well with him. He was a born soldier, and had the war lasted he doubtless would have left the army wearing the Eagles or the Stars. As it was, the larger part of his service was in the ranks, and for the common soldier he always felt the heartiest appreciation, affection and regard. He was characterized by tireless devotion to duty, and he died as he would have wished to die, in the service of his comrades, advancing their interests, ringing their praises, and proclaiming their glory in the land they fought to save.



John Palmer

Commander-in-Chief G.A.R.
1891-2

Died April 15, 1905



In Memoriam



GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 20, 1905.

* * * * *

Announcement is made of the death of the following Comrade:

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOHN PALMER
DIED AT ALBANY, N.Y., APRIL 15, 1905.



COMRADE PALMER was born on Staten Island, N.Y., March 22, 1842. With the exception of ten years in England, where his parents went soon after his birth, he spent his whole life in New York State. When the war broke out he was living in Albany, engaged in fresco painting and decorating. He enlisted on September 10, 1861, and was mustered in as Corporal of Co. B, 91st N.Y. Volunteer Infantry. His father and two brothers enlisted soon after and all served with distinction, the father dying in 1863 of wounds received in battle. He served with his regiment from 1861 to 1865, took part in all its campaigns, participated in all its battles, and won promotion by his meritorious conduct and conspicuous gallantry, rising steadily from Corporal to Sergeant-Major, and then by successive commissions to a Captaincy. At the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, he was severely injured by a wounded cavalry horse falling upon him. From this injury he suffered through all his life. During his term of service he was frequently called to duty of an important character, which he performed with such intelligence and fidelity as to win the respect and confidence of his superiors and establish for himself an enviable reputation. He was mustered out with his regiment in 1865, and immediately resumed the fresco-painting and decorating business in Albany, which city he continued to make his home during the balance of his life. He entered the Grand Army of the Republic as a charter member of Lew Benedict Post No. 5, and was always one of the most zealous and devoted members of the Order. In 1875 he served as Commander of the Department of New York, was Senior-Vice-Commander-in-Chief in 1879, and in 1891 was elected to the high and honorable office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the head of which he rode in the great parade at the memorable Encampment in Washington in 1892. The qualities which distinguished him in his military career followed him into civil life, in which he was most successful, serving as Secretary of State for New York from 1894 to 1897 inclusive. He was noted for his unselfish and cheerful devotion to the cause of his comrades since the war, many of whom were benefited by his advice and assistance, and he is entitled to their lasting gratitude for his valuable aid in the establishment of the State Soldiers' Home of which he was one of the managers. His life as a soldier, a citizen and a comrade was exemplary in every respect, and should his example be followed by the youth of our land there need be no anxiety for the future of the country and flag which he loved and for which he was ready to sacrifice his precious life.

GENERAL ORDERS.

SERIES OF 1904-5.

GENERAL ORDERS {	HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
NO. 1. }	95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 18, 1904.

I. Having been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Thirty-eighth National Encampment, held at Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1904, and duly installed in office, I hereby assume command.

Fully appreciating the high honor this Encampment has conferred upon me, as well as the heavy responsibilities imposed by its action in electing me to this exalted position, I pledge the entire devotion of the best energies and abilities with which God has endowed me to the service of my Comrades composing this glorious organization. With your help, my dear Comrades, I will keep our standard floating in honor and dignity, as have the noble men who have preceded me in this high and most honorable office.

II. The following appointments are hereby announced:

To be Adjutant-General, Past Department Commander, JOHN E. GILMAN, Post No. 26, Department of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

To be Quartermaster-General, CHARLES BURROWS, Post No. 28, Department of New Jersey, Rutherford, N.J.

To be Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records, J. HENRY HOLCOMB, Post No. 51, Department of Pennsylvania.

To be Assistant Adjutant-General, E. B. STILLINGS, Post No. 113, Department of Massachusetts.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Additional appointments will be announced in future Orders.

III. Headquarters are established at No. 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., where all communications for the consideration or information of the Commander-in-Chief will be sent, addressed to the Adjutant-General.

IV. All requisitions made by the respective Department Headquarters for supplies must be made on proper form and forwarded to John E. Gilman, Adjutant-General, 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., and be accompanied by draft, check or post-office money order, drawn to the order of Charles Burrows, Quartermaster-General.

Requisitions must *not* be sent direct to the Quartermaster-General.

Posts desiring supplies of any kind must make requisition for the same on their respective Department Headquarters.

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., SEPT. 15, 1904.

I. At the Thirty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Boston, Mass., August 17 and 18, 1904, the following comrades were elected to the offices designated below :

Commander-in-Chief,

Wilmon W. Blackmar, Boston, Mass.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

John R. King, Department of Maryland, P.O. Address, Washington, D.C.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief,

George W. Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Surgeon-General,

Warren R. King, Greenfield, Ind.

Chaplain-in-Chief,

Rev. J. H. Bradford, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Alabama	George F. Jackson	Birmingham
Arizona	Winfield Scott	Phoenix
Arkansas	Michael Kirst	Little Rock
California & Nevada	W. W. Russell	Marysville, Cal.
Colorado & Wyoming	George W. Cook	Denver
Connecticut	Edmund D. Riley	Hartford
Delaware	Ellwood Craig	Wilmington
Florida	Hiram F. Flanders	Pomona
Georgia	Charles F. Fairbanks	Atlanta
Idaho	John Ireton	Boise
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott	Fairfield
Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong	Indianapolis
Indian Territory	David Redfield	Ardmore
Iowa	S. C. James	Centerville
Kansas	C. M. Stockham	Topeka
Kentucky	D. W. Capito	Louisville
Louisiana & Mississippi	A. S. Badger	New Orleans, La
Maine	Ira C. Jordan	Bethel
Maryland	Robert C. Sunstrom	Baltimore
Massachusetts	John W. Hersey	Springfield
Michigan	J. M. Greenfield	Flushing
Minnesota	L. W. Collins	St. Cloud
Missouri	F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis
Montana	F. P. Sterling	Helena
Nebraska	Andrew Traynor	Omaha
New Hampshire	Orlando F. Davis	Manchester
New Jersey	Clayland Tilden	Jersey City

New Mexico	E. S. Stover	Albuquerque
New York	David W. Lee	East Orange, N.J.
North Dakota	John D. Black	Valley City
Ohio	J. Cory Winans	Troy
Oklahoma	C. B. Hunt	Perry
Oregon	C. L. Stranahan	Hood River
Pennsylvania	Thomas G. Sample	Allegheny
Potomac	B. F. Chase	Washington, D.C.
Rhode Island	John T. Kenyon	Providence
South Dakota	S. M. Howard	Gettysburg
Tennessee	John Trindle	Chattanooga
Texas	James D. Rice	Dallas
Utah	William Crome	Salt Lake City
Vermont	W. H. Taylor	Bellows Falls
Virginia & No. Carolina	Edgar Allan	Richmond, Va.
Washington & Alaska	Robert McMann	Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia	A. M. Prichard	Mannington
Wisconsin	Henry Fink	Milwaukee

II. The following appointments on the Staff of the Commander-Chief are hereby announced :

Adjutant-General,

John E. Gilman, Boston, Mass.

Quartermaster-General,

Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N.J.

Inspector-General,

Lee S. Estelle, Omaha, Neb.

Judge Advocate-General,

Amos M. Thayer, St. Louis, Mo.

Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff,

James M. Schoonmaker, Pittsburg, Penn.

Assistant Adjutant-General,

E. B. Stillings, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records,

J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, Penn.

National Color Bearers,

W. F. Martin, Decatur, Ill.

Samuel C. Wright, Boston, Mass.

Headquarters Bugler,

John M. Flockton, Boston, Mass.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Other appointments will be announced in subsequent General Orders.

III. The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the following-named members of the National Council of Administration will constitute the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration :

Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Penn.
 George W. Cook, Denver, Col.
 Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind.
 L. W. Collins, St. Cloud, Minn.
 John W. Hersey, Springfield, Mass.
 S. C. James, Centerville, Ia.
 J. Cory Winans, Troy, Ohio.

They will meet at such times and places as may be designated by the Commander-in-Chief.

IV. Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, of Lafayette Post No. 140, New York, has exhibited such uncommon interest and zeal in the patriotic work of our Order as to win the commendation and gratitude of the comrades in general and of the Commander-in-Chief in particular, who takes pleasure in appointing him Special Aide in Charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools.

He is hereby authorized to recommend to the Commander-in-Chief one comrade from each Department for appointment as Assistants, said Assistants to have charge of the work in their respective Departments, and report direct to Comrade Bakewell.

V. All requisitions for supplies must be accompanied by draft, postal or express order, drawn to the order of Charles Burrows, Quartermaster-General, and addressed to John E. Gilman, Adjutant-General, 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Requisitions or remittances must *not* be sent direct to the Quartermaster-General.

IN MEMORIAM.

Announcement is made of the death of the following members of the National Encampment:

ANSON S. WOOD,

Past Department Commander, Department of New York, died at Wolcott, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1904.

HENRY E. TAINTOR,

Past Department Commander, Department of Connecticut and Past Judge Advocate-General, died at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 31, 1904.

HENRY F. JENKS,

Past Department Commander, Department of Rhode Island, died at Pawtucket, Sept. 11, 1904.

By command of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Address of any member of Co. F, 8th U.S. Inf., who knew Patrick Conley, of said Company; was a prisoner of war in Texas during the Civil War: by L. F. Smith, 42 Court St., Boston.

The address of John Fax or Fox, late of Co. A, 43d Regt. U.S. Colored Troops: by Jos. J. Pilkay, 308 Chestnut St., Harrisburg, Pa.

The address of any shipmate who knew Henry A. Swanton while serving on the Gunboats *Baron de Kalb* and *Indianola*: by Mrs. Lizzie Swanton Day, East Vassalboro, Me.

The address of William H. Creek, twenty years old, last heard from at Lawton, Oklahoma: by his grandfather, William W. Kingsland, Adjutant Post 200, G.A.R., Hallowell, Kan.

The address of Charles Jeffers, late private in Co. I, 11th N.Y. Cavalry: by Mrs. Louisa Knight, 70 South Jefferson St., Battle Creek, Mich.

The address of any member of Co. G, 6th Conn. Inf., who knew Private Jos. Profontain of said Company: by James Lonergan, Adjutant Post 76, G.A.R., White Bear, Minn.

The address of Chas. H. Murphy, late of Co. G, 9th N.H. Regt.: by Geo. W. Cook, Barre, Mass.

The address of G. C. Getchell, late of Co. H, 1st District of Columbia Cavalry: by Mrs. Benj. Folsom, 36 Washington St., Charlestown District, Boston.

The address of Capt. Culp, late of the California Battalion, Second Mass. Cavalry: by Geo. H. Innis, Blue Hill Parkway, Milton, Mass.

The address of Dr. Wm. H. Hutton, who was in charge of Hospitals in Gettysburg in 1863: by A. L. McGowan, 109 Chandler St., Boston.

The address of Thos. Carroll, who served in the 24th Mass. Regt., and moved from Cambridge, Mass., to Ann Arbor, Mich., about 1866: by F. W. Johnson, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

The address of Capt. Durby, Major Gray, Corp. Johnson, Sergt. Bluefield or any other member of the 1st Regt. U.S. Heavy Artillery, Colored: by Dan Jackson of said regiment, Jellico, Tenn.

The address of any member of Co. A, 5th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, that was captured at Newberne, N.C., and sent to Andersonville Prison: by James Clingam of said Co., 1217 Franklin St., Kansas City, Mo.

The address of all members of the 14th, 16th, and 18th Wis. Regts.: by Lieut. D. Lloyd Jones, 434 P.O. Building, Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary of the Commission in charge of the erection of the Wisconsin monument on the Battlefield of Shiloh.

This monument will soon be completed, and the Commissioners are desirous that the members of the above Regiments attend the dedicatory services. By writing to the Secretary they will receive full information as to details.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 31, 1904.

I. The following resolutions adopted by the Thirty-eighth National Encampment are hereby promulgated:

That the several Memorials and Resolutions on the subject of pensions be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

That the Grand Army of the Republic stands for the highest ideals of liberty regulated by law, and in the long procession of sacrifices from Lexington to Appomattox no price has been too high to pay to establish a republic in which the civil and religious rights of man and his equality before the law cannot be questioned, abridged or denied; that the preservation of these rights and the priceless fruits of these struggles and sacrifices is and must continue to be the first and highest duty of every patriotic citizen, and this Encampment most heartily endorses and commends to our comrades and to our countrymen the lofty and patriotic sentiments of Commander-in-Chief Black relative to the rights and duties of all American citizens.

That the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic have learned with profound regret of the great bereavement which our distinguished comrade, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, has experienced in the death of his estimable and devoted wife. We, their representatives in the Thirty-eighth National Encampment assembled in the City of Boston, wish our beloved comrade to know that our hearts are deeply touched by his affliction, and that our tenderest sympathies go out to him.

That to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the munificent appropriation made through her Legislature for the comfort of the Veterans at this Encampment; to the City of Boston for her unrivaled hospitality; to the patriotic citizens who generously subscribed in cash and to the guarantee fund; to the Local Posts for their thoughtful and ceaseless efforts to make this one the most pleasant of all our annual gatherings; to the Woman's Relief Corps for their thoughtful courtesy in providing luncheon for the Representatives to this Encampment, and to all the good people of Boston and immediate vicinity, who have so devotedly and unselfishly co-operated to make our pilgrimage to the old Bay State a delightful experience, and which will be an ever pleasant memory, we tender our sincere and grateful thanks.

That the Thirty-eighth National Encampment earnestly urge upon Congress the passage of a law providing for the erection of an amphitheatre at Arlington which shall be adequate for Memorial Day services and a suitable memorial to our comrades; that a copy of this resolution be sent to each Member of Congress; and that the incoming administration take such steps as may be necessary to secure the appropriation therefor.

That it is the sense of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment that the proposed House Bill 15,254, should be amended by adding thereto the following: "Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not

apply to the case of any honorably discharged Union soldier or sailor or their widows, now or hereafter in the classified service of the United States."

That unless such or a similar amendment is embodied in said Act we deem the passage of the Act an injustice to these persons who deserve well of their country and who have earned the right to continue in such service so long as they are physically and mentally capable of performing the duties that may be required of them.

That the incoming Commander-in-Chief and the Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the public service be directed to use all proper means in their power to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

That the Commander-in-Chief and Executive Committee are hereby instructed to rigidly enforce the order of this Encampment that the line of march shall not exceed two miles in length.

That the Thirty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic requests Congress to pass House Bill No. 12,283, introduced February 11, 1904, by the Honorable R. B. Dovey of Louisiana, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to authorize the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in either the state of Louisiana or Mississippi.

That the Thirty-eighth National Encampment recommend that a National Soldiers' Home be established at Yountsville, California, provided the Board of Managers National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers approve of said location, and provided further that the State of California will agree to turn over said State Home to the National Government for said purpose.

That if the approval of said Board of Managers for National Homes is secured, and the consent of the State of California is obtained, Congress be petitioned to enact such legislation as may be required to effect the objects of this resolution.

That a committee be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, whose duty shall be to use all honorable means to accomplish the objects above set forth.

That the following Resolutions, offered by the Department of Tennessee, be referred to the incoming administration for such action as may be deemed proper.

Resolved, By the Department of Tennessee, in Annual Encampment assembled, that we request the National Encampment to ask the Secretary of War to cause to be placed in each National Cemetery and National Battle Field Park, an iron tablet containing on its face the words of the address of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863. And further

Resolved, That if it should be found that Congressional action is necessary before such tablets can be so placed, the Commander-in-chief be directed to bring the matter to the attention of the proper committees of the Congress, in order that such legislation may be had without delay.

That the Thirty-eighth National Encampment respectfully ask the President to so instruct the Civil Service Commission of the United States, that veterans of the war for the Union and the widows of such who may have been discharged from their positions without just cause and upon proper charges, may be restored to duty in the highest grade held by them at the time of dismissal, upon reinstatement; also

That the applications of any such veterans for reinstatement in any branch of the public service shall receive due consideration by the Civil Service Commission, to the end that they may receive just treatment by the National Government.

That a copy hereof, duly authenticated by the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General, be sent to the President of the United States.

II. At the Thirty-eighth National Encampment the Committee on Rules and Regulations and Ritual reported the following changes, which were adopted:

On Resolution from the Department of Minnesota:

On page 42 of the Service Book, following the recital by the Third Comrade, add:

The Post Commander shall then step forward and deposit a small American flag upon the coffin, saying: "In behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic for whose integrity and unity our late comrade (naming him) offered his services during the War of the Rebellion, I deposit this flag."

On Resolution from the Department of California and Nevada:

Comrades may bequeath their Grand Army of the Republic button to their legal heirs, but said heirs are not entitled to wear either the button or badge.

On Resolution from the Department of Illinois:

That disbanding Posts shall turn over to Department Headquarters the Rituals only, all other effects to be deposited with such institution as may be selected by the Post and approved by the Department Commander.

(See Section 3, Article I., Chapter V., Page 26, Rules and Regulations, which provides that the records, etc., shall be subject to the disposition of the Department Encampment.)

Such books (other than Rituals) and Post papers as the Department Encampment shall decide, may be deposited with the nearest historical society or public library within such Department, and the receipt of such library or historical society, deposited with the Department Commander, shall be evidence that the rules and regulations have been complied with in this respect.

On Resolution from the Department of Massachusetts:

The National Encampment, through the Council of Administration, shall have prepared and presented to each member of the Army Nurses Association a special badge, as a mark of our love and admiration for their services in the past.

By command of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., NOV. 14, 1904.

I. To my Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, each and every one, I send my most affectionate greetings.

Our brave and sturdy ancestors, the Pilgrim Fathers, paused in the stern battle for life which they were waging against cruel and death-dealing hardships on the bleak, winter-bound coast of Massachusetts, and appointed a day of thanksgiving to God for the blessings they had received, especially for the harvest they had been blessed with. Their Thanksgiving Day has been most properly adopted by our country, and our President, by proclamation, has appointed Thursday, Nov. 24, 1904, as the day of National Thanksgiving.

Who should be more thankful than the soldiers of the Union, who fought the battles of the War of the Rebellion and have lived to see and enjoy the grand fruits of their final victory — a reunited country, strong, prosperous and influential beyond the wildest dream of its founders, blessing and benefiting alike those who fought with us and against us. Let us, my comrades, with glad hearts join in pæans of praise and prayers of thanksgiving to the great Commander of the Universe.

Soon the bright, happy Christmas Day will come, dedicated by all Christian peoples of the world to the Christ and His unselfish life and death for humanity.

Let us all observe the day in humble imitation of the Master, by thoughts and words and deeds of unselfish and generous helpfulness to others, especially to old comrades, their widows and orphans, who have been less fortunate in many ways than have most of us.

My comrades, we gave to humanity the most costly and precious holiday present which was ever given by mankind. We bought it with the health, the blood, the limbs, the lives of hundreds of thousands of our comrades, and presented it through our beloved leader, Abraham Lincoln, to the rising generation.

It was a free, powerful, united nation, and liberty to an enslaved race.

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me ;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

The Commander-in-Chief with all his heart wishes every comrade a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

II. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will promptly report by letter to James M. Schoonmaker, Chief of Staff, Pittsburg, Pa., who will outline and direct their work. Commissions will be issued only to those who thus report.

AT LARGE.**CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.**

A. J. Vining	Post	2	San Francisco, Cal.
C. A. Woodruff	"	2	San Francisco, Cal.
J. H. Mott	"	3	Sacramento, Cal.
C. L. Hubbs	"	33	San Diego, Cal.
W. G. Hawley	"	7	San José, Cal.
J. A. Osgood	"	55	Sierra Madre, Los Angeles, Cal.
O. Willis	"	55	Los Angeles, Cal.

CONNECTICUT.

J. K. Bucklyn	Post	55	Mystic
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ILLINOIS.

Wm. H. Powell	Post		Belleville
E. A. Blodgett	"		Chicago
Samuel R. Henry	"	53	Elmwood
W. F. Martin	"	141	Decatur
J. B. Sine	"	444	Chicago

INDIANA.

Chas. W. Wheat	Post	209	Indianapolis
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IOWA.

Geo. Neil	Post	94	Marshalltown
Stephen N. Hinman	"	247	Belmond

KANSAS.

Samuel J. Churchill	Post	12	Lawrence
H. H. Carr	"	25	Wichita

MAINE.

Charles P. Mattocks	Post	2	Portland
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Geo. H. Innis	Post	2	South Boston
Samuel C. Wright	"	2	South Boston
Eli W. Hall	"	5	Lynn
Michael Scannell	"	5	Lynn
Thos. W. Kenney	"	7	Boston
J. H. Bartlett	"	10	Worcester
James K. Churchill	"	10	Worcester
A. B. R. Sprague	"	10	Worcester
Alfred H. Knowles	"	15	Boston
Francis A. Osborne	"	15	Boston
Horace Binney Sargent	"	15	Boston
John W. Kimball	"	19	Fitchburg
Arthur A. Smith	"	20	Colerain
John M. Flockton	"	26	Boston

William M. Olin	Post 26	Boston
Silas A. Barton	" 29	Waltham
Jos. W. Thayer	" 35	Chelsea
John M. Deane	" 46	Fall River
W. A. Wetherbee	" 62	Newton
Lucius Field	" 64	Clinton
Louis L. Stone	" 64	Clinton
Geo. L. Goodale	" 66	Medford
Allison M. Stickney	" 66	Medford
Jophanus H. Whitney	" 66	Medford
Dwight O. Judd	" 71	Holyoke
Charles D. Nash	" 78	Whitman
David T. Remington	" 86	Northampton
Wm. H. Lyman	" 92	Brighton
Myron P. Walker	" 97	Belchertown
Peter D. Smith	" 99	Boston
Ira B. Goodrich	" 113	Boston
Paul H. Kendricken	" 113	Boston
Geo. E. Henry	" 113	Boston
Albert W. Hersey	" 113	Boston
Charles E. Pierce	" 113	Boston
John Andrews	" 139	Somerville
Edward Caufy	" 145	Attleboro
John D. Billings	" 186	Cambridge
Wm. Seymour Alden	" 191	Boston
Albert Clarke	" 191	Boston

MINNESOTA.

William C. Roberts	Post 67	Detroit
Geo. W. Grant	" 67	Detroit

MISSOURI.

Peter J. Osterhaus	Post 1	St. Louis
Nathaniel Sisson	" 21	Maryville
T. D. Kimball	" 131	St. Louis

NEBRASKA.

Horace W. George	Post 98	Broken Bow
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

James Minot	Post 2	Concord
John C. Linehan	" 31	Penacook

NEW YORK.

Edgar Van Etten	Post 9	Buffalo (Address South Station, Boston, Mass.)
Simon Adamsky	" 10	New York City.
Alfred C. Barnes	" 140	New York City
Francis W. Preston	" 197	Brooklyn
Richard W. L'Hommedieu	" 286	Brooklyn

OHIO.

Chas. H. Newton.....Post 178 Marietta
 David H. Moore....." 401 Cincinnati

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chas. M. BettsPost 2 Philadelphia
 Jas. W. Nagle....." 2 Philadelphia
 John F. Conaway " 2 Philadelphia
 W. J. Currin " 220 Franklin

POTOMAC.

E. W. WhitakerPost 1 Washington, D.C.
 Frank A. Butts....." 2 Washington, D.C.
 W. H. Proctor....." 3 Washington, D.C.
 John Tweedale " 8 Washington, D.C.
 A. S. Perham " 8 Washington, D.C.
 E. R. Reynolds....." 20 Washington, D.C.

VERMONT.

O. O. Howard.....Post 2 Burlington
 Andrew C. Brown " 13 Montpelier
 Chas. F. Branch....." 51 (Address Amherst, Mass.)

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

Frank M. DavisPost 31 Seattle, Wash.
 Edwin Sharpe " 44 Tacoma, Wash.

WISCONSIN.

Leander FergusonPost 136 Brandon

BY DEPARTMENTS.

ALABAMA.

Marshall F. HuletPost 6 Montgomery
 W. M. Campbell....." 18 Florence

ARIZONA.

George AngusPost 1 Tucson
 J. B. Smith " 4 Flagstaff

ARKANSAS.

A. S. FowlerPost 1 Little Rock
 John H. Avery " 5 Hot Springs
 John J. Curry " 19 Fayetteville
 H. M. McGaughey....." 27 Rogers
 Chas. E. Numan....." 84 Judsonia

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

W. E. EstesPost 1 San Francisco, Cal.
 M. E. Gates....." 3 Sacramento, Cal.

Sam Kutz	Post	6	Los Angeles, Cal.
Edgar Pomroy	"	7	San Jose, Cal.
A. B. Paul	"	17	Santa Ana, Cal.
James E. Eaton	"	23	Stockton, Cal.
L. F. Smith	"	32	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Sidney A. Willis	"	33	San Diego, Cal.
C. H. Dickey	"	45	Honolulu, H.I.
J. M. Hurley	"	57	San Bernardino, Cal.
Walter S. Long	"	69	Reno, Nev.
H. V. Parker	"	92	Fresno, Cal.
A. K. Nash	"	93	Pasadena, Cal.
H. C. Hibbard	"	118	Riverside, Cal.
Freeman Dix Batchelder	"	153	Santa Monica, Cal.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Harry G. Watson	Post	13	Greeley, Colo.
L. C. Dana	"	22	Colorado Springs, Colo.
E. A. Slack	"	33	Cheyenne, Wyo.
John W. Kinch	"	36	Alamosa, Colo.
Wm. H. Macomber	"	81	Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT.

D. Homer Jennings	Post	3	Bridgeport
Chas. Griswold	"	42	Guilford
Anthony Adams	"	44	Stafford Springs
Ebenezer Bishop	"	54	Putnam
Henry Huss	"	85	Stamford

DELAWARE.

H. D. Entricken	Post	1	Wilmington
John Wainwright	"	2	Wilmington
J. S. Litzenberg	"	2	Wilmington
R. G. Buckingham	"	9	Newark
J. B. Simmons	"	19	Harrington

FLORIDA.

S. R. Hudson	Post	10	Orlando
Samuel Payne	"	20	Tampa
Alex. H. Lewin	Post	11	St. Augustine
Geo. H. Spencer (Asst. Adj. Gen.)	"		New Augustine

IDAHO.

Geo. A. Manning	Post	2	Lewiston
J. W. Walker	"	4	Boise
Judson Spofford	"	4	Boise
A. J. Hoffinger	"	6	Hailey
Samuel Wallace	"	14	Pocatello
A. J. O'Leary	"	26	Weiser

ILLINOIS.

Jesse G. King	Post	5	Chicago
Joseph Stockton	"	5	Chicago
James G. Elwood	"	6	Joliet
David R. Laing	"	28	Chicago
P. W. Harts	"	30	Springfield
Chas. B. Wilson	"	40	Chicago
Miron Rhodes	"	45	Galesburg
W. R. Jewell	"	77	Danville
D. V. Purington	"	91	Chicago
Joseph Rosenbaum	"	91	Chicago
Smith D. Atkins	"	98	Freeport
Charles Bent	"	118	Morrison
S. T. Busey	"	129	Urbana
M. F. Kanan	"	141	Decatur
B. F. Funk	"	146	Bloomington
A. D. Cadwallader	"	182	Lincoln
John Morris	"	244	Fairfield
E. B. David	"	262	Aledo
Roger W. Phelps	"	309	Princeton
Geo. R. Lyon	"	374	Waukegan
Louis Krughoff	"	419	Nashville
John C. Bonnell	"	444	Chicago
Fred O. Propper	"	489	Dalton Station
A. C. Matthews	"	515	Pittsfield
Hartwell Osborn	"	540	Evanston
J. T. Darling	"	706	Chicago

INDIANA.

Morton C. Rankin	Post	1	Terre Haute
Salem H. Lybyer	"	2	Brazil
E. P. Hammond	"	3	LaFayette
R. W. Donmoyer	"	8	South Bend
Chas. H. Myerhoff	"	27	Evansville
Jos. K. McGary	"	28	Princeton
E. L. Anderson	"	38	Union City
Theodore Geller	"	40	Fort Wayne
Andrew J. Haynes	"	50	Kokomo
Edmund R. Brown	"	51	Monticello
Joseph P. Iliff	"	55	Richmond
W. C. Hafer	"	90	Goshen
John K. Henby	"	92	Greenfield
John T. Atkins	"	133	Noblesville
Edward Malloy	"	147	Laporte
John Shaw	"	157	Vevay
John E. Luther	"	161	Crown Point
David M. Hammond	"	191	New Albany

Napoleon B. Ryneerson.....	Post 201	Haney's Corner
Jerome J. Musser.....	" 244	Anderson
Reuben B. Scott.....	" 247	Bedford
David H. Olive.....	" 281	Indianapolis
William P. Youkey.....	" 475	LaFayette

INDIAN TERRITORY.

A. G. Crutchmer.....	Post 32	Okmulgee
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IOWA.

L. S. Tyler.....	Post 2	Keokuk
H. C. Bachrodt.....	" 12	Des Moines
J. A. Speilman.....	" 19	Fairfield
Lot Abraham.....	" 20	Mount Pleasant
Geo. W. Wakefield.....	" 22	Sioux City
Theodore Guitar.....	" 29	Council Bluffs
S. H. Harper.....	" 69	Ottumwa
J. H. Sweeney.....	" 77	Osage
M. McDonald.....	" 196	Bayard
W. E. Laidlow.....	" 216	Cresco
Charles A. Clark.....	" 235	Cedar Rapids
Geo. Phillips.....	" 321	Brooklyn
C. N. Doane.....	" 432	Newton
W. D. Forbes.....	" 505	Wall Lake

KANSAS.

H. B. Miller.....	Post 11	Osage City
J. Allen Porter.....	" 14	Sterling
S. R. Peters.....	" 36	Newton
I. O. Savage.....	" 44	Bellville
Calvin Hood.....	" 55	Emporia
E. P. Diehl.....	" 68	Olatha
T. A. Morrison.....	" 85	Winfield
A. J. Herrick.....	" 196	Hartford
J. H. Chambers.....	" 214	Atwood
Amos Cook.....	" 221	Quenemo

KENTUCKY.

E. A. H. Beyland.....	Post 1	Newport
F. Kuhling.....	" 2	Covington
C. C. Degman.....	" 9	Fearis
G. N. Crawford.....	" 13	Maysville
Jas. O'Connell.....	" 54	Mt. Sterling

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

David Nash.....	Post 3	Baton Rouge, La.
James Newton.....	" 16	Natchez, Miss.
John Love.....	" 22	Vicksburg, Miss.
Edward Butler.....	" 29	Potash, La.
Francis Richard.....	" 54	New Orleans, La.

MAINE.

E. A. Butler	Post	16	Rockland
William A. Winter	"	20	Hallowell
Joshua W. Black	"	30	Searsport
J. F. Jefferds	"	39	Livermore Falls
Calvin L. Hayes	"	99	Kittery
Wm. R. Fairclough	"	137	Richmond
Jos. S. Smith	"	165	Bangor
William Fennelly	"	105	Bar Harbor
Alexander B. Sumner	"	138	Lubec
Pascal P. Gilmore	"	156	Dedham
Henry J. Hathaway	"	159	Houlton

MARYLAND.

Theo. F. Lang	Post	1	Baltimore
William L. Stork	"	1	Baltimore
James S. Baer	"	13	Tannery, Carroll Co.
William H. Adams	"	23	Baltimore
J. R. Sherwood	"	44	Baltimore (Supt. Bay Line Steamboat Co.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

Geo. E. Dean	Post	3	Taunton
A. A. Carlton	"	4	Melrose
Chas. H. Baker	"	5	Lynn
S. F. Keyes	"	7	Boston
Geo. W. Mirick	"	10	Worcester
Daniel E. Denny	"	10	Worcester
Geo. A. Hosley	"	11	Charlestown
G. H. S. Driver	"	12	Wakefield
J. F. McKenzie	"	15	Boston
Chas. R. Kaplinger	"	16	Springfield
Henry O. Sawyer	"	19	Fitchburg
Jos. Rossiter	"	23	East Boston
Fred T. Hawley	"	40	Malden
Chas. F. Robinson	"	43	Marlboro
Francis D. Newton	"	44	Fayville
Albert C. Andrews	"	45	Gloucester
Rupert J. Chute	"	60	Franklin
Edw. H. Haskell	"	62	Newton
Geo. F. Richmond	"	66	Medford
Charles Thompson	"	75	Stoneham
C. H. Arnum	"	79	North Adan
W. B. Sears	"	143	Brookline

MICHIGAN.

William R. Jones	Post	7	Muskegon
D. C. Spears	"	10	Azalia

Holden B. White	Post 17	Detroit
H. A. Chapin	" 31	Paw Paw
A. W. Alvord	" 32	Battle Creek
T. E. Wood	" 41	Chelsea
F. Schneider	" 42	Lansing
B. D. Pritchard	" 56	Allegan
A. Milnes	" 109	Coldwater
Geo. E. Judd	" 137	Grand Rapids
Oscar Palmer	" 240	Grayling
M. D. Richardson	" 365	Lake City
J. S. Keen	" 384	Detroit
George P. Cobb	" 419	Bay City
Isaac Grant	" 451	Reed City

MINNESOTA.

H. E. Wadsworth	Post 9	Montevideo
H. M. Richardson	" 44	Rochester
A. F. Foster	" 35	Litchfield
B. M. Hicks	" 119	Minneapolis
C. T. Clement	" 128	Duluth

MISSOURI.

Henry Evers	Post 2	St. Louis
Ben. Warner	" 4	Kansas City
J. L. Briggs	" 14	Joplin
H. E. Robinson	" 21	Maryville
F. X. Wagner	" 78	Warrensburg
E. D. Coe	" 131	St. Louis
G. W. Travis	" 173	Cape Girardeau
J. W. Moore	" 276	Clarksburg
John B. Jones	" 331	Higginsville

MONTANA.

C. B. Miller	Post 3	Helena
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NEBRASKA.

R. M. Stone	Post 7	Omaha
John Barsby	" 18	Fairmont
F. A. Truell	" 25	Lincoln
E. J. Adams	" 63	Superior
H. A. Turton	" 112	Lexington
P. B. West	" 338	Butte

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wm. A. Happny	Post 2	Concord
John W. Babbitt	" 4	Keene
A. T. Severance	" 18	Newmarket

NEW JERSEY.

William Ossenbergl.....	Post	8	Trenton
Herman Mussehl.....	"	29	Jersey City
William Hand.....	"	73	Plainfield
F. J. Reynolds.....	"	88	Newark
Theodore A. Blaurelt.....	"	110	Newark

NEW MEXICO.

J. M. Randall.....	Post		Boston, Mass.
J. W. Edwards.....	"	5	Albuquerque
J. R. Patton.....	"		Carriozo
H. D. Higgans.....	"		Las Vegas
Richard Hudson.....	"		Deming
J. Franco Choves.....	"		Santa Fé

NEW YORK.

Francis Myers.....	Post	2	Buffalo
William Blasie.....	"	5	Albany
J. B. Beaman.....	"	6	Elmira
Jaroslav de Zielinski.....	"	9	Buffalo
Daniel Devine.....	"	14	Utica
John F. Severson.....	"	30	Binghamton
Henry Stowell.....	"	34	Troy
Chas. W. Scharff.....	"	51	Canajoharie
Jno. Parks.....	"	84	Rochester
Jno. E. Vandenburg.....	"	141	Troy
Nicholas B. Ireland.....	"	153	Lyons
C. C. Spalding.....	"	165	Elmira
Jas. E. Spear.....	"	182	New York City
W. S. Newman.....	"	226	Hornellsville
Geo. F. Higgins.....	"	233	Brooklyn
William G. Peckham.....	"	285	Jamestown
Edgar L. Sproat.....	"	301	Middletown
B. A. Sperry.....	"	308	Maysville
John Haslem.....	"	309	Cambridge
Ira A. Traver.....	"	323	Watertown
Phillip M. Wales.....	"	338	Troy
William H. Daniels.....	"	354	Ogdensburg
Geo. N. Manchester.....	"	385	Port Leyden
Edward A. Morehouse.....	"	399	Brooklyn
Edward L. Cook.....	"	417	Nunda
William G. Ricker.....	"	455	Rochester
George Scott.....	"	491	Fort Edward
Zephania C. Smith.....	"	559	New York City
Joseph Murphy.....	"	578	New York City
Henry J. Knapp.....	"	667	Fayetteville

NORTH DAKOTA.

H. H. Hall	Post	5	Fargo
Adolphe Bessie.....	"	7	Wahpeton
C. A. Heegaard.....	"	10	Mandan
Albert Roberts	"	33	Devil's Lake
C. J. Schmidt	"	37	Sykeston

OHIO

S. Kyle Stephens	Post	5	National Military Home
Dr. W. Cloyd Jacobs.....	"	12	Akron
Edgar Barton Lyon.....	"	23	Dayton
William Wagner.....	"	25	Canton
James T. Yant	"	27	Fostoria
A. L. Fell	"	29	Youngstown
Nathaniel Lang	"	36	Warren
Andrew Kohler.....	"	41	Wapakoneta
J. Warren Keifer.....	"	45	Springfield
Theodore Totten	"	54	Findlay
E. D. Harlan	"	58	Wilmington
P. D. Reefy	"	65	Elyria
David Thomas	"	71	Newark
A. P. Stults.....	"	81	Zanesville
Charles H. Grosvenor	"	89	Athens
N. B. Tubbs	"	96	Hamilton
W. R. Warnock	"	98	Urbana
G. M. Saltzgaber	"	100	Van Wert
Ed. S. Grant.....	"	125	Middleport
Silas C. Parker.....	"	131	Mansfield
C. V. Hard	"	133	Wooster
W. P. Orr.....	"	158	Piqua
L. L. Speagh	"	159	Troy
J. C. Goldsmith	"	178	Marietta
A. K. Broom.....	"	343	Cambridge
Thos. E. Scroggy.....	"	347	Xenia
G. G. Burlingame.....	"	368	Cleveland
J. B. Foraker.....	"	401	Cincinnati
J. D. Inskeep.....	"	441	Bellefontaine
G. W. Early	"	451	Columbus
George W. Bigelow	"	464	Groveport

OKLAHOMA.

L. T. Shockey.....	Post	38	Pawnee
F. G. Williams	"	92	Box
Chas. A. Morris	"	102	Hobart
W. J. Bebb	"	109	Branan
R. L. O'Mealey	"	114	Lamont

OREGON.

W. F. Hodges.....	Post	11	Silverton
J. I. Wells.....	"	12	Portland
J. A. Leaman	"	17	Huntington
P. P. Collier	"	28	Pendleton
F. M. Stewart.....	"	47	Medford

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lewis W. Moore.....	Post	1	Philadelphia (Logan Station)
Smith D. Cozens.....	"	2	Philadelphia
Samuel Hill.....	"	3	Pittsburg
Theo. Schweriner.....	"	6	Philadelphia (Germantown)
Franklin S. Stultz	"	7	Philadelphia
Jacob Kitzmiller.....	"	9	Gettysburg
Jos. K. Weaver, M.D.	"	11	Norristown
Lemon Buch	"	16	Reading
Wm. H. Geanslen	"	17	Minersville
Abram C. Brown	"	19	Philadelphia
Ebenezer Adams	"	21	Philadelphia
John C. McElrath	"	23	Pottsville
Thomas Chambers	"	25	Chester
John H. Hill	"	28	Indiana
John H. Horrocks	"	30	Johnstown
T. R. Hendrickson	"	37	York
M. A. Gherst.....	"	42	Lebanon
Frederick A. Tencate	"	45	Phoenixville
Andrew Eastburn.....	"	51	Philadelphia
Stephen M. Hall.....	"	54	Coatesville
Geo. W. Mullin	"	57	Dillsburg
Albert J. Fager	"	58	Harrisburg
J. K. Spangler	"	59	McKeesport
William H. Robinson	"	60	Monongahela City
W. S. Walter.....	"	61	East Mauch Chunk
John O'Neil.....	"	62	Altoona
Morris J. Flinn	"	63	Philadelphia
John J. Galbraith	"	64	Williamsport
C. C. Shirk	"	67	Erie
J. Andrew Wilt	"	68	Towanda
Hugh I. Shannon.....	"	71	Philadelphia
John S. Wagner	"	76	Reading
Andrew James	"	80	Philadelphia
T. J. Kilgore	"	84	Lancaster
Ignatz Gresser.....	"	87	Allentown
Geo. I. Rudolph.....	"	88	Allegheny
John Jefferson.....	"	92	Mt. Carmel
John I. Curtin.....	"	95	Bellefonte
Chas. H. Hall.....	"	97	Wilkesbarre

A. M. Bucher	Post 99	Hanover
Chas. L. Dodd	" 114	Philadelphia
James M. Gibbs	" 116	Harrisburg
A. R. Hougendobler	" 118	Columbia
Geo. O. Jones	" 120	Washington
Max Klein	" 128	Allegheny
John B. Kauffman	" 129	Milton
W. T. Fulton	" 132	Oxford
L. E. Atkinson	" 134	Mifflintown
P. DeLacey	" 139	Scranton
Joseph Keim	" 140	Shamokin
Henry Jones	" 141	Bradford
A. V. B. Smith	" 149	Media
William T. Powell	" 151	Pittsburg S.S.
J. Y. Chesrown ..	" 157	Pittsburg
William T. Bradberry	" 162	Allegheny
Walter H. Parcels, M.D.	" 176	Lewistown
Edwin A. Irwin	" 184	Curwensville
Nathan J. Adams	" 201	Carlisle
Robt. S. Edminston	" 202	Athens
C. J. Harrison	" 210	Somerset
Henry Cordes	" 212	Millersburg
Henry A. Rothrock	" 217	Easton
Ephraim Black	" 220	Franklin
Jas. G. Mitchell ...	" 237	Punxsutawney
Geo. Griffith	" 238	Kane
Geo. S. DeBray	" 252	Orbisonia
Jacob Leithiser	" 270	Wrightsville
William C. Loor	" 276	Greensburg
Howard Abrams	" 334	Frankford, Philadelphia
J. R. Cressinger	" 335	Sunbury
R. H. Smith	" 336	Warren
P. D. Bricker	" 349	Jersey Shore
Christian Lohrer	" 359	Fairview
Henry C. Sayers	" 367	Waynesburg
Jos. Matchette	" 378	Catasauqua
John J. Byrne	" 400	Philadelphia
Frederick K. Ployer	" 415	Mechanicsburg
W. H. Dennis	" 453	Montrose
Geo. M. Patterson	" 474	Williamsburg
Harry T. Graves	" 476	Millerton
Chas. H. Moulter	" 488	North East
Jacob L. Rise	" 494	Lebanon
Isaac Reed	" 506	Gatchellsville
J. M. Auter	" 520	Harrisburg
Edward D. Brush	" 548	Wilkinsburg
Uriah Palmer	" 576	S. Easton

POTOMAC.

Newton Ferree	Post	1	Washington, D.C.
Robert E. Grant	"	2	Washington, D.C.
Charles Loeffler	"	2	Washington, D.C.
O. H. Oldroyd	"	3	Washington, D.C.
L. K. Brown	"	8	Washington, D.C.
W. W. Chambers	"	20	Washington, D.C.

RHODE ISLAND.

John H. Flier	Post	2	Providence
Charles E. Harvey	"	5	Newport
John M. Burdick	"	14	River Point
Orris P. Huntley	"	17	Pawtucket
William O. Milne	"	21	Newport

SOUTH DAKOTA.

J. M. Beidleman	Post	5	Redfield
Wm. Nash	"	6	Mitchell
H. H. DeLong	"	11	Canton
Geo. A. Lance	"	39	Lake Preston
Geo. H. Ball	"	81	Lead

TENNESSEE.

J. T. Wolverton	Post	7	Adamsville
Hosea D. Loftis	"	28	Knoxville
Joe McCracken	"	56	Huntingdon
Sam W. Pickens	"	58	Sevierville
C. H. M. y Agramonte	"	100	City of Mexico, Mex.

TEXAS.

A. I. Lockwood	Post	3	San Antonio
D. M. Baker	"	6	Dallas
E. A. Russell	"	26	Paris
F. A. Hyatt	"	80	Beaumont
N. S. Hamilton	"	82	

UTAH.

A. B. Richardson	Post	1	Salt Lake City
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VERMONT.

Albert Harris	Post	1	St. Johnsbury
Thomas Hannon	"	8	Brattleboro
O. E. Adams	"	28	Arlington
Marshall Clapp	"	42	Bennington
John W. Currier	"	67	North Troy

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

James E. Fuller	Post	4	Norfolk, Va.
John B. Newell	"	10	Richmond, Va.
Albert Howe	"	17	Hampton, Va.

Wm. Thompson.... Post 17 National Soldiers' Home, Va.
 John W. Boyenton..... " 17 Hampton, Va.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA

W. T. Shannon..... Post 9 North Yakima, Wash.
 E. M. Scrack..... " 31 Seattle, Wash.
 R. W. Williams " 35 Mt. Vernon, Wash.
 N. N. Graves " 47 Spokane, Wash.
 J. M. Fish..... " 75 Kettle Falls, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

George W. Porter Post 3 Charleston
 Richard Robertson..... " 12 Wheeling
 Henry Stahl..... " 14 Parkersburg
 George B. Woodcock " 17 New Martinsville

WISCONSIN

S. H. Tallmadge..... Post 1 Milwaukee
 J. K. Smith " 19 Waukesha
 J. W. Evans..... " 21 Waupaca
 L. A. Brace " 52 Eau Claire
 J. C. Spencer..... " 78 Antigo
 C. W. Page " 114 Waupun
 J. C. Martin..... " 125 Mineral Point
 D. J. Ryan..... " 133 Appleton
 J. S. Hadley " 170 Superior

III. The following-named comrades are hereby appointed Assistant Inspectors-General. They will report by letter to the Inspector-General, Comrade Lee S. Estelle, Omaha, Neb., for instructions. Commissions will not be issued until the comrades have reported for duty. In cases where comrades fail to report within thirty days from date of this order, appointments will be revoked and other appointments made.

Alabama.....Thos. R. Gockel Post 1 Birmingham
 Arizona.....P. P. Parker..... " 5 Phoenix
 Arkansas.....Geo. W. Clark..... " 1 Little Rock
 Cal. and Nev.....A. J. Buckles..... " 176 Fairfield, Cal.
 Colo. and Wyo....Austin W. Hogle..... " 14 Denver, Colo.
 Connecticut.....Theo. A. Sage " 53 Middletown
 Delaware.....W. S. Byron..... " 23 Wilmington
 Florida.....William James..... " 4 Jacksonville
 Georgia.....James J. Donnelly " 1 Atlanta
 Idaho.....E. S. Whittier " 14 Pocatello
 Illinois.....Chas. M. Morton..... " 615 Oak Park
 Indiana.....Woodson S. Marshall ... " 23 Marion
 Indian Territory...L. T. Strother " 14 Nowata
 Iowa.....Geo. W. Harbin " 68 Waterloo
 Kansas.....F. M. Kimball " 1 Topeka

Kentucky	G. H. Burgtorf	Post 89	Covington
Louisiana and Miss.	John E. Sweeney ...	" 1	New Orleans, La.
Maine	Charles S. Crowell	" 7	Lewiston
Maryland	Daniel Tatum	" 6	Baltimore
Massachusetts	John L. Parker	" 5	Lynn
Michigan	S. S. Babcock	" 17	Detroit
Minnesota	J. F. French	" 79	Windom
Missouri	Hiram Crampton	" 8	Kansas City
Montana	S. H. Almon	" 2	Butte
Nebraska	F. A. Truell	" 25	Lincoln
New Hampshire ...	Parker J. Noyes	" 16	Lancaster
New Jersey	Chas. Curie	" 28	Paterson
New Mexico	W. H. Whiteman		Santa Fé
New York	L. O. Morgan	" 151	Syracuse
North Dakota	John W. Daley	" 21	Hunter
Ohio	A. C. Blackburn	" 166	Steubenville
Oklahoma	Thos. D. Gainer	" 1	Oklahoma City
Oregon	L. W. Ingram	" 2	Oregon City
Pennsylvania	Theo. F. Turner	" 31	West Chester
Potomac	Henry S. Stevens	" 5	Washington, D.C.
Rhode Island	Stephen H. Brown	" 9	Woonsocket
South Dakota	J. R. Stowell	" 19	Aberdeen
Tennessee	Thomas H. Hill	" 53	Sequachee
Texas	Horace Welch	" 53	Jefferson
Utah	Henry C. Wardleigh ...	" 3	Ogden
Vermont	Hiram B. Wedge	" 14	Montpelier
Va. and No. Car.	Geo. W. Wickum	" 63	National Soldier Home, Va.
Wash. and Alaska	Richard Osborn	" 31	Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia	William Kirk	" 14	Parkersburg
Wisconsin	W. H. Howieson	" 68	Chippewa Falls

IV. Upon the recommendation of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Special Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Public Schools, the following comrades are detailed in their respective departments as Assistants to Comrade Bakewell, and will report by letter to him for duty and instructions.

Alabama	A. N. Ballard	Post 1	Birmingham
Arizona	D. P. Kyle	" 5	Phoenix
Arkansas		"	
Cal. and Nev.	S. S. White	" 118	Riverside, Cal.
Colo. and Wyo. ...	Harper M. Orahood	" 4	Denver, Colo.
Connecticut	Delmar R. Lowell	" 53	Middletown
Delaware	William G. Baugh, Sr. ...	" 1	Wilmington
Florida	W. W. James	" 8	Eustis
Georgia	J. R. Green, Dept Chap'n	"	Fitzgerald
Idaho	H. A. Lee	" 26	Weiser

Illinois	Alfred Bayliss.....	Post 374	Springfield
Indiana.....	W. T. Stott.....	" 127	Franklin
Indian Territory ..	L. T. Strother.....	" 14	Nowata
Iowa	W. W. Gist.....	" 222	Cedar Falls
Kansas	Rev. B. F. Boyle.....	" 93	Atchison
Kentucky.....	Joseph Faber	" 89	Bellevue
La. and Miss.....	Oscar Pilman	" 15	New Orleans
Maine	James W. Brackett.....	" 2	Portland
Maryland	G. Lane Taneyhill	" 1	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Chas. S. Parker	" 36	Arlington
Michigan		"	
Minnesota	Isaac L. Mahan	"	St. Paul
Missouri	W. C. Calland	" 69	Springfield
Montana		"	
Nebraska	Brad P. Cook	" 214	Lincoln
New Hampshire.....	D. E. Proctor	" 71	Wilton
New Jersey	R. S. Dana, M.D.	" 23	Morrisville, Pa.
New Mexico	John R. McFie.....	"	Santa Fé
New York	William H. Scott.....	" 151	Syracuse
North Dakota.....	Edwin Southard.....	" 15	Grafton
Ohio	F. G. Steele	" 71	Newark
Oklahoma	W. B. Herod	" 15	Guthrie
Oregon	Thos C. Smith	" 10	Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Alex. Dempster	" 259	Pittsburg
Potomac	Arthur Hendricks	" 8	Washington, D.C.
Rhode Island	Orsmus A. Taft	" 25	Providence
South Dakota.....	T. C. DeJean	" 27	Plankinton
Tennessee.....	R. H. Andes	" 58	Sevierville
Texas		"	
Utah	N. D. Corser.....	" 1	Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	J. H. Goulding	" 44	Wilmington
Va. and No. Car ..	Peter A. Morton	" 10	Richmond, Va.
Wash. and Alaska ..	F. H. Hurd.....	" 1	Seattle
West Virginia	Thos. C. Miller	" 6	Fairmont
Wisconsin.....	Nicholas Smith.....	" 10	Milwaukee

*Special Aide on National Legislation for Military Instruction
and Patriotic Education in Public Schools.*

POTOMAC.

Watson W. Eldridge.....Post 5 Washington, D.C.

V. In accordance with the action of the 38th National Encampment the following committees are continued with membership as herein named. The duties of these committees are onerous and the work important. Post Commanders and comrades can be of material assistance to them, and they should render such assistance cheerfully and promptly, either personally or through the senators and representatives in Congress from their respective districts.

Committee on Pensions.

Chas. G. Burton, Chairman, Nevada, Mo.
 A. A. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio.
 John C. Linehan, Penacook, N.H.
 Bernard Kelly, Topeka, Kan.
 L. B. Raymond, Hampton, Ia.
 James Owens, New York City.
 Charles Clark Adams, Boston, Mass.

On Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service.

Ivory G. Kimball, Chairman, Washington, D.C.
 Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, Ohio.
 Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo.
 J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Penn.
 Geo. H. Patrick, Ala. (Address Washington, D. C.)
 F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vt.
 John R. King, Baltimore, Md.

On Fredericksburg Battlefield National Park.

John McElroy, Chairman, Washington, D.C.
 Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, R.I.
 James F. Morrison, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 D. A. Grosvenor, Washington, D.C.
 Albert E. Sholes, Flushing, N.Y.
 Geo. H. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich.

On Fraternal Relations with the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A.

William H. Armstrong, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.
 M. D. Wickersham, Mobile, Ala.
 Thomas J. Anderson, Topeka, Kan.
 James O'Donnell, Chicago, Ill.
 Madison B. Davis, Sioux City, Ia.
 James H. Agen, West Superior, Wis.
 W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco, Cal.

On Erection of a Statue in Honor of Benjamin F. Stephenson, Founder of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Charles A. Partridge, Chairman, Chicago, Ill.
 James Tanner, Washington, D.C.
 Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John McElroy, Washington, D.C.
 Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington, D.C.

Flag Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Henry S. Peck, Chairman, New Haven, Conn.
 P. H. Coney, Topeka, Kan.
 Henry Haymond, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 John D. Black, Valley City, N.D.
 N. J. O'Brien, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Other committees will be announced in future General Orders.

VI. Because of his valuable services during the Thirty-eighth National Encampment as Commandant of "Camp Jack Adams," and in recognition of the organization of Sons of Veterans, I hereby appoint as *Honorary Aide* on my Staff, *Col. Charles K. Darling of Boston, Mass.*, Past Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans. While he cannot wear the Grand Army Badge, I have faith that my comrades will recognize and respect his appointment.

VII. Other appointments will be announced in future General Orders.

VIII. The National Countersign for the year 1905 has been communicated to the various Department Headquarters, and Department Commanders are charged with the duty of transmitting it to Posts. It will go into effect Jan. 1, 1905.

IX. A Circular Letter by Surgeon General King is forwarded with these General Orders to all Department Headquarters.

Department Commanders are hereby instructed to see that one copy of this Circular Letter is forwarded to Medical Directors, also to Post Commanders, for the information of Post Surgeons.

IN MEMORIAM.

Announcement is made of the death of the following members of the National Encampment:

JAMES P. AVERILL,

Past Department Commander, Department of Georgia, and Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 12, 1904.

EDGAR ALLAN,

Past Department Commander, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1904.

HORATIO ROGERS,

Past Department Commander, Department of Rhode Island, died at Providence, R. I., Nov. 12, 1904.

By command of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The address of Lieut.-Col. A. W. Bishop of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, who was subsequently Adjutant-General of the State of Arkansas: by Maj. E. B. Ham of the same regiment, San Jose, Cal.

The address of any person who knew Lieut. Mathias Joseph Shoengen (or Shöngen), who enlisted at St. Joseph, Mo., under Captain Schmidt, and was wounded in the battle of Lexington, dying shortly afterwards in a hospital: by Edward Schoengen, 1712 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill. •

The address of any comrade who served in Co. H, 45th Pa. Volunteers, between Dec. 1, 1864, and July 17, 1865: by J. McElmeel, 364 Avenue A, Bayonne, N.J.

The address of any person who knew Thomas Woodward, who enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment and served under General Logan and died at his home in Fayetteville, Ark., in 1883: by his widow, Mrs. Pennie Woodward, Fayetteville, Ark.

The address of any person who knew Alexander Hall, colored, supposed to have served in Co. E, 4th Regt. Wis. Volunteer Infantry: by J. W. Burhank, Commander Post 426, G.A.R., Iron Mountain, Mich.

The address of any person who knew Thomas Thomson, who enlisted in New York City in 1863 in Co. G, 14th N.Y. Cavalry: by R. Freiberg, 816 North Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The address of any person who knew John Kohler, late of Co. B, 75th Pa. Infantry: by Mrs. John Kohler, 224 West 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The address of any person who knew Thomas Fitzpatrick, late of the 4th Mass. Battery, who was sick in College Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., in the spring of 1865: by J. S. Dunlap, Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Texas, G.A.R., 373 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

The address of the President or Secretary of the following Regimental Organizations: 1st Pa. Reserve Volunteers; 190th Pa. Veteran Volunteers; 5th Md. Volunteer Infantry; 20th Mass. Volunteer Infantry, and the Zouave Regiments from Philadelphia: by West E. Bland, Williamson School, Delaware County, Pa.

The address of any comrade who was in Salisbury Prison and knew Geo. C. Getchell of Co. H, 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, and who died there: by Mrs. Benjamin Folsom, 36 Washington St., Charlestown district, Boston.

Louis Benecke, Brunswick, Missouri, desires the address of Thornton H. Fleming, late Co. D, 11th Pa. Volunteer Infantry, who was transferred to Co. C, 190th Pa. Volunteer Infantry.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 5. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 22, 1905.

I. To my comrades in all Departments I send greetings. This is the anniversary of the birth of that great soldier, George Washington, who led our brave old ancestors in what the rulers of the old countries of the world pronounced a "hopeless War for Independence," but which proved to be a war by reason of which our sturdy young Republic was born to take its place among the nations of the earth.

It is most fitting that the young men of our generation who sprang to arms when the life of that Republic was threatened by our brave but terribly misguided countrymen, and saved their country from dismemberment and ruin, should, gray-haired veterans as they are, composing the Grand Army of the Republic, do honor, as the *saviors* of the Republic, to Washington and his compatriots to whom we owe the *birth* of that Republic.

II. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, held in Denver, Colorado, December 12, 1904, the date for the assembling of the 39th National Encampment was fixed for the week beginning Monday, September 4, 1905.

III. The Annual Parade, in connection with the National Encampment, will be on Wednesday, September 6, and will be composed exclusively of Grand Army organizations and the usual military bands. It will be over asphalted streets and will be not more than two miles in length. The Department of Illinois, by right of seniority, will have the right of the line; other Departments will follow in order of seniority of date of charters. The entertaining Department will take position on the left of the line. The business sessions of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment will be held on Thursday and Friday, September 7th and 8th.

IV. Full information in relation to transportation to the National Encampment to be held at Denver the week beginning September 4, 1905, cannot be given at this date, but I am pleased to inform you that all the Passenger Associations have acted on the question of rates, and you can depend upon one cent per mile for the round trip as the fare you will have to pay from any point in the United States to and from Denver. To illustrate, it is one thousand miles from Chicago to Denver and the fare will be twenty dollars for the round trip. It is a little over one thousand miles from Boston to Chicago and the fare will be \$20.75, making the full fare from Boston to Denver \$40.75 for the round trip.

The nearest railroad ticket agent to whom you may apply can give you all the necessary information; if he does not know the details he knows just where he can get them for you, and if you desire more information you can write to the Chairman of the Sub-committee on Transportation, John A. Beeler, Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

V. The local Committee of Arrangements is composed of the most prominent and influential business men in Denver and vicinity, who are bending every effort to the work before them, and it is safe to say that, as a result of their labors, the visitors to the 39th National Encampment will receive a very cordial welcome and be entertained in a manner worthy of

the generous heart of the great and mighty West. Excursions at reasonable rates will be made to the places of interest in Colorado, and the natural beauties of that vast wonderland, the Rocky Mountains, will be within reach of all. The committee has received assurances from the hotels that rates will not be advanced, it being understood, however, that rooms shall not be occupied by a single person unless double rates are paid. Posts and individuals proposing to attend the Encampment are advised to apply for information to the following committees:

Committee on Accommodations.

Geo. W. Cook, Chairman, Cheesman Block, Denver.

Committee on Horses and Carriages.

Jno. M. Kuykendall, Chairman, Denver O. & C. Co., Denver.

Committee on Information.

A. W. Hogle, Chairman, Loyal Legion Club Rooms, Kittredge Building, Denver.

Committee on Music.

W. H. Conley, Chairman, Court House, Denver.

Committee on Reunions.

John C. Kennedy, Chairman, 227 Cooper Building, Denver.

Committee on Transportation.

John A. Beeler, Chairman, Majestic Building, Denver.

Further information relative to the coming Encampment will be announced in future General Orders.

VI. National Headquarters, during the week of the National Encampment, will be established at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.

VII. At a meeting of the Executive Committee Council of Administration, held in Denver, Colorado, December 12, 1904, Comrade John W. Stebbins of Post No. 25, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Norfolk, Va., was elected a member of the National Council of Administration, vice Comrade Edgar Allan, deceased.

VIII. Upon the recommendation of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Aide-in-Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Public Schools, the following comrades are detailed in their respective departments as Assistants to Comrade Bakewell, and will report by letter to him for duty and instructions:

Arkansas.....	Thomas Boles.....	Post 2	Fort Smith
Michigan.....	Rev. Winfield Scott Sly.....	" 42	Lansing
Texas.....	A. S. Lee.....	" 6	Dallas

IX. Comrade R. M. J. Reed, Post 56, Department of Pennsylvania, is hereby appointed a member of the Committee on Fraternal Relations with the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., vice Comrade M. D. Wickersham, deceased.

X. The attention of Post Commanders is called to Chapter 2, Article 4, Section 3, on page 9, Rules and Regulations, edition of 1904, the last sentence of which reads as follows: "He shall be admitted without

re-muster or taking *anew* the obligation." According to this reading, a comrade re-admitted need not be re-obligated. Such is not the case, however, as will be seen by the following, which is the correct wording of the rule: "He shall be admitted without re-muster, *on* taking anew the obligation." By this it will be seen that all comrades re-admitted *must* be re-obligated.

XI. In General Orders No. 3, current series, an error occurred in transcribing the addition to the Burial Service ordered by the Thirty-Eighth National Encampment. Following is the correct version:

On page 42 of the Service Book, following the recital by the Third Comrade, add:

The Post Commander shall then step forward and deposit a small American flag upon the coffin, saying: "In behalf of the Grand Republic for whose integrity and unity our late comrade (naming him) offered his services during the War of the Rebellion, I deposit this flag."

XII. A very large number of aliens who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States and have been honorably discharged therefrom, are under the impression that by reason of such service they have become citizens of the United States. This belief is not confined to the persons who have served as privates but is also shared by those who have held commissions.

Such an assumption is entirely erroneous, and if not corrected must eventually work hardship to such persons, especially in those States in which aliens are not entitled to hold, purchase or transmit real property; or to exercise the right of franchise. At the recent election in the City of New York, nearly two hundred such cases were discovered and the persons notified. Technically, all such persons who act as citizens, are guilty of a crime under the Revised Statutes of the United States. [Section 5428.]

While there is no desire on the part of the Government to proceed criminally against those who have acted as citizens in good faith upon such discharges, it is important that all such persons who are members of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the United States, should be notified of their true status. Attention is therefore called to the provisions of Section 2166, Revised Statutes of the United States, which became a law in 1862, and which reads as follows:

"Aliens honorably discharged from military service. [Section 2166, R. S. of U.S.] Any alien of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who has enlisted, or may enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or volunteer forces, and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States."

XIII. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will promptly report by letter to James

M. Schoonmaker, Chief of Staff, Pittsburg, Pa., who will outline and direct their work. Commissions will be issued only to those who thus report:

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Thos. J. Stone.....	Post 42	San José, Cal.
W. G. Waters.....	" 52	Santa Barbara, Cal.
J. L. Hattery.....	" 57	San Bernardino, Cal.
C. Wescott.....	" 96	Oroville, Cal.
H. S. Clark.....	" 118	Riverside, Cal.
J. Lee Burton.....	" 162	Redlands, Cal.
J. H. Shepard.....	" 169	Oakland, Cal.
A. R. Earl.....	" 177	Soldiers' Home, Cal.
M. R. Stansbury.....	" 179	Pacific Grove, Cal.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

U. S. Hollister.....	Post 14	Denver, Colo.
A. S. Artest.....	" 33	Cheyenne, Wyo.
G. W. Curfman.....	" 81	Denver, Colo.
J. W. Huff.....	" 100	Victor, Colo.

GEORGIA.

John L. Clem.....	Post 1	Atlanta (Manila, P.I.)
S. H. Wright.....	" 1	Tate
M. C. Wilcox.....	" 1	Mt. Airy
E. D. Smythe.....	" 2	Augusta
J. H. Rinard.....	" 4	Atlanta
Edward Wallace.....	" 9	Beaufort, S.C.
William Friend.....	" 14	Fitzgerald

ILLINOIS.

Charles W. Pierce.....	Post 5	Chicago
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IOWA.

E. C. Haynes.....	Post 122	Centerville
L. L. Wilson.....	" 244	Center Point

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

P. H. Boyle.....	Post 1	New Orleans, La.
F. A. Olroyd.....	" 1	New Orleans, La.

MAINE.

Edwin C. Milliken.....	Post 2	Portland
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Chas. H. Jackson.....	Post 5	Lynn
Albert F. Rich.....	" 11	Charlestown
Moulton Batchelder.....	" 39	Lawrence
Geo. W. Nason.....	" 60	Franklin
Wm. H. Dupree.....	" 68	Dorchester
J. Warren Berry.....	" 99	Andover
Wm. H. Thomas.....	" 104	Hingham
Ezra Wilder.....	" 104	Hingham

John H. Stodder	Post 104	Hingham
Benj. S. Howe	" 113	Boston (Boise, Idaho)
Frank P. Moss	" 113	Boston
Cranmore N. Wallace	" 113	Boston
Louis A. Lauriat	" 170	Mansfield
Wm. H. Hinman.....	" 173	Sturbridge
Wm. H. Abbott.....	" 191	Boston
Samuel P. Gates	" 205	Bridgewater

MICHIGAN.

Joseph H. Powell.....	Post 16	Evart
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MINNESOTA.

Byron J. Mosier	Post 69	Stillwater
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MISSOURI.

Lucian E. Carter	Post 7	St. Joseph
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NEBRASKA

Charles F. Manderson.....	Post 110	Omaha
O. T. McConnell	" 147	Fullerton

NEW JERSEY.

Wm. M. Palmer	Post 5	Haddenfield
		(U.S.Senate, Washington, D.C.)
Wm. J. Buckley.....	" 28	Paterson
Ernest Loekle	" 29	Jersey City
Jacob White	" 35	Paterson
P. J. Clerihew.....	" 55	Paterson
C. B. Parsons	" 61	Red Bank
W. H. H. Wyckoff	" 75	Somerville

NEW MEXICO.

Elmer A. Chaffee.....		Las Cruces
W. W. McDonald		Albuquerque

NEW YORK.

Benjamin F. Conlin.....	Post 3	Brooklyn
Chas. T. Lattimer	" 11	Brooklyn
George W. Oakley.....	" 11	Brooklyn
William Elmendorf	" 28	Hoboken, N.J.
John J. Morris	" 29	New York City
B. B. Martis	" 34	Troy
Michael B. Redmond	" 43	Cohoes
James H. Campbell.....	" 128	Brooklyn
Patrick Henry Murphy.....	" 140	New York City
A. E. Scott	" 182	New York City
A. D. Daley.....	" 236	Brockport
(Rev.) Mark B. Taylor.....	" 327	Brooklyn
Seymour Pierce	" 369	Honeoye Falls

Edward Tracey	Post 394	New York City
Thomas A. Burchill	" 397	Rochester
Richard Atkinson	" 500	Brooklyn
William S. Hughes	" 578	New York City
Jacob Lewy	" 578	New York City

OHIO.

Wm. H. Davis	Post 30	Cincinnati
Christ Hildwein	" 47	Cincinnati
Harmon W. Brown	" 67	Cincinnati
Chas. A. Miller	" 76	Cincinnati
B. H. Millikan	" 92	Washington Court House
W. F. Hufford	" 101	Ada
W. S. Rogers	" 141	Cleveland
J. T. McAninch	" 141	Cleveland
John T. Haserot	" 141	Cleveland
T. W. Brainard	" 141	Cleveland
Geo. A. McKay	" 141	Cleveland
W. B. Greesmuck	" 141	Cleveland
Geo. H. High	" 200	Cincinnati
Geo. S. Goodman	" 401	Cincinnati

PENNSYLVANIA.

Colin M. Beale	Post 1	Philadelphia
William G. Mason	" 8	Philadelphia
Lewis J. Smith	" 25	Chester
Abram Moore	" 55	Frankford, Philadelphia
Chas. W. Johnson	" 94	Philadelphia
W. D. Morris	" 109	Plymouth
P. C. Boyle	" 167	Oil City
J. P. J. Young	" 236	Pittsburg
Michael J. Quigley	" 400	Philadelphia
James W. Sterner	" 527	So. Bethlehem

POTOMAC.

Abraham Hart	Post 2	Washington, D.C.
Thos. D. Yeager	" 2	Washington, D.C.
Richard W. Tyler	" 2	Washington, D.C.
Dan. A. Grosvenor	" 5	Washington, D.C.

RHODE ISLAND.

Elisha H. Rhodes	Post 1	Providence
J. J. Woolley	" 17	Pawtucket
Charles P. Moies	" 17	Pawtucket

VERMONT.

Chas. J. Bell	Post 6	East Hardwick
H. E. Taylor	" 8	Brattleboro
J. E. Eldredge	" 96	Randolph

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

W. A. Parsons	Post 10	Richmond, Va.
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IN MEMORIAM.

Announcement is made of the death of the following comrades:

WILLIAM H. HUNTER,

Past Department Commander, Department of Alabama, died at Birmingham, Ala., July 31, 1904.

ALFRED C. BARNES,

National Aide-de-Camp, Department of New York, died at New York City, Nov. 28, 1904.

JOSEPH SIMPSON BRADLEY,

Past Department Commander, Department of Delaware, died at Milford, Del., Dec. 14, 1904.

THOMAS CHAMBERS,

National Aide-de-Camp, Department of Pennsylvania, died at Chester, Pa., Dec. 17, 1904.

WILLIAM C. ROBERTS,

National Aide-de-Camp, Department of Minnesota, died at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 18, 1904.

WILLIAM H. POWELL,

Past Department Commander, Department of Illinois, and National Aide-de-Camp, died at Belleville, Ill., Dec. 26, 1904.

D. LLOYD JONES,

Past Department Commander, Department of Wisconsin, died at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 29, 1904.

S. R. DRAKE,

Past Department Commander, Department of South Dakota, died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1904.

HORACE HARMON BURBANK,

Past Department Commander, Department of Maine, died at Saco, Maine, Jan. 8, 1905.

THEODORE A. BARTON,

Past Department Commander, Department of Rhode Island, died at Providence, R.I., Jan. 24, 1905.

NEWMAN C. NASH,

Past Department Commander, Department of South Dakota, died at Canton, S.D., Feb. 8, 1905.

LLEWELLYN G. ESTES,

Senior-Vice Commander, Department of Potomac, and Commander of the Medal of Honor Legion, died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1905.

INFORMATION WANTED.

By Charles E. Williams, Attorney-at-Law, Palmyra, Wis., the address of any person who knew John Malcolm, or Malcom or Malcomb, said to have enlisted from Philadelphia during the Rebellion and to have been killed in battle soon after.

By S. B. Pennebaker, Kentucky Title Building, Louisville, Ky., the address of Alfred M. Cooper, late of Co. I, 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who has been missing for fifteen years.

By Elbert Hewitt, Lebanon, N.H., the address of Orderly Sergt. Robert A. (or F.) Loomis, late of Co. F, 17th U.S. Infantry; when last heard of was a clerk in a hotel at Pittsburg, Pa.

By J. C. Kibbeler, 726 Ontario St., Toledo, Ohio, the address of August Wagner, late of Co. E, 10th N.Y. Cavalry; last heard of in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1876.

By Alex B. Campbell, Albion, Wis., the addresses of Charles H. Chapman, A. J. Morrison, — Scott, — Donahoe, — Osterhouse, — Quackenboss, and any other comrades who took part in the "Tunnel Enterprise" at Macon Prison, Georgia, in the winter of 1864-5.

By Mrs. Libbie Niver, Caton, Steuben Co., New York, the address of any person who knew Jacob Johnson, late of Co. F, 3d Conn. Volunteers, and Co. A, 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery.

A G.A.R. watch charm was found in the St. Louis Union Depot Oct. 14, 1904, and can be had on identification by applying to Ralph Balmer, 77 8th Ave., New York City.

By command of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER }
No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., April 8, 1905.

Memorial Day.

I. "Killed in yesterday's battle." "Dying in the field hospital." "Badly wounded." "Wounded and in the hands of the enemy."

Forty odd years ago, my comrades, we were thus accounting for the rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, manly boys, darlings of their mothers, who with the elastic step and merry laugh of youth marched by our sides as we bade good-bye to our homes and dear ones and answered "Here am I," to the call of country, and cheered the sad heart of our God-given Lincoln with the refrain, "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong."

Recall today the hastily delivered message and token from these dying boys as you grimly continued the charge over their bodies or as you sullenly retreated, most reluctantly leaving them on the field. You have sacredly kept the promise hastily given to your dying messmate: "Yes, Jack, I'll tell your mother." "Sure, Joe, your wife shall get your ring and message." "Never doubt, Charlie, your people shall know what a brave soldier you were, how pluckily you died to save our colors."

As you moved carefully among the dead and dying over the battlefield after the fight was over; as you walked through the rude field hospital hopelessly searching for the comrade you saw fall, but could not stop to help, the dear boy who had been your playmate at school, and to the appeal of whose weeping old mother as you marched away you had tossed back the cheering well-meant promise, "I'll take care of Billy." As you steadied yourself, and helped to bear across the deck of the battleship to the cockpit, slippery with the life-blood of your shipmates, the body of the sailor boy with whom you had left home to ship in your country's service:

Did you not promise the dying and *God* for the dead, that *your comrades* and their supreme sacrifice never should be forgotten, that their dependent ones should be tenderly and fully cared for? Have you kept that sacred promise? Our glorious Grand Army of the Republic has helped you to keep it. It has collected and helpfully disbursed in relief millions of dollars. It has *made possible*, kept alive and cherished the sacred memories and friendships of the war. It has established, by the order of one of my honored predecessors, Commander-in-Chief Logan, and given to the world

MEMORIAL DAY

on which day you annually redeem your promise to keep green the memory of your comrades by decorating their graves with the fairest flowers of spring, or casting them upon the sea or the rivers which flow from the mountains to mingle with its waters, which are the sailors' winding sheet, and by securing the services of your most eloquent and gifted speakers to

recount their deeds of self-sacrificing devotion that our country might not be disgraced, dismembered and destroyed, but might live as a nation, the grandest on the face of the globe.

II. Memorial Day will be Tuesday, May 30, 1905. Department and Post Commanders will attend to the fitting observance of the day.

III. It is the very proper law of the Grand Army of the Republic, which I direct all Departments and Posts to observe, that the following classic be read at all Memorial Day services:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

IV. Our efficient allied organizations, so earnestly devoted to *the* welfare and encouragement of all comrades, should be heartily welcomed to our services on this day and encouraged to participate with and help *us* in its observance.

V. Invite all thinking, patriotic people to join with us on this day. Especially should the children in our schools be encouraged to take part in the ceremonies of the day. Under the direction of our school officials and teachers they can thus be taught by this great object lesson, PATRIOTISM, without which all other learning is worse than useless.

VI. Urge the officials and teachers controlling every school in the nation to hold a patriotic service on a school day before Memorial Day, at which the reasons for observing the day should be explained to the pupils. A comrade wearing his badge, should be one of the speakers; no matter how simply or even haltingly he may tell some little war story, a part of his experience, the pupils will be impressed, their patriotism stimulated and the good work advanced.

VII. Department and Post Commanders should direct and encourage Posts to attend divine service in a body on the Sunday immediately preceding Memorial Day, and they should request clergymen of all denominations to deliver appropriate sermons to their congregations.

By command of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. D. Gilman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name of the Adjutant General.

Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 7.**

**HEADQUARTERS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 20, 1905.**

I. A recent visit of the Commander-in-Chief to Denver, Colo., convinces him that the Committee of Arrangements are making every effort to insure the success of the 39th National Encampment in that city during the week beginning Monday, September 4, next.

A personal inspection of the route of parade shows the length to be within the two-mile limit prescribed by the National Encampment, and over asphalt pavement the entire distance.

II. Ample accommodations in hotels, boarding and lodging-houses and halls are at the disposal of the sub-committee on Accommodations, the Chairman of which, Col. Geo. W. Cook, 1725 Stout Street, Denver, will cheerfully acknowledge all communications and attend to the assignments of all applicants.

Visitors will be made to feel at home during their stay in the Encampment City, and arrangements are now being perfected for furnishing them with varied and unique entertainments.

III. Attention is called to the custom in military bands of playing marching music according to the time adopted by the National Guard, which is 120 beats to the minute.

In consequence of such quick time, much fatigue and suffering have been caused to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic who have so pluckily endeavored to keep step.

All persons charged with the duty of employing bands for the National parade in Denver are requested to stipulate that music played on that occasion shall not exceed 90 beats to the minute, the time to which we marched from '61 to '65.

IV. Much progress has been made in the arrangements for the transportation of visitors. In brief, the Passenger Associations east of Denver, have granted a rate of practically one cent per mile, with time limit on depositing tickets in Denver, good to return up to and including Oct. 7, 1905.

From California the rates will be:

ONE FIRST-CLASS THIRTY-DAY FARE. Tickets issued at these rates to be sold via usual diverse routes going and returning.

DATES OF SALE: August 30 and 31, 1905.

GOING TRANSIT LIMIT TO DENVER: September 5, 1905.

RETURN LIMIT: Forty days from date of sale.

STOP-OVERS: Within transit limits.

ARBITRARIES FROM CALIFORNIA:

For tickets going direct and returning through Portland \$13.50 additional will be charged from San Francisco, Tracy, Lathrop, Stockton, Sacramento, Redding and their intermediates.

From North Pacific Coast the rates will be:

\$10.00 higher than the lowest first-class limited fare, with the usual arbitraries for Shasta Route.

DATES OF SALE: August 30 and 31, 1905.

STOP-OVERS: Within transit limits.

VII. Upon the recommendation of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Public Schools, the following comrades are appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and detailed in their respective Departments as Assistants to Comrade Bakewell, and will report by letter to him for duty and instructions.

T. H. Goodman.....	Post	2	San Francisco, Cal.
J. B. Lauck	“	2	San Francisco, Cal.
			(Address Sacramento)
E. B. Powell.....	“	61	Pomona
			(Residence, Los Angeles)
Charles T. Rice	“	118	Riverside

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Thomas J. Downen.....Post 8 Pueblo, Colo.
 Dan W. Brown....." 8 Pueblo, Colo.
 J. H. Lefever....." 81 Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT.

William C. HillardPost 13 New Britain

DELAWARE.

William Kelley, Jr.....Post 2 Wilmington
 William A. Reilly " 23 Wilmington

GEORGIA.

W. M. ScottPost 1 Atlanta
 D. I. Carson " 1 Atlanta
 J. A. Commerford..... " 1 Atlanta (Address Marietta)

IDAHO.

M. H. BarberPost 4 Boise

ILLINOIS.

Cassius Clay Jones.....Post 1 Rockford
 S. Dermott Pierce..... " 5 Chicago
 Robert Mann Woods..... " 6 Joliet
 William L. Distin " 96 Quincy(Address Sitka, Alaska)
 J. M. Moody..... " 209 Paris

INDIANA.

Wilbur E. GorsuchPost 579 South Bend
 Daniel L. Lucas " 17 Indianapolis

IOWA.

E. B. Spaulding.....Post 22 Sioux City

KANSAS.

Charles Harris.....Post 55 Emporia

MAINE.

W. S. Oakman.....Post 48 Togus

MARYLAND.

Jacob MurbachPost 1 Baltimore
 James Campbell..... " 42 Baltimore
 Joseph Brooks..... " 44 Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

John G. Tilden.....Post 11 Charlestown
 Edward P. Preble " 15 Boston
 Charles H. Porter " 191 Boston
 George W. States " 191 Boston

MICHIGAN.

Edward C. Read Post 234 Hubbardston
 Geo. H. Hopkins " 384 Detroit

MINNESOTA.

Henry Hasenwinkle..... Post 8 St. Paul
 Charles Anderson..... " 13 Duluth

MISSOURI.

John H. Pohlman..... Post 1 St. Louis
 Nich. Mathias " 5 Moberly
 Theo. E. Schultz..... " 6 Jefferson City
 Thos. E. Rawlings " 7 St. Joseph
 Geo. S. Peters..... " 8 Kansas City
 H. Munchrath " 13 St. Louis
 Chas. P. Hess " 23 Macon
 Delos McComas..... " 43 Hannibal
 C. W. Rubey..... " 48 Lebanon
 Louis Schaperkoetter " 107 St. Louis
 Walter Barron..... " 240 Boonville
 John Stupp..... " 496 St. Louis
 H. G. C. Dammer " 554 St. Charles
 E. H. Mix... .. " 567 Mobeily

NEBRASKA.

John H. Mickey..... Post 26 Osceola
 Harmon Bross..... " 25 Lincoln
 Jacob H. Culver " 56 Milford

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henry O. Kent..... Post 16 Lancaster

NEW MEXICO.

Theo. W. Heman..... Post 10 Tucumcari

NEW YORK.

John L. Abeling..... Post 33 Amsterdam
 Frederick Cossum..... " 37 Auburn
 John A. Butter..... " 80 New York City
 John E. Evans " 89 Brooklyn
 William A. Seward..... " 89 Brooklyn
 John J. Phillips..... " 151 Syracuse
 Henry N. Burhans " 151 Syracuse
 Jeremiah H. Grogan " 366 Plattsburgh
 James Driscoll. " 391 Rochester

OHIO.

J. L. Smith	Post 141	Cleveland (Xenia)
B. M. Moulton	" 202	Lima
Charles Ganzman	" 422	Uhrichsville
J. W. R. Cline	" 695	Sandusky
J. H. Sharer	" 729	Alliance

OREGON.

G. E. Caukin	Post	Portland
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Theophilus H. Smith	Post 2	Philadelphia
John McNevin	" 62	Altoona

TENNESSEE.

A. J. Gahagan	Post 2	Chattanooga
W. J. Smith	" 3	Memphis
John T. Wilder	" 14	Knoxville

TEXAS.

Edw. Nesbett Ketchum	Post 2	Galveston
John L. Boyd	" 7	Dallas
P. Burgess Hunt	" 60	Graham (Address Dallas)

UTAH.

H. P. Burns	Post 5	Salt Lake City
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VERMONT.

George G. Blake	Post 73	Swanton
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WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

George H. Boardman	Post 6	Tacoma
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WISCONSIN.

Louis Sholes	Post 1	Milwaukee
Samuel Briscoe	" 9	Baraboo
Pliny Norcross	" 20	Janesville
Rockwood E. Osborne	" 38	La Crosse

In Memoriam.

Announcement is made of the death of the following Comrades:

JAMES H. SEYMOUR.

Past Department Commander, Department of Ohio, died at Akron, O., June 27, 1904.

MATTHEW T. BENTON.

Past Department Commander, Department of New Hampshire, died at East Derry, N.H., July 11, 1904.

ALVIN COE VORIS.

Past Department Commander, Department of Ohio, died at Akron, O., July 27, 1904.

DAVID W. THOMAS.

Past Department Commander, Department of Ohio, died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30, 1905.

A. F. DILL.

Past Department Commander, Department of California and Nevada, died at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 3, 1905.

RICHARD A. DONNELLY.

Past Department Commander, Department of New Jersey, died at Trenton, N.J., Feb. 27, 1905.

W. B. E. MILLER.

Past Department Commander, Department of New Jersey, died at Camden, N.J., March 2, 1905.

I. M. CHRISTY.

Past Department Commander, Department of Arizona, died at Phoenix, Ariz., April 2, 1905.

JOHN PALMER.

Past Commander-in-Chief, died at Albany, N.Y., April 15, 1905.

AMOS M. THAYER.

Judge Advocate General, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 24, 1905.

JOSEPH P. CLEARY.

Past Department Commander, Department of New York, died at Rochester, N.Y., April 26, 1905.

STEPHEN M. LONG.

Past Department Commander, Department of New Jersey, died at East Orange, N.J., May 9, 1905.

By command of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

By Frederick L. Schaefer, Commander Sumner Post, No. 24, Department of New York, G.A.R., 11 East 87th St., New York City. the name and address of any member of Troop M, 12th Reg't New York Cavalry, who knew Edward Burns, who was confined in Fort Macon, N.C., in 1865.

Also name and address of any person who knew John H. Hollman, Sergeant, Co. C, 2d Reg't Michigan Volunteer Infantry; also William Smith of Troop M, 2d New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Sylvanus Phelon of Troop F, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

By A. J. Hoffiger, Boise, Ida., the address of Mary Elizabeth Brockway, last heard from in Massachusetts, a sister of Myron J. Brockway, Co. R, 1st Michigan Cavalry.

By Mrs. William Sheldon, Turners Falls, Massachusetts, the name and address of any member of Co. H, 1st Rhode Island Infantry, who knew Phillip M. Bullock of Providence, during and after his service in that Company.

By Joseph L. Wright, 1426 Ritner St., Philadelphia, Pa., the names and addresses of former shipmates who served with him from July, 1863, to July, 1864, in the Engineer Department on board the U.S.S. *Massachusetts*, (Supply) for the North Atlantic Fleet.

By Alexander F. Nicholas, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., any information relative to one Philip Cook, former private in Co. I, 72d Reg't Pennsylvania Volunteers, and transferred to Co. E, 183d Reg't Pennsylvania Volunteers, last heard from in Denver, Colo., about twenty-five years ago. Matter of importance to said Philip Cook.

By Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, 46 Camp St., New Britain, Conn., any information relative to Enoch Bryant of Washington, D.C., who enlisted in Co. K, 55th Massachusetts Reg't (Colored) under Colonel Hartwell, June, 1863. Discharged for disability at Folly Island, S.C., June 27, 1864.

By Mrs. Amanda Conner, 474 East Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill., the name and address of any comrade who served with James Abel Conner, a member of a Kentucky regiment.

By A. E. Pratley, 63 Fairmount Ave., Providence, R.I., any information regarding one John H. Cassidy, who in 1884 was a member of Sully Post, No. 13, Department of South Dakota, and resided in Pierre, S.D.; soon after he moved to Washington Territory and nothing has been heard from him since.

By Frank Dearborn, 1406 El Paso St., El Paso, Tex., the Post-office address of any of the officers or privates belonging to Co. D, 16th Reg't Illinois Cavalry.

By Capt. L. J. Cutter, Marietta, O., the address of any person who knew Benjamin Franklin Lyon, born near Clarksburg, West Virginia, left home the latter part of 1861 or first of 1862, and came to Ohio and enlisted in an Ohio regiment. May have used the name of John Franklin Lyon. Has never been heard from since leaving home. His wife and daughter are anxious to hear from him.

By R. C. Smith, 1509 Bryant St., New York City, the location of Col. W. E. Kidder, late of the 93d New York Volunteers, or any of his relatives.

By George D. Cramer, 103 East 33d St., Kansas City, Mo., the whereabouts of Dan Drake, Private in Co. O, 81st O.V.I., from March to July, 1865.

Also the whereabouts of Benjamin Page who served in same Company at the same time.

By Alonzo Gerard, 909 West 12th St., Austin, Tex., the Post-office address of any comrade who knew Henry Bartels, who served in Companies A and F, 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

By Ephraim Pitchford, 909 West 12th St., Austin, Tex., the Post-office address of any comrade who knew that he was captured from Co. D, 61st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, that he escaped and returned to and

served in said Company, was mustered out and received honorable discharge from said Company, which discharge he now has in his possession.

By Edward J. Atkinson, Room 3, City Hall, New York City, the address of Joseph B. Martin, who formerly lived at 5 Peekslip, New York City, and who left there about eight years ago, supposed to have gone to Boston, Mass.

By John Conard, Quartermaster, Post No. 270, G.A.R., Ecorse, Wayne Co., Mich., the whereabouts of one Mrs. F. B. Hendricks, who can learn something to her advantage.

By A. C. F. Arnold, Post No. 85, G.A.R., Stamford, Conn., the address of any member of Co. H, 7th New York Volunteers, who knew Frederick Wiesenbenanger of Co. H, of Swiss nationality and small in stature.

By Walter Wilson, Post No. 46, G.A.R., Denver, Colo., the addresses of the following named officers who served in the 117th U.S. Colored Troops:

Lewis G. Brown, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Morse. Assistant Surgeon Orville F. Rogers. Captain William A. Gile, Commanding Co. D.

Comrade Wilson would like to meet these, or any other Officers of the Regiment, at the coming National Encampment at Denver, Colo.

By Moses Dean, Walnut St., Natrone, Pa., any information regarding his brother, Patrick Dean, who served in Co. H, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers and in the 1st West Virginia Infantry. Last heard from in 1889 in Alabama, in the U.S. Service.

By W. Harry Kontz, Toledo, O., the addresses of all Patrick Merediths who enlisted in the Union Army, with their date and place of enlistment, in order to trace, if possible, one Patrick Meredith, of whom nothing definite regarding enlistment is known.

By Martha Remington, 909 West 12th St., Austin, Tex., the Post-office address of any comrades of Co. A or K, 1st Missouri Volunteers, who knew her father, Calvin Riley Hawkins, who died at Helena, Ark., about September, 1862.

By Mrs. Anna P. Slaughter, 909 West 12th St., Austin, Tex., the Post-office address of any comrade of Capt. A. B. Slaughter's Co. B, 1st Texas Volunteer Cavalry, who knows name of hospital at New Orleans where Captain Slaughter was confined.

By the Pilot Publishing Company, 211 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., any information relative to the whereabouts of John Griffin, who served in Co. B, 18th Massachusetts Infantry. He was located at an institution in Roxbury, Mass., after his return from the War. Nothing more definite is known of him.

By John H. Pettilevue, Phillips Ave. and Eighth St., Sioux Falls, So. Dakota, any information relative to the whereabouts of Michael Mernin (or Mourin), formerly of Co. K, 59th Massachusetts Infantry and Co. K, 57th Massachusetts Infantry, who has been at the National Home, Wisconsin, until this spring.

By C. A. Mayo, Secretary American Pharmaceutical Association, 64 Broadway, New York City, the address of any one who had any connection with the pharmaceutical or medical departments of the Army or the Navy. The Association is particularly desirous of securing photographs or illustrations of this phase of the War.

By J. N. Morse, Quartermaster of Post No. 119, G.A.R., Lexington, Mass., any information of Morris Morrissy as to his military service. Supposed to have enlisted in New Jersey. Nothing definite is known of his enlistment, or Company he served in.

By W. B. Coombs, Needles, Cal., any information relative to the army service of one William Harrison Gier, said to have enlisted at Harrisburg, Pa., and was badly wounded in the leg at the battle of Antietam. On his recovery became assistant surgeon on board some vessel in the Navy. After the War practiced medicine in Washington, D.C., then came West. He died about four years ago and is buried at Parker Indian Agency, Arizona.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., July 15, 1905.

I. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

By the Department of Illinois.

Amend the fourth sub-division of Section 1, Article II., Chapter IV., by striking out the words "seven hundred and fifty" and inserting in place thereof the words "five hundred."

By the Department of Pennsylvania.

First. — To amend paragraph 1, Article 2, Chapter 3 (page 14), by adding after the title "Commander-in-Chief" in the first line, "Senior or Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief," so that the paragraph shall read:

"The Department Encampment shall consist of, *first*, comrades who have served as Commanders-in-Chief, Senior or Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief, and are residents of the Department and in good standing in their respective Posts."

Second. — To amend Section 3, Article 4, Chapter 2 (page 9), by inserting "or" for "on" in the last line, so that comrades having been honorably discharged shall not be required to be reobligated on readmission.

Third. — We recommend for careful consideration by the National Encampment a condensation of the obligation for new members.

Fourth. — In view of the importance and continuance of the work of Patriotic Instruction in the Public Schools, we recommend the appointment of the offices of "Patriotic Instructor" for the National Encampment and of "Department Patriotic Instructor" for Departments.

Fifth. — To amend Section 4, Article 4, Chapter 5 (page 29), making it obligatory upon Posts to drop a member who may remain twelve months in arrears for dues after the two months formal notice prescribed in that section.

Sixth. — To amend the fourth paragraph of Section 1, Article 2, Chapter 4 (page 20), changing the ratio of membership in the National Encampment from 750 to 500.

Seventh. — To amend Section 1, Article 3, Chapter 2 (page 8), so that a comrade applying for admission on transfer card may be balloted for and admitted at the meeting at which his application is presented, the application having been duly referred to a committee with authority to report at that meeting.

By the Department of New York.

Amend Section 1, Article VI., Chapter II., by adding after "Officer of the Day," "a Patriotic Instructor."

Amend Section 1, Article VII., Chapter II., by adding between the words "Adjutant" and "Sergeant-Major," in the first line, "Patriotic Instructor," and before the word "Sergeant-Major," in the fourth line of the second paragraph of the same section, article and chapter, add "Patriotic Instructor."

Amend Section 5, Article VIII., Chapter II., by adding "and Patriotic Instructor," after the word "surgeon," substitute "their" for "his" and "them" for "him."

Amend Section 2, Article IV., Chapter III., by adding after the word "Chaplain," "a Patriotic Instructor."

Amend Section 1, Article V., Chapter III., after the word "Advocate," by adding "the Patriotic Instructor."

Amend Section 1, Article VI., Chapter III., by adding after the word "Advocate," "a Patriotic Instructor."

Amend Section 6, Article VI., Chapter III., by adding after the word "Advocate," "Patriotic Instructor."

Amend Section 2, Article IV., Chapter IV., by adding after the words "Chaplain-in-Chief," "a Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief."

Amend Section 1, Article V., Chapter IV., by adding after the words "Inspector-General," "the Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief."

Amend Section 1, Article VI., Chapter IV., by adding after the words "Advocate-General," "the Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief."

Amend Section 7, Article VI., Chapter IV., by adding after the words "Chaplain-in-Chief," "and Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief."

Amend Article II., Chapter V., by adding a new section, to be known as Section 7.

"The Patriotic Instructor of each Post shall, through the Post Commander, make a report upon forms obtained from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department within thirty days after receiving notice from the Department Commander, and forward the same direct to the Patriotic Instructor of the Department, who shall, in turn, make a report to the Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief thirty days prior to the meeting of the National Encampment.

"The Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief shall make a comprehensive report to the Annual Session of the National Encampment, rendering the same by Departments, and shall prescribe the form of blanks to be used for the reports of the Patriotic Instructors of Posts and Departments."

Substitute for Article XV., Chapter V., the following:

FLAG DAY.

"The National Encampment hereby recognizes the 14th day of June as Flag Day, to be observed by all members of the Grand Army of the Republic annually, in the display of the United States flag at their dwellings and places of business to commemorate the birthday of the flag in the date of its adoption by Congress, June 14, 1777."

Change the numerical designation of present Article XV. to XVI.

OFFICIAL BADGES.

Resolved: That the National Encampment designate as the insignia of rank upon the official badge strap:

For Patriotic Instructor-in-Chief, one silver star.

For Department Patriotic Instructor, silver eagle.

For Post Patriotic Instructor, one gilt bar.

By the Department of Connecticut.

To so amend the Rules and Regulations as to create the offices of National and Department Patriotic Instructors who shall have charge of Patriotic Instruction in Schools.

II. In compliance with the decision of the thirty-eighth National Encampment that the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual shall be appointed in advance of the Annual Session, the following Committee is hereby appointed:

COMMITTEE ON RULES, REGULATIONS AND RITUAL.

R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.	W. M. Olin, Massachusetts.
A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.	R. M. Woods, Illinois.
H. M. Nevius, New Jersey.	C. A. Orr, New York.
A. J. Gahagan, Tennessee.	

In accordance with the resolution of the last Encampment, the Committee will meet at Headquarters in the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado, at four o'clock P.M., Tuesday, September 5, to consider any arguments presented orally or in writing for or against proposed amendments.

The Committee cannot consider any matters not duly presented in General Orders in advance of the Encampment, as prescribed in Article XV., Chapter 5, R. & R.

III. Post Officers are charged to familiarize themselves with Chapter 1, Article IV., Rules and Regulations, and to examine carefully the record of each applicant in order that no person shall be elected to membership unless his service in the War of the Rebellion or some part of said service was performed between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

IV. The attention of Post Commanders and Adjutants is called to the following communication from Hon. V. Warner, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., and they are strongly urged to comply with the request of the Commissioner.

"In view of the rapid increase in the number of deaths among soldiers of the Civil War, nearly, if not quite, forty thousand this year, and the desirability that the record of the names of survivors and their post-office addresses should be kept as accurately as possible, I have the honor to request your assistance.

"If you will kindly issue an order addressed to the Adjutants of the Grand Army Posts, requesting them to make a quarterly report to this Bureau of the deaths of comrades, designating the companies and regiments, batteries of artillery, or war vessels in or on which they served, the work would be greatly facilitated."

V. The following-named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will promptly report by letter to Col. James M. Schoonmaker, Chief of Staff, Pittsburg, Pa., who will outline and direct their work. Commissions will be issued only to those who thus report:

FLORIDA.

Geo. F. Foote	Post 10 . .	Orlando.
J. F. Chase	" 26 . .	St. Petersburg.

IOWA,

James Reagin	Post 100 . .	Bloomfield.
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MICHIGAN.

Edward S. Jameson . . Post 384. Marine City.

OKLAHOMA.

J. W. Cleavenger . . . Post 19 . . Enid.

VI. Assistant Adjutants-General are charged with the duty of mailing to each Representative of the National Encampment from their respective Departments a copy of this Order.

IN MEMORIAM.

Announcement is made of the death of the following comrades:

AUGUSTUS H. BIXBY.

Past Department Commander, Department of New Hampshire, died at Francestown, N.H., Dec. 18, 1904.

WILBUR F. SANDERS.

Department Commander, Department of Montana, died at Helena, Mont., Monday, July 7, 1905.

By order of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,
Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

By Byron Clark, Attorney-at-Law, Plattsmouth, Neb., any information relative to one James G. Harmer, of Lancaster, Pa. Said to have entered the Navy at Norfolk, Va., under an assumed name and became second engineer upon the *Monadnock* in 1864 or 1865. Last heard from at Philadelphia, Pa., about twenty years ago.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., July 18, 1905.

To Department Commanders and to the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:

With very sincere regret I announce the death of my predecessor, Wilmon W. Blackmar, at Boise City, Idaho, Sunday, July 16, 1905.

My pen pauses in this communication. He was so fitted for his high place, so devoted to its duties, and so pledged to their carrying out, that the pity of his passing cannot be told.

Those of us who were present at Boston upon the occasion when, after his unanimous election by acclamation, he addressed us, will not forget the exalted spirit that moved him, nor the lofty words of devotion with which he pledged himself to the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. How proud he was for what he had done for it, how happy in the reception of the high honor,—and under these united feelings he spoke as few have ever spoken even under similar circumstances. I recall his words:

“I accept the great honor which has today been conferred upon me by my comrades here assembled . . . and, God helping me, I will perform my great duties to the best of my ability.

Forty-one years ago today, I was in the midst of a great body of men, as I am today, but they were young men, mere boys most of them, all clad in the uniform of our country, that uniform torn, soiled and threadbare.

Under the gallant Rosecrans we were toiling over the Cumberland Mountains, the men dragging cannon and ammunition wagons over pathless steeps and precipices where horses could not find a foothold. We scaled the seemingly impassable mountains and captured Chattanooga, the stronghold of the enemy, then marched to the bloody field of Chickamauga.

Many of those dear old boys, my comrades, are here today, gray and wrinkled, but young and strong of heart, gathered as then from distant States, and true to the comradeship.

. What a contrast, my comrades, between August 18, 1863, and August 18, 1904. Thank God so many of us have been spared these forty years to see and know the growth and glory of that country for which we were then offering health, life and limb.

Remember, we are the comrades of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and the hosts they led to keep our nation whole. Of what greater honor or dignity could humans boast? Let our prayer be that we may be spared our reason to the very end, and that we may, when our time shall come, with head erect and courage still unfaltering, look calmly into the face of death, as we have a hundred times before, and with a smile go to greet our comrades who have already crossed the river.

And may our eyes then, for the last time, rest upon one of our beautiful American sunsets, where the sky is streaked with the red, the white, the blue, from which was born the flag we fought under and brought home without a star missing from its field.”

Dear Comrades, he was spared for the realization of this dream, of this soldier's hope and prayer. With reason unshaken, he looked calmly into the face of death, and in the far-away West saw the sun moving downward as he had pictured it in his speech to us.

And now he is on the other side and has joined the great army of the immortals. He is with those who rest from their labors and are at peace.

To his stricken wife and the associates of his manhood, and to the comrades everywhere, we tender the expression of our deepest sorrow at his going, and our pride in the manner of his going, for he fell at the front engaged in the great work of his office, strengthening, sustaining and honoring the Grand Army of the Republic, and giving to its comrades cheer and comfort, and a brave example of a noble life.

I direct that the colors be draped at every headquarters and every Post for ten days after the receipt and promulgation of this order, and I request comrades everywhere to take such steps as will help to perpetuate the memory of this good man, our departed Commander-in-Chief. Our emotions must be mingled deep at the going and pride in the gallant actor who has gone.

I hereby assume command of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I appoint the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General and the Judge-Advocate General and Comrade E. B. Stillings of Post 113, Boston, Mass., as a special committee to prepare and present suitable resolutions upon this occasion to the Grand Army at its next annual Encampment at Denver, at such hour as may be determined by the presiding officer.

Because of his urgent request, as well as his statement of imperative duty impelling him thereto, Comrade Schoonmaker is relieved as Chief of Staff, and Comrade J. J. McCardy, Past Department Commander of the Department of Minnesota, is hereby appointed to the vacancy thus created.

The Adjutant-General will continue in the performance of the duties of his office during the remainder of the year and until his successor shall be chosen in the Encampment.

All other officers of the Staff are respectfully requested to remain on duty according to the appointments heretofore made.

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M. R. King". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Commander-in-Chief.



GENERAL ORDERS }	HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 10. }	95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 3, 1905.

I. The following Resolutions being in the nature of Amendments to the Rules and Regulations are hereby published in accordance with Article XV., Chapter 5, Rules and Regulations.

By the Department of California and Nevada.

Resolved — That the Department of California and Nevada respectfully requests the National Encampment to so amend its Rules and Regulations that Past Department officers, upon removal to another Department, and affiliation by transfer therein, may retain the same rank in National and Department Encampments which they held in the Department from which removed, and that a Past Post Commander, upon removal to another Department and affiliation with a Post therein by transfer, may retain the rank of Past Post Commander, and be entitled to the same rights and privileges as if attaining such rank in such Department.

Resolved — That the representatives of this Department urge the adoption of this resolution in the National Encampment.

By the Department of Ohio.

Resolved — That this, the Thirty-ninth Encampment of the Department of Ohio, favors an amendment to the Rules and Regulations, by the Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at the City of Denver, September 4th–9th, creating the offices of National and Department Patriotic Instructors, who shall have charge of Patriotic Instruction in Schools.

By the Department of Kansas.

Resolved — That the National Encampment be requested to declare all honorably discharged, released or relieved members of the "Home Guards of Missouri," and the "Squirrel Hunters of Ohio," eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic; and be it further

Resolved — That if necessary, Section 10, Article IV., Chapter I., of the Rules and Regulations, be so amended as to make them, the "Home Guards of Missouri" and the "Squirrel Hunters of Ohio," eligible, and that all former decisions and opinions declaring them not eligible, be reversed and declared invalid and void.

Resolved — That the representatives and alternates of this Department to the National Encampment at Denver be instructed to use all honorable means to procure an amendment to the Rules and Regulations providing that in all Departments it shall be a part of the order of business that the election of officers shall occur at the close of all other business of the Encampment, and immediately preceding the installation of officers.

Resolved — That this, the Twenty-fourth Annual Encampment of the Department of Kansas, favors an amendment of the Rules and Regulations of the Thirty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at the city of Denver, on September 4th–9th,

creating the offices of National and Department Patriotic Instructors in Schools.

II. Comrade Albert Keating, Post 15, Department of Massachusetts, Quincy, Mass., is hereby appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and will promptly report by letter to Col. John J. McCardy, Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.

III. The death of Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, late Commander-in-Chief, created genuine sorrow among Posts and Comrades throughout the land and their grief found expression in such a great number of letters, telegrams and resolutions of sympathy to Mrs. Blackmar, that she finds it impossible to acknowledge all of them personally and she therefore extends, through these Headquarters, her very sincere thanks to all who have been so kind and thoughtful during her recent affliction.

IN MEMORIAM.

Announcement is made of the death of the following comrades:

ALGERNON SYDNEY BADGER.

Past Department Commander, Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, died at New Orleans, La., May 9, 1905.

JOSEPH W. THAYER.

Past Department Commander, Department of Massachusetts, died at Chelsea, Mass., July 22, 1905.

By command of

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

By Julius Cohn, 109 Delaware St., Leavenworth, Kansas, the address of any member of Co. B, 69th Regt. N.Y. Vol. Infantry (Meagher's Irish Brigade), who served with him the latter part of 1864.

By Mrs. Anna B. Baker, 41 North St., Hillsdale, Michigan, the address of any member of Company G, 95th N.Y. Infantry, who knew Orange P. Baker of said Company.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 11. } 95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 18, 1905.

I. The Thirty-ninth National Encampment will assemble in Denver, Colo., during the week beginning Monday, Sept. 4, 1905.

II. Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic will be established temporarily at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo., from September 2 to September 9, inclusive.

III. The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration will meet at Headquarters on Monday, September 4, at 10 A.M.

IV. The National Council of Administration will meet at Headquarters on Monday, September 4, at 3 P.M.

V. The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place on Wednesday, September 6, and will move promptly at ten o'clock A.M. over a route not exceeding two miles and with asphalt pavement the entire distance.

VI. The business session of the National Encampment will be called to order at 10 A.M. Thursday, September 7, in Broadway Theatre, and will continue through Thursday and Friday.

VII. Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report to Col. John J. McCurdy, Chief of Staff, at Headquarters, in Brown Palace Hotel, Monday, September 4, at 9 A.M., for instruction.

VIII. The Denver Executive Committee are bending every effort to entertain their guests in a manner worthy of the well-known Western hospitality. Intending visitors will be furnished with all required information by writing to Col. George W. Cook, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, 1725 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

IX. Department Commanders will, as soon as their Department Headquarters in Denver are located, communicate the same to the Adjutant-General and to the Denver Executive Committee.

X. The following named Comrades are hereby detailed for duty as members of the Committee on Credentials:

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Adjutant-General*, Chairman.

FRANK BATTLES, *Assistant Adjutant-General*, Dept. of New Hampshire.

CHARLES A. SUYDAM, *Assistant Adjutant-General*, Dept. of Pennsylvania.

EDWARD P. PREBLE, *Assistant Adjutant-General*, Dept. of Massachusetts.

JOHN H. ROBERTS, *Assistant Adjutant-General*, Dept. of Cal. & Nevada.

They will report to the Adjutant-General at Headquarters, Tuesday, September 5, at 3 P.M.

XI. Department Commanders or their Assistant Adjutants-General will report to the Committee on Credentials and present a list of members of the National Encampment in attendance from their respective Departments, and upon a verification of such list, receive from the Adjutant-General Encampment badges for their entire delegation, giving a receipt for the same. These badges are to be worn only by members of the

Encampment, and Department Commanders are directed to deliver them only to those entitled thereto.

National Officers, including members of the Council of Administration, and Past Commanders-in-Chief and Past Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief, will receive their badges direct from the Adjutant-General.

XII. The New England Passenger Association, comprising all railroads in New England; the Trunk Line Passenger Association, comprising all Eastern trunk lines; the Central Traffic Association, comprising all roads between Chicago and St. Louis and Pittsburg and Buffalo on the East; the Western Passenger Association, comprising all railroad lines diverging from Chicago and St. Louis, including the southeastern territory and the lines in the Northwest, have officially promulgated the *one cent a mile each way* rate to the National Encampment to be held in Denver.

A ticket sold by the above-named Associations, embracing nearly every important railroad in the country, will be good returning from Denver up to and including October 7.

Joint Agencies for the validation of tickets sold account G.A.R. National Encampment, will be maintained at Room 53, Denver Union Depot, office hours 7.30 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. daily; also at 18th and Glenarm Streets, where office hours will be the same.

Tickets are good for return passage only after being validated (fee twenty-five cents) by Joint Agents on day of departure, which must not be earlier than September 4 nor later than September 12, except that tickets may be extended not to exceed October 7, provided passengers make this request at the Joint Agency on or before the original expiration of September 12, fifty cents being collectable, this including both validation fee and extension fee.

Chairman, Eben E. MacLeod, of the Western Passenger Association gives positive assurance that there shall be no delay in the validation of tickets in Denver. A sufficient force of clerks will be employed to obviate the delays that have occurred in other cities.

Local Passenger Agents have been fully instructed as to prices of excursion tickets, stop-over privileges, and all other details, and those interested are advised to apply to them for further information.

XIII. The following-named Comrades are hereby appointed a committee in furtherance of the resolutions of the Thirty-eighth National Encampment relative to changing the State Soldiers' Home at Yountsville, California, to a National Soldiers' Home:

S. W. BACKUS, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief,
San Francisco, Cal.

C. MASON KINNE, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief,
San Francisco, Cal.

GEORGE STONE, Past Department Commander, San Francisco, Cal.

XIV. Comrade Thomas B. Rodgers, Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Missouri, is hereby appointed a member of the Committee on

Rules, Regulations and Ritual, vice Wm. M. Olin of Massachusetts declined.

XV. The following-named Comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will report, by letter, to Colonel John J. McCarty, Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.

KANSAS.

JAMES P. WORRELL.....Post 61.....Larned.

MARYLAND.

GEORGE H. HARTMAN	Post 1.....	Baltimore.
THOMAS J. HENRIX	" 1.....	Baltimore.
G. HUBERT SCHMIDT.....	" 1.....	Baltimore.
CHARLES W. HULL.....	" 3.....	Baltimore.
JOHN W. MCGULLOUGH.....	" 9.....	North East.
JOHN H. MITTEN.....	" 13.....	Westminster.
JOHN G. TAYLOR.....	" 46.....	Baltimore.

OHIO.

HARRISON E. KING.....Post 141.....Cleveland.

XVI. The National Encampment at Denver, next September, marks the return to the place that gave it birth, twenty-two years ago, of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, which has expended over two and a half millions of dollars in aid of our Comrades, and which now numbers nearly one hundred and fifty thousand members.

As a tribute to the great work of the Order, and in recognition of the splendid services of the still living pioneers in its organization, the following appointments are hereby announced:

To be Honorary Aides on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief:

MRS. KATE B. SHERWOOD of Ohio,	Past National President W.R.C.
MRS. SARAH E. FULLER, of Massachusetts,	Past National President W.R.C.
MRS. LIZABETH A. TURNER, of Massachusetts,	Past National President W.R.C.

XVII. The uniform for Aides on the Commander-in-Chief's Staff in the grand parade will be:

Black slouch G.A.R. hat with gilt cord. Regular double-breasted G.A.R. uniform coat. Brown cotton duck or Kahki leggings. Aide-de-Camp badge with buff ribbon and silver eagle. Buff gauntlet gloves.

Horses fully equipped can be secured for \$4.00 each by personal application to Major John M. Kuykendall, Chairman Committee on Horses, 1725 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

Aide-de-Camp badges may be procured from the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department.

Commissions will *not* be issued to appointees on the Commander-in-Chief's Staff until they have reported for duty, as instructed in General Orders, to Col. John J. McCarty, Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.

IN MEMORIAM.

Announcement is made of the death of the following comrades:

JAMES R. CARNAHAN.

Past Department Commander, Department of Indiana, died at Indianapolis, Ind., August 3, 1905.

E. W. MORTIMER.

Past Department Commander, Department of Minnesota, died at Minneapolis, Minn., August 6, 1905.

By command of

JOHN R. KING,
Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

By W. L. Hilliard, Adjutant, Post 173, G.A.R., Bagley, Minn., the address of any relative of John S. Smith who served in Co. B, 31st New Jersey Volunteers, and who has recently died.

By W. E. Morris, late of 7th Kentucky Cavalry, now residing at 3 Parliament Street, Rhuddlan, North Wales, Great Britain, and formerly of the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan., the address of Adjutant Felix G. McCrea of the same regiment.

By H. S. Paul, Post 1, G.A.R., Portsmouth, N.H., the address of any person who knew Warren H. Parmenter, First Lieutenant, Co. D, Second N.H. Volunteers, at the time of his death about 1902, probably in Cleveland, O.

By Martha Remington, 909 West 12th St., Austin, Tex., the Post-office address of any comrades of Co. A or K, 1st Missouri Volunteers, who knew her father, Calvin Riley Hankins, who died at Helena, Ark., about September, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 12. } 95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 21, 1905.

I. The following instructions are hereby promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief in connection with the Parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Thirty-ninth National Encampment at Denver, Colo., on Wednesday, September 6, 1905:

II. The Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be at the Brown Palace Hotel, Seventeenth and Tremont streets from and after September 2 till 9.30 A.M., the day of the Parade, after which it will be at the corner of Fourteenth street and Court place.

III. The Commanding Officer of each Department will report in person or by a Staff Officer immediately upon arriving in Denver, and will be furnished with a map showing the position of each Department in the formation of the column.

IV. Each Department will parade as a division under command of the Senior Officer of the Department present and on duty. The column will be formed in platoons of twelve files front, single rank, closed *en masse*. A red flag or marker, bearing the name of the Department and number in column, will be carried at the head of each division, and a corresponding white flag or marker, at the rear of each division, in column.

V. All organizations will report promptly at 9 A.M. at their, several stations, which will be designated in General Orders No. 13. The proper distances will be taken as the Departments successively take up their line of march. The distance between the Departments will be sixty feet, between Posts twenty feet, between platoons (single rank, twelve files front) eight feet, which distances will be maintained throughout the march.

VI. Department Commanders will carefully superintend the formation of their respective divisions, and cause all distances to be promptly closed up, and will require all organizations not in their proper position at 9.30 A.M. to take posts in rear of the divisions to which they belong.

VII. Divisions will promptly take up the line of march as uncovered, following the preceding division as set forth, taking and maintaining the prescribed distances.

VIII. Comrade George W. Cook, Past Department Commander, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, is hereby appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and will have charge of the arrangements for the Parade with power to issue Orders in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, concerning Official Reviewing Stands, places and details of Assembly of the various Departments, places for disbanding after the Parade and such other matters as may be necessary.

Department Commanders will AT ONCE report to Col. Geo. W. Cook, Assistant Adjutant-General, 1725 Stout street, Denver, Colo., the approximate number of comrades that will be present from their respective Departments.

IX. Departments will take position in column in order of seniority of date of charter as follows, excepting the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, which, being the entertaining Department, will take its place on the left of the column.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Illinois | 23. Minnesota |
| 2. Wisconsin | 24. Missouri |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 25. Oregon |
| 4. Ohio | 26. Kentucky |
| 5. New York | 27. West Virginia |
| 6. Connecticut | 28. South Dakota |
| 7. Massachusetts | 29. Washington and Alaska |
| 8. New Jersey | 30. Arkansas |
| 9. Maine | 31. New Mexico |
| 10. California and Nevada | 32. Utah |
| 11. Rhode Island | 33. Tennessee |
| 12. New Hampshire | 34. Louisiana and Mississippi |
| 13. Vermont | 35. Florida |
| 14. Potomac | 36. Texas |
| 15. Virginia and North Carolina | 37. Montana |
| 16. Maryland | 38. Idaho |
| 17. Nebraska | 39. Arizona |
| 18. Michigan | 40. Georgia |
| 19. Iowa | 41. Alabama |
| 20. Indiana | 42. North Dakota |
| 21. Kansas | 43. Indian Territory |
| 22. Delaware | 44. Oklahoma |
| | 45. Colorado and Wyoming |

By command of

JOHN R. KING,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No 13. } 95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 24, 1905.

I. The Commander-in-Chief hereby announces that the Parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the 39th National Encampment, will take place at Denver, on Wednesday, September 6, 1905.

II. The Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be at the Brown Palace Hotel, from and after Saturday morning, September 2, 1905, until 9.30 A.M. of the day of the Parade, after which they will be established at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Court place.

III. The Commanding Officer of each Department will report, either in person or by a Staff Officer, immediately upon arriving in Denver, and will be furnished with a map showing the position of each Department in the formation of the column.

IV. The parade will be organized by Departments under command of the Department Commander or Senior Officer of the Department present and on duty, and assigned to a position in column in order of seniority of dates of charters, and form in platoons of twelve files front, including guides; column closed *en masse*, the platoons taking half distance as they come into the line of march. Distances between Departments will be sixty feet, and between Posts twenty feet, between platoons eight feet, which distances will be maintained throughout the march.

V. The column will form promptly at 9 o'clock A.M. and move at 10 A.M. sharp.

VI. The Commander-in-Chief will be escorted to the right of the column at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Court place, at 9.30 A.M.

VII. The formation of the Parade will be reported by the Grand Marshal to the Chief-of-Staff at 10 A.M.

VIII. The signal to march will be one gun.

IX. Department Commanders will carefully superintend the formation of their respective divisions, and cause all distances to be promptly closed up, and will require all Posts not in their proper position at 9.30 A.M. to take position in the rear of the division to which they belong. The guide will be left throughout the march. A mounted Aide will be assigned to each Department to assist the several Posts in getting into position, and to give any information or aid that the Commander may desire.

X. The colors carried by Departments and Posts will salute when at six paces from the reviewing officer and be raised at six paces beyond him. Department and Post officers carrying swords will salute with them; those not carrying swords will salute by raising the hat. Comrades in the ranks will not salute.

XI. The line of march will be two miles in length, over level grade, asphalt paved streets, as follows :

Starting at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Court place,
thence along Court place to Sixteenth street,
North on Sixteenth street to Tremont street,
West on Tremont street to Fifteenth street, taking in three sides of
the Court House Square,
Thence north on Fifteenth street to Stout street,
East on Stout street to Sixteenth street,
North on Sixteenth street to Lawrence street,
East on Lawrence street to Seventeenth street,
North on Seventeenth street to Larimer street,
East on the south side of Larimer street to Eighteenth street,
South on Eighteenth street to Arapahoe street,
West on Arapahoe street to Seventeenth street,
South on Seventeenth street to California street,
West on California street to Sixteenth street,
South on Sixteenth street to Glenarm street,
East on Glenarm street to Seventeenth street,
South on Seventeenth street to Tremont street,
East on Tremont street to Broadway,
South on Broadway to Reviewing Stand, corner of Colfax avenue
and Broadway, continuing south on Broadway to Thirteenth avenue
and disband.

XII. Each Department will be furnished with two guidons; with the number of the Department on them, one being red will be carried at the right of the Department, the other being blue and carried to the left of the Department. There will also be one guidon at the right of each Department, bearing the name of the Department.

XIII. The Departments will march in the order of seniority, and will form as follows :

Department of Illinois.

Form on the east side of Fourteenth street, right resting on Tremont street. Column closed *en masse*. Post formed in platoons, twelve files front.

Department of Wisconsin.

Form on east side of Fourteenth street, right resting on or near California street, immediately following Illinois, and in the same formation.

Department of Pennsylvania.

Form on east side of Fourteenth street, right resting on or near Champa street, immediately following Wisconsin.

Department of Ohio.

Form on west side of Fourteenth street, right resting on Tremont street, same formation as preceding Departments.

Department of New York.

Form on west side of Fourteenth street, right resting on or near California street, immediately following Ohio.

Department of Connecticut.

Form on west side of Fourteenth street, right resting on or near Arapahoe street, immediately following New York.

Departments of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maine.

In the order named, form on Lawrence street, west of Fourteenth street, right resting on Fourteenth street, Massachusetts to follow Connecticut in line.

Departments of California and Nevada, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont.

In the order named, form on Arapahoe street, west of Fourteenth street, right resting on Fourteenth street.

Departments of Potomac, Virginia, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan.

In the order named, form on Curtis street, west of Fourteenth street, right resting on Fourteenth street.

Departments of Iowa and Indiana.

In the order named, form on Champa street, west of Fourteenth street, right resting on Fourteenth street, and the left of each Department extending south on Thirteenth and Twelfth streets respectively if necessary.

Department of Kansas.

Form on Stout street, west of Fourteenth street, in two columns, first half of Department on north side of the street, right resting on Fourteenth street, and the left of each column extending south on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, respectively.

Departments of Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia.

Form on California street, west of Fourteenth street, in order named, the right resting on Fourteenth street.

Departments of South Dakota, Washington and Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah.

Form on Welton street, west of Fourteenth street, in order named.

Departments of Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Arizona.

Form on Glenarm street, west of Fourteenth street, in order named.

Department of Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Indian Territory, Oklahoma.

Form on Tremont street, west of Fourteenth street, in order named.

Department of Colorado and Wyoming.

Form on Court place, west of Fourteenth street, the left extending on Evans street, in the same formation as preceding Departments.

XIV. The march will be in common time, the cadence ninety steps to the minute. Bands marching in close proximity will alternate in playing. All bands and drum corps will play in passing the Reviewing Stand.

XV. The Reviewing Stand will be on Broadway at the corner of Colfax avenue, where the column will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, His Excellency the Governor of Colorado, and His Honor the Mayor of Denver.

XVI. It is desired that every comrade will take part in the parade whether he has a uniform or not, but it is especially desired that everyone will make an effort to appear in the regulation uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic. No other uniform will be permitted in the parade, outside of bands and drum corps.

XVII. The column will move in the following order :

Platoon of Mounted Police.

Geo. W. Cook Band and Drum Corps.

Grand Marshal.

Colonel George E. Randolph.

Staff,

.....
.....
Personal Escort of Commander-in-Chief,

.....
.....
General John R. King,

Commander-in-Chief.

General John E. Gilman,

Adjutant-General.

General Charles Burrows,

Quartermaster-General.

General J. J. McCardy,

Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff.

Color Bearers.

General George W. Patten,
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

General Warren R. King,	Reverend J. H. Bradford,
Surgeon-General.	Chaplain-in-Chief.
General Lee S. Estelle,	General Oscar L. Moore,
Inspector-General.	Judge Advocate-General.
Colonel Ephraim B. Stillings,	Colonel J. Henry Holcomb,
Asst. Adjutant-General.	Asst. Quartermaster-General.

Aides to the Commander-in-Chief.

Executive Committee of the Council of Administration,

General Thos. G. Sample,	Colonel S. C. James,
Colonel L. W. Collins,	General Wm. H. Armstrong,
General John W. Hersey,	Colonel J. Corey Winans,

General Geo. W. Cook.

National Association of Civil War Musicians.

DEPARTMENTS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Illinois | 24. Missouri |
| 2. Wisconsin | 25. Oregon |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 26. Kentucky |
| 4. Ohio | 27. West Virginia |
| 5. New York | 28. South Dakota |
| 6. Connecticut | 29. Washington |
| 7. Massachusetts | 30. Arkansas |
| 8. New Jersey | 31. New Mexico |
| 9. Maine | 32. Utah |
| 10. California and Nevada | 33. Tennessee |
| 11. Rhode Island | 34. Louisiana and Mississippi |
| 12. New Hampshire | 35. Florida |
| 13. Vermont | 36. Texas |
| 14. Potomac | 37. Montana |
| 15. Virginia | 38. Idaho |
| 16. Maryland | 39. Arizona |
| 17. Nebraska | 40. Georgia |
| 18. Michigan | 41. Alabama |
| 19. Iowa | 42. North Dakota |
| 20. Indiana | 43. Indian Territory |
| 21. Kansas | 44. Oklahoma |
| 22. Delaware | 45. Colorado and Wyoming |
| 23. Minnesota | |

The Department of Colorado and Wyoming, being the entertaining Department, will take its position on the left of the column.

XVIII. A special field telephone service has been installed for the use of the Commander-in-Chief, his Aides, Department Commanders and their Aides, in handling the details of the parade. A map showing the details of this system will be furnished to each Department Commander. Sixteen telephones situated along the line of march are comprised in this system, at the stations indicated on the map. These stations will be established for the exclusive use of the Grand Army on the day of the parade, on platforms erected seven feet above the sidewalk, where an operator will be stationed to receive orders from the Commander-in-Chief, members of his staff, Department Commanders, or their Aides. By this system, communication may be maintained at all times between any section of the parade. During the formation of the parade, the Commander-in-Chief will be stationed at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Court place, where a telephone station will be established, and Department Commanders may notify him of their arrival at the designated place of formation over the telephone lines of this service. After the Commander-in-Chief takes station on the Reviewing Stand, he will remain in touch with all Aides through a telephone operator stationed at that point. By the use of this field telephone service, specially devised for the use of this Encampment by the officers of the Colorado Bell Telephone Company, the movement of divisions will be facilitated, and proper distances maintained between Departments and Posts without loss of time or confusion. This is the first practical test of the telephone in handling large parades, and Commanders and their Aides must bear in mind the necessity of being brief and explicit in their orders so as not to encumber the line with unnecessary messages. Each telephone station will be in charge of a specially paid operator in the service of the Denver Executive Committee, who will promptly transmit all official orders or inquiries and have the same repeated from the receiving station, so that errors will be avoided.

By command of

JOHN R. KING,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

GEO. W. COOK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.

SERIES OF 1904-5.

CIRCULAR LETTER }
No. 1 }HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 22, 1905.

Our beautiful custom of strewing with flowers the greensward of the land and the waters that flow to the sea, beneath which rest in eternal slumber, the valiant men who battled and died for their country, has spread to all classes and to all nations and is now so universally observed that it promises to continue long after its originator, the Grand Army of the Republic, shall be but a memory.

In the National Cemeteries in the Southland, where the titanic struggle took place, are over two hundred thousand graves of Union soldiers and sailors and in the same territory are less than three per cent of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. For this minimum of Comrades to decorate this maximum of graves with flowers and American flags without financial help, is clearly impossible. That help has always come from the Posts and Comrades in more favored Departments.

There is much need for that help at the present time, and it is the sacred duty of all to contribute to that most worthy object in order that not one of those patriotic graves shall be neglected on Memorial Day.

Commanders of Posts are directed to have this circular letter read at the next regular meeting after its receipt. Let our contributions as Posts and individuals be as generous as possible.

Comrades — let us not forget on such a solemn occasion, the brave men who fought by our sides and went down to death on the sanguinary field or in the foul prison pen.

Remittances should be sent direct to John E. Gilman, Adjutant-General, 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass, who will promptly acknowledge the receipt thereof and transmit the same to the Quartermaster General.

By command of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR,

Commander-in-Chief.*Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR LETTER }
No. 2 }HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 22, 1905.

The Commander-in-Chief has already attended Department Encampments in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Potomac, and large Camp-fires in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming and Missouri, all of which Departments he found in flourishing condition.

Many Departments reported an increase in numbers. The Comrades greeted him at numerous attended meetings, most affectionately and enthusiastically.

The Commander-in-chief and Adjutant General have accepted invitations to the Department Encampments and Camp-fire named below, and fully intend to be present:

New Hampshire	Concord	April 12
Delaware	Wilmington	" 18
Maryland	Baltimore	" 19
Georgia	Atlanta	" 21
Tennessee	Chattanooga	" 22 (Camp-fire)
Alabama	Florence	" 24
Arkansas	Hot Springs	" 28-29
La. & Miss.	New Orleans, La.	May 2
Texas	Dallas	" 4
New Mexico	Albuquerque	" 6
Calif. & Nev.	Marysville, Cal.	" 10-11-12
Utah	Ogden	" 15
Colo. & Wyo.	Denver, Colo.	" 17
Nebraska	Grand Island	" 19
Kansas	Parsons	" 22
Illinois	Rockford	" 24-25
Massachusetts	Boston	" 30 (Memorial Day)
Connecticut	Bristol	June 5-6
Pennsylvania	Reading	" 7-8
Ohio	Washington Court House	" 6 7-8-9
Wisconsin	La Crosse	" 13-14
Indiana	Madison	" 14-15
Michigan	Traverse City	" 20-21
New York	Syracuse	" 21-22
New Jersey	Trenton	" 22-23

As it will be impossible to change his itinerary, owing to the fact that Departments have fixed the dates given above for their Encampments, the Commander-in-Chief hopes he may be able to visit, between the 10th and 30th of July, the following named Departments: Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington and Alaska, and attend Camp-fires at cities situated on a through line railroad over which he can travel rapidly from one Camp-fire to another on his way to Oregon and Washington and Alaska; thus compensating himself in part for the great disappointment he feels in not being able to visit their Encampments.

Not the least of the pleasures anticipated by the Commander-in-Chief in his contemplated visits to the Encampments and Camp-fires, is the opportunity that will thus be afforded him to greet the members of his Staff, who, it is hoped, will plan to meet him on his arrival in their respective Departments, when it is perfectly convenient to do so.

By command of

WILMON W. BLACKMAR

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

ROSTER OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

FOUNDED BY DR. BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON
AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6, 1866.

First Commander-in-Chief.
BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON, Illinois.

First Adjutant-General.
ROBERT MANN WOODS, Illinois.

First Quartermaster-General.
JOHN M. SNYDER, Illinois.
No Official Records of Membership Prior to 1878.

FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, NOVEMBER 20, 1866, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Springfield, Ill

Commander-in-Chief STEPHEN A. HURLBURT, Illinois
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief . JAMES B. MCKEAN, New York.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief . ROBERT S. FOSTER, Indiana.
Surgeon-General D. C. McNEIL, Iowa.
Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. WILLIAM A. PILE, Missouri.
Adjutant-General BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON, Illinois.
Quartermaster-General AUGUST WILlich, Ohio.

SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, JANUARY 15, 1868, PHILADELPHIA, PA

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Washington, D.C.

Commander-in-Chief JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief . JOSHUA T. OWEN, Pennsylvania.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief . JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Connecticut.
Surgeon-General JOHN BELL, Iowa.
Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. ALONZO H. QUINT, Massachusetts.
**Adjutant-General* NORTON P. CHIPMAN, Washington, D.C.
**Quartermaster-General* T. C. CAMPBELL, Ohio.
**Inspector-General* EDWARD JARDINE, New Jersey.

* By amendment to Rules and Regulations Staff Officers now appointed.

THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CINCINNATI, OHIO, MAY 12, 13, 1869.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Washington, D.C.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	S. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. ALONZO H. QUINT, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Minnesota.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	TIMOTHY LUBEY, Washington, D.C.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	FRED A. STARRING, Washington, D.C.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	NORTON P. CHIPMAN, Washington, D.C.

FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 11, 12, 1870.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Washington, D.C.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. GEORGE W. COLLIER, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Washington, D.C.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	TIMOTHY LUBEY, Washington, D.C.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	FRED A. STARRING, Washington, D.C.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	NORTON P. CHIPMAN, Washington, D.C.

FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS., MAY 10, 11, 1871.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established New York City.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Rhode Island.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JAMES COEY, California.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	WILLIAM CUTTING, New York.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD, Massachusetts.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO, MAY 8, 9, 1872.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established New York City.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Rhode Island.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	J. WARREN KEIFER, Ohio.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	REV. WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	ROSWELL MILLER, New York.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD, Massachusetts.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	MILAN B. GOODRICH, New York.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, NEW HAVEN, CONN., MAY 14, 15, 1873.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Boston, Mass.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	CHARLES DEVENS, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JOHN R. GOBLE, New Jersey.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	EDWARD FERGUSON, Wisconsin.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	HANS POWELL, New York.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	REV. AUG. WOODBURY, Rhode Island.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	A. B. R. SPRAGUE, Massachusetts.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	A. WILSON NORRIS, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 13, 1874.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Boston, Mass.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	CHARLES DEVENS, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	EDWARD JARDINE, New York.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	GUY T. GOULD, Illinois.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	HANS POWELL, New York.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	REV. AUG. WOODBURY, Rhode Island.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	HENRY R. SIBLEY, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	A. B. R. SPRAGUE, Massachusetts.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	W. W. BROWN, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 12, 13, 1875.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	J. S. REYNOLDS, Illinois.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	CHARLES J. BUCKBEE, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	JOHN W. FOYE, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. MYRON W. REED, Wisconsin.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	W. F. ROGERS, New York.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

TENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 30, 1876.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	J. S. REYNOLDS, Illinois.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	CHARLES J. BUCKBEE, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	JAMES L. WATSON, New York.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. JOS. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspectors-General</i>	{ *W. F. ROGERS, New York. { MATTHEW HALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	W. W. DOUGLAS, Rhode Island.

ELEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PROVIDENCE, R.I., JUNE 26, 27, 1877.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established New York City.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN C. ROBINSON, New York.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	ELISHA H. RHODES, Rhode Island.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Ohio.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	JAMES L. WATSON, New York.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. JOS. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JAMES L. FARLEY, New York.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	MATTHEW HALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	WILLIAM COGSWELL, Massachusetts.

*Resigned on being elected Department Commander of New York.

TWELFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., JUNE 4, 1878.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established New York City, Membership 31,016.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN C. ROBINSON, New York.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	PAUL VANDERVOORT, Nebraska.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	HERBERT E. HILL, Massachusetts.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	JAMES L. WATSON, New York.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. JOS. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JAMES L. FARLEY, New York.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	MATTHEW HALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	WILLIAM COGSWELL, Massachusetts.

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ALBANY, N.Y., JUNE 17, 18, 1879.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established National Military Home, Ohio, Membership 44,752.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Ohio.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JOHN PALMER, New York.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	HARRISON DINGMAN, Washington, D.C.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	WILLIAM B. JONES, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. JOS. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	ISAAC B. STEVENS, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	CHARLES W. RAPHUN, Maryland.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Ohio.

FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DAYTON, OHIO, JUNE 8, 9, 1880.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa., Membership 60,634.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	EDGAR D. SWAIN, Illinois.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	GEORGE BOWERS, New Hampshire.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	A. C. HAMLIN, Maine.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. JOS. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	JAMES R. CARNAHAN, Indiana.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	GEORGE B. SQUIRES, New York.

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 15, 16, 1881

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Boston, Mass., Membership 85,856.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	GEORGE S. MERRILL, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	CHARLES L. YOUNG, Ohio.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	C. V. R. POND, Michigan.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	CHARLES STYER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	REV. JOS. F. LOVERING, Massachusetts.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	WILLIAM M. OLIN, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	WILLIAM WARD, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	JAMES R. CARNAHAN, Indiana.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	GEORGE B. SQUIRES, New York.

SIXTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BALTIMORE, MD., JUNE 21-23, 1882.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Omaha, Neb., Membership 134,701.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	PAUL VANDERVOORT, Nebraska.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	W. E. W. ROSS, Maryland.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	I. S. BANGS, Maine.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	AZEL AMES, Jr., Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	REV. I. M. FOSTER, New York.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	F. E. BROWN, Nebraska.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	JOHN W. BURST, Illinois.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	JAMES R. CARNAHAN, Indiana

SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DENVER, COL., JULY 25, 26, 1883

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa., Membership 215,446.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	WILLIAM WARNER, Missouri.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	WALTER H. HOLMES, California.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	AZEL AMES, Jr., Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	REV. I. M. FOSTER, New York.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JOHN M. VANDERSLICE, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	CHARLES A. SANTMYER, Ohio.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	WILLIAM VANDEVER, Iowa.

**EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,
JULY 23-25, 1884.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Toledo, Ohio, Membership 273,168.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Ohio.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JOHN P. REA, Minnesota.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	IRA E. HICKS, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	WILLIAM D. HALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. T. M. SHANAFELT, Michigan.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	W. W. ALCORN, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	OSCAR A. JONES, Michigan.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	D. R. AUSTIN, Ohio.

NINETEENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PORTLAND, ME., JUNE 24, 25, 1885.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Washington, D.C., Membership 294,787.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	SAMUEL S. BURDETT, Washington, D.C.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	SELDEN CONNOR, Maine.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JNO. R. LEWIS, Georgia.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	J. C. TUCKER, California.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. LEMUEL H. STEWART, Ohio.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JOHN CAMERON, Washington, D.C.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	ARGUS D. VANOSDOL, Indiana.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	CHARLES R. GROSVENOR, Ohio.

**TWENTIETH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
AUGUST 4-6, 1886.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Madison, Wis., Membership 323,571.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	SAMUEL W. BACKUS, California.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	EDGAR ALLAN, Virginia.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	AMBROSE S. EVERETT, Colorado.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. T. C. WARNER, Tennessee.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	E. B. GRAY, Wisconsin.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	JACOB M. HUNTER, Ohio.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	HENRY E. TAINTOR, Connecticut.

**TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
SEPT. 28-30, 1887.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Minneapolis, Minn., Membership 355,916.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN P. REA, Minnesota.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	NELSON COLE, Missouri.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN C. LINEHAN, New Hampshire.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	FLORENCE DONAHOE, Washington, D.C.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. EDW. ANDERSON, Connecticut.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	DANIEL FISH, Minnesota.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	IRA M. HEDGES, New York.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	WHEELOCK G. VEAZET, Vermont

**TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, COLUMBUS, OHIO,
SEPTEMBER 12-14, 1888.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Kansas City, Mo., Membership 372,960.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	WILLIAM WARNER, Missouri.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	MOSES H. NEIL, Ohio.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOSEPH HADFIELD, New York.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	R. M. DEWITT, Iowa.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. STEPHEN G. UPDYKE, Dakota.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	EUGENE F. WEIGEL, Missouri.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	GEORGE S. EVANS, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	JOHN B. JOHNSON, Kansas.

**TWENTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
AUGUST 28-30, 1889.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Detroit, Mich., Membership 397,974.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	RUSSELL A. ALGER, Michigan.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN F. LOVETT, New Jersey.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	HORACE P. PORTER, Kansas.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. W. H. CHILDERS, Kentucky.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	GEORGE H. HOPKINS, Michigan.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	LEWIS E. GRIFFITH, New York
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	D. R. AUSTIN, Ohio.

**TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.,
AUGUST 13, 14, 1890.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Rutland, Vt., Membership 409,489.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY, Vermont.
<i>Senior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief</i>	{ *RICHARD F. TOBIN, Massachusetts GEORGE H. INNIS, Massachusetts.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	GEORGE B. CREAMER, Maryland.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	BENJAMIN V. STEVENSON, Kentucky.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. MYRON W. REED, Colorado.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JOSEPH H. GOULDING, Vermont.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	JOHN W. BURST, Illinois.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	WILLIAM LOCHREN, Minnesota.

* Died in office

**TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DETROIT, MICH.,
AUGUST 5-7, 1891**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Albany, N.Y., Membership 407,781.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN PALMER, New York.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	HENRY M. DUFFIELD, Michigan.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	THAD. S. CLARKSON, Nebraska.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	BENJAMIN V. STEVENSON, Kentucky.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. S. B. PAINE, Florida.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	FRED. PHISTERER, New York.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	JOHN F. PRATT, New Jersey.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	JOS. W. O'NEALL, Ohio.

**TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 1892.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Milwaukee, Wis., Membership 399,880.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	R. H. WARFIELD, California.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	PETER B. AYARS, Delaware.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	W. C. WILE, Connecticut.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. D. R. LOWELL, Kansas.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	E. B. GRAY, Wisconsin.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN TAYLOR, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	GEORGE L. GOODALE, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	JAMES TANNER, New York.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
SEPTEMBER 6, 7, 1893.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Lynn, Mass., Membership 397,223.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN G. B. ADAMS, Massachusetts.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	IVAN N. WALKER, Indiana.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	J. G. BIGGER, Texas.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Maryland.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. A. V. KENDRICK, Iowa.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JAMES F. MEECH, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	LOUIS WAGNER, Pennsylvania.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	ANDREW M. UNDERHILL, New York.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	LEO RASSIEUR, Missouri.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PITTSBURG, PA.,
SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 1894.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Rockford, Ill., Membership 369,083.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	THOMAS G. LAWLER, Illinois.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	A. P. BURCHFIELD, Pennsylvania.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	CHARLES H. SHUTE, Louisiana.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	O. W. WEEKS, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. T. H. HAGERTY, Missouri.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	C. C. JONES, Illinois.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	JOHN W. BURST, Illinois.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	C. V. R. POND, Michigan.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	MATT. H. ELLIS, New York.

**TWENTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
SEPTEMBER 11-13, 1895.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Indianapolis, Ind., Membership 357,639.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	IVAN N. WALKER, Indiana.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	E. H. HOBSON, Kentucky.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	S. G. COSGROVE, Washington.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	J. B. WHITING, Wisconsin.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. THOMAS C. LIFF, Utah.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	IRVIN ROBBINS, Indiana.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	A. J. BURBANK, Illinois.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	WILLIAM M. OLIN, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	ALFRED DARTE, Pennsylvania.

THIRTIETH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 1896.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Omaha, Neb., Membership 340,610.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	THAD. S. CLARKSON, Nebraska.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JOHN H. MULLEN, Minnesota.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	CHARLES W. BUCKLEY, Alabama.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	A. E. JOHNSON, Washington, D.C.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. MARK B. TAYLOR, Massachusetts
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	CHARLES E. BURMESTER, Nebraska.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	A. J. BURBANK, Illinois.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	CHARLES A. SUYDAM, Pennsylvania.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	ALBERT CLARK, Massachusetts.

THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BUFFALO, N.Y.,
AUGUST 25-27, 1897.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa., Membership 319,456.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN P. S. GOBIN, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	ALFRED LYTH, New York.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	FRANCIS B. ALLEN, Connecticut.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	DAVID MCKAY, Texas.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. FRANK C. BRUNER, Illinois.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	ALONZO WILLIAMS, Rhode Island.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	ELL TORRANCE, Minnesota.

THIRTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CINCINNATI, OHIO,
SEPTEMBER 5, 6, 1898.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa., Membership 305,603.

<i>Commanders-in-Chief</i>	{ * JAMES A. SEXTON, Illinois. W. C. JOHNSON, Ohio.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	W. C. JOHNSON, Ohio.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	DANIEL ROSS, Delaware.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	A. S. PIERCE, Nebraska.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. DANIEL LUCAS, Indiana.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	FRED W. SPINK, Illinois.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	ALONZO WILLIAMS, Rhode Island.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	ELL TORRANCE, Minnesota.

* Died in office.

**THIRTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SEPTEMBER 6, 7, 1899.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa., Membership 287,918.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	ALBERT D. SHAW, New York.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	IRVIN ROBBINS, Indiana.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	MICHAEL MINTON, Kentucky.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	WILLIAM H. BAKER, Massachusetts.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. JACOB L. GRIMM, Maryland.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	EDWARD J. ATKINSON, New York.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	NATHAN P. POND, New York.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	ELL TORRANCE, Minnesota.

**THIRTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CHICAGO, ILL.,
AUGUST 29, 30, 1900.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established St. Louis, Mo., Membership 276,612.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	LEO RASSIEUR, Missouri.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	E. C. MILLIKEN, Maine.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	FRANK SEAMAN, Tennessee.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	JOHN A. WILKINS, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. AUG. DRAHMS, California.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	FRANK M. STERRETT, Missouri.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	HENRY S. PECK, Connecticut.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	JAMES H. WOLFF, Massachusetts.

**THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 1901.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Minneapolis, Minn., Membership 269,507.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	ELL TORRANCE, Minnesota.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JOHN McELROY, Washington, D.C.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JAMES O'DONNELL, Illinois.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	WILLIAM R. THRALL, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. THOMAS N. BOYLE, Pennsylvania.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	SILAS H. TOWLER, Minnesota.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	W. A. WETHERBEE, Massachusetts.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	HENRY M. DUFFIELD, Michigan.

**THIRTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
OCTOBER 9, 10, 1902.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Philadelphia, Pa., Membership 263,745.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	WILLIAM M. OLIN, Massachusetts.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	JAMES P. AVERILL, Georgia.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	A. W. ACHESON, Texas.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. D. B. SHUEY, Kansas.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JOHN W. SCHALL, Pennsylvania.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	F. A. WALSH, Wisconsin.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	ALFRED B. BEERS, Connecticut.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
AUGUST 20, 21, 1903.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Chicago, Ill., Membership 256,510.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN C. BLACK, Illinois.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	C. MASON KINNE, California.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	HARRY C. KESSLER, Montana.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	GEORGE A. HARMAN, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. WINFIELD SCOTT, Arizona.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	CHARLES A. PARTRIDGE, Illinois.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	ERWIN B. MESSER, Iowa.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	JAMES TANNER, New York.

**THIRTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.,
AUGUST 17, 18, 1904.**

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established, Boston, Mass., Membership 247,340.

<i>Commanders-in-Chief</i>	{ *WILMON W. BLACKMAR, Massachusetts. JOHN R. KING, Maryland.
<i>Senior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief</i> .	{ JOHN R. KING, Maryland. GEORGE W. PATTEN, Tennessee.
<i>Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief</i> .	{ GEORGE W. PATTEN, Tennessee. E. B. STILLINGS, Massachusetts.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	WARREN R. KING, Indiana.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. J. H. BRADFORD, Washington, D.C.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JOHN E. GILMAN, Massachusetts.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	LEE S. ESTELLE, Nebraska.
<i>Judge Advocates-General</i>	{ *AMOS M. THAYER, Missouri. OSCAR L. MOORE, Kansas.

* Died in office.

THIRTY-NINTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, DENVER, COL.
SEPTEMBER 7, 8, 1905.

The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

Headquarters established Washington, D.C., Membership 232,455.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	JAMES TANNER, New York.
<i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	GEORGE W. COOK, Colorado.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> .	SILAS H. TOWLER, Minnesota.
<i>Surgeon-General</i>	HUGO PHILLER, Wisconsin.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	Rev. J. F. LEARY, Kansas.
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	JOHN TWEEDALE, Washington, D.C.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	FRANK BATTLES, New Hampshire.
<i>Inspector-General</i>	M. J. CUMMINGS, New York.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	CHARLES A. CLARK, Iowa.

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